

SPEECHES

BY

AMIN-UL-MULK

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL,

Kt., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.,

DEWAN OF MYSORE

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Dewan of Mysore.

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INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

[Following the conclusions reached at the First Indian Round Table Conference held in London, a number of sub-committees were constituted to examine specific questions in detail. One of these committees was Sub-Committee No. 1 charged with the duty of making recommendations on the structure of a Federal Government for India. In the course of the deliberations of the Sub-Committee, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, who represented the States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukottah at the First Round Table Conference, made the following speech :—]

Lord Chancellor,—I desire, with your permission, to 8TH JAN.
offer a few remarks on the most important and interesting 1931.
subject which we have been discussing here. The
question of responsibility at the Centre is really the crux
of the whole problem of further constitutional reforms in
India, and is the vital issue before this Conference. Its
success or failure will be judged by the measure of res-
ponsibility that it has been able to secure at the Centre.
I do not believe that this Conference would have been
summoned at all if there was no desire on the part of the
British Government to confer with the representatives
of India and see how far they could go in this direction.

Speech at the Sub-Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

It is because the Simon Commission's Report failed to recommend responsibility at the Centre, and it is because the Government of India's Despatch, too, did not suggest it that India is so sullen and dissatisfied. This feeling is finding such emphatic and unanimous expression in the country that it would be unwise to ignore it. To use your own expression, My Lord Chancellor, India wants something worth having and she is not asking for something that is impossible for Great Britain to give. It is no use offering to India something she is not prepared to accept. Let Great Britain give generously, with faith and courage, and secure the happiness and contentment and the goodwill of the people of India. No other conclusion seems to me even conceivable in the present circumstances, for the alternative is misunderstanding, misery and chaos. When a statesman of the intellectual gifts of Lord Reading, with his unique knowledge and experience of India is prepared to advocate an advance in the direction suggested by the representatives of India at this Conference, the point may well be taken as settled beyond further question. A few more speeches, like the one made by Lord Reading, from leading British statesmen in this country, followed by prompt action, and India will cease to be the problem that she is to-day ("Hear, hear"). I wish, also, My Lord, that your own remarks had been published in India. Their effect would have been marvellous. By relaxing her political hold on India, Great Britain would be infinitely strengthening her moral hold, and binding India more closely to herself. For, after all, in the last analysis, it is the bonds of mutual interest that are the most enduring, as they are the most beneficial, between one country and another. I shall not dilate further on this subject, but shall proceed on the assumption that

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the future Government of India will be a body responsible to the Legislature in all matters except those relating to Defence and Foreign and Political relations, with such temporary safeguards as may be absolutely necessary in the interest both of Great Britain and India.

I shall not refer to matters, which have already been dealt with at some length by previous speakers, but shall briefly express my views in regard to the composition and powers of the Cabinet. There seems little doubt that the present size of the Cabinet will be found to be inadequate, and it will require to be appreciably enlarged. It may have to consist of at least nine members, possibly ten. Democracy is a terrible creator of work, and to operate it satisfactorily, an adequate staff is essential. As Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar observed, we must accept increased expenditure if we want a smooth-working and efficient machine. I do not mean to suggest that the increased cost would not be more than justified in the result. I would suggest that the Central Cabinet might consist of a Prime Minister, with a number of ministers, appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of the Legislature on the advice of and in consultation with the Prime Minister. I would not object to one of the ministers being selected from outside the Legislature for very special reasons on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. These ministers would be selected, as far as possible, from recognised groups or sections in the two Houses. In selecting them, the Prime Minister would naturally have regard, mainly, to such considerations as their personal qualifications, ability, loyalty to himself and the measure of support they command from their respective groups.

The Cabinet should ordinarily be presided over by the Prime Minister, the Governor-General having, however,

Speech at the Sub-Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

the power to summon a meeting at his discretion and preside over it. The normal course should be for the Cabinet to function independently of the Governor-General, as it would be extremely embarrassing to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, and not less so to the Governor-General himself, if he were to take part in discussions relating to matters exclusively the concern of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, for which they are responsible to the Legislature. There would also be a danger of responsibility for unpopular measures being shifted from the Cabinet to the Governor-General.

So far as the Reserved or Crown subjects are concerned, I agree that the Viceroy should have two ministers appointed by him or by the Crown, and entirely responsible to him for the administration of those departments, namely, Defence and Foreign and Political relations. The Viceroy should not, I think, be in direct charge of any department. So far as the States are concerned, it would be understood that the existence of a minister, holding the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department, does not divest the Viceroy of his special responsibilities in regard to them, or affect, in the slightest degree, the right, which the Princes now possess and which they value highly, of direct access to the Viceroy. It is necessary that the ministers holding these portfolios should represent the Viceroy in the two Houses to explain his policy and views whenever required. They would take part in the discussion of subjects pertaining to their departments, but they would not vote. I am not in favour of their taking part, at any rate until some experience has been gained of the actual working of the system, in all Cabinet discussions, and, in spite of the strong opinions expressed by such authorities as Lord Reading and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, I venture to think

Speech at the Sub-Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

that there is nothing, either in necessity or even in expediency, to commend the proposal that they should share in the fall of the responsible ministers. It would do, I think, if it were open to the Prime Minister to invite them to Cabinet meetings whenever he considered that their presence was necessary or useful.

I wish to say that I am opposed to the suggestion that the representatives from the States might be permitted to take part in discussing Central subjects also—those affecting only British India. Such an arrangement would be lacking in reciprocity, for the States cannot agree to give British Indian representatives a voice in matters which are purely the concern of the States. Not only would such an arrangement be *prima facie* unfair, but its existence is apt to engender bitterness in relations, the cordiality and harmony of which it should be our special endeavour to preserve. If British Indian opinion is in favour of the idea, I should have no objection to the representatives of the States speaking, but not voting, on Central subjects. When, however, the life of the ministry is threatened, even if the occasion is a matter of purely British Indian concern, the question at once assumes an All-India aspect, and the representatives of the States should have their due share in deciding the fate of the ministry.

May I say a word about Currency and Exchange? The States are deeply interested in the question of currency and exchange, in which they have hitherto had no say. They support the proposal to establish a Reserve Bank with a non-political board as a necessary safeguard. There should, however, be no interregnum between the present method of control and the establishment of a Reserve Bank; nor should the establishment of the bank be left in doubt. It should, therefore, be considered whether the Statute setting up the constitution should not

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include a provision for the establishment of a Reserve Bank with a non-political board. It is not merely a question of the Statutory rate of exchange, but of day-to-day administration; that is to say, the daily variations of a few points, depending upon the sale of bills, etc., give endless opportunity for speculation, and must be entrusted either to an official Controller of Currency or to a Reserve Bank.

One more point, and I have done. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra was good enough to make a reference to the tributes which some States are paying to the British Indian Exchequer, but proceeded, rather unnecessarily I thought, to make a suggestion, if I understood him correctly, that they should continue to furnish a fund for meeting expenditure connected with the maintenance of Political Agents and their establishments. We have always felt that, even under the existing state of things, these tributes cannot be justified, as they are unfair incidents based on grounds which have long ceased to exist. While I do not think that this is the place or the occasion to go into the merits of that question, I must not omit to point out that Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra's suggestion loses sight of the fact that it was not for the purpose of maintaining political establishments that tributes were instituted; they were fixed in payment for internal and external protection, and since in the future polity of India this function devolves on the Government of the Federation of which the States will form an integral part, the tributes must logically disappear, their place being taken by contributions from the States based on other grounds—grounds common to all Provinces and States. In any case, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra will have to find some other source for meeting his expenditure on political establishments. That is all I have to say.

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CHAIRMAN (Lord Sankey).—I am very much obliged to Sir Mirza Ismail. I am sure we should all agree that any advice or any views coming from the Dewan of Mysore will receive the most careful consideration of all of us. We are very much obliged to you.

INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION—NOVEMBER 1930.

I.

[At the plenary session of the First Indian Round Table Conference, in the course of the general discussion, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, made the following statement, on behalf of the States which he represented, on the problems before the Conference :—]

“*Mr. Chairman*,—I shall be as brief as possible. I 20TH Nov. only wish to say that in the opinion of the States which 1930. I am privileged to represent at this Conference—Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukottah—the time has come for making a radical change in the present system of government in India. That is a change which seems equally necessary in the interest of both countries—not more necessary for India than it is for Great Britain; Great Britain which is only less dear to us than our own Motherland. To my mind, the success of this Conference will be judged mainly by this test: how far have we been able to bring England and India closer together in bonds of true friendship and unity? India wants to remain within the Empire as an equal partner with the rest. She has no desire to sever her connection with Great Britain. As my friend, Mr. Jayakar, said the

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other day, this cry of independence is only a cry of despair. I would attach no importance to it, save as an indication of the intense desire felt by the people of India generally for greater opportunities of self-expression and self-development.

There is, I believe, general agreement with the view, both in this Conference and outside, that the future government of India should be constructed on a federal basis. What exactly is meant by the term "federal" in its application to the peculiar conditions of India will have to be discussed and determined in Committee. That—I mean the constitution of the Central Government—is the fundamental issue before this Conference.

By agreeing to join an All-India Federation, the Ruling Princes have rendered incalculable service to their Motherland at this most critical juncture in her history. Their attitude has enormously facilitated the work of this Conference and has made the whole political problem of India more easy of a satisfactory solution than it would have been otherwise. I am one of those who entertain no doubt whatever that the Princes will never have any reason to regret their decision, and that they and their States will occupy an honoured and assured position in the future councils of their Motherland. India is a land of many creeds and many communities and diverse interests; but I believe that it is this very diversity that will go far to ensure the requisite stability in the democratic institutions that are proposed to be established in our country.

Another matter upon which we—I mean the Indian section of the Conference—are agreed is that a measure of responsibility should be introduced at the Centre if the constitution is to work satisfactorily and to enjoy an adequate measure of confidence and support from the

Speech at the Indian Round Table Conference.

people. Whatever may be the risks and the difficulties in taking such a step—and they are undoubtedly considerable—the British Government will, we all hope, come to the conclusion that a solution which does not satisfy the people at large is no solution at all. It can neither work smoothly nor endure for any length of time. A constitution which provides full autonomy in the Provinces, responsibility at the Centre—subject to such transitional safeguards as may be necessary and unavoidable—and a close association between British India and the States in matters of common concern—this, let us hope, may be the result of our deliberations here, a result which, I venture to think, would satisfy all reasonable people in India.

In conclusion, I should like to assure my fellow Delegates from British India that we of the Indian States wholeheartedly join with them in their appeal to the British nation to set India on the high road to self-government. I would, at the same time, venture to ask my countrymen to remember—I hope I shall not be misunderstood, for I think I speak nothing but the obvious truth—that that great journey cannot be accomplished successfully, nor can those patriotic aspirations, ours as much as theirs, be fully realised except in company of their compatriots in the States, and, may I also add, with the goodwill and co-operation of Great Britain.

II.

[At a later stage in the proceedings, during the general review of the work of the Conference, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, spoke as follows:—]

Mr. Prime Minister.—Permit me to join in congratulating you on the successful accomplishment of a task as

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great and momentous as any that has ever confronted a statesman. We came to this Conference with mingled hopes and fears. We had faith in the righteousness of our cause, confidence in Great Britain; but our hearts were sick with fear when we thought of the magnitude and complexity of the problem and the clouds of mistrust and suspicion which obscured the issues. Now, thanks to you and the great statesmen who have so ably assisted you in your labours, our hopes lie before us in a fair way to fulfilment, and we can afford to look back on our fears in a spirit of thankfulness that we have been able to surmount them. We now go back to India with the consciousness of duty done, and with a message of trust and goodwill from this great country—and India, I assure you, has a warm heart and a great memory for kindnesses.

From the outset it was clear that nothing short of responsibility at the Centre would be acceptable to India; but this issue was beset with difficulties, of which the two most formidable were the position of the States, and the question of the minorities. It seemed to me that responsibility at the Centre could only be given if a constitution comprising the whole of India could be envisaged. The Report of the Statutory Commission while regarding an All-India Federation as an ultimate ideal, relegated it to a distant future. My own feeling was that once the idea was taken up for serious consideration, things would move with greater rapidity than the Commission anticipated, since the intense and growing nationalism of India would furnish the necessary motive power. In fact, the first problem solved itself with almost dramatic suddenness, when the Rulers and representatives of the States in this Conference declared themselves in favour of an All-India Federation.

It is a matter of extreme regret to us, Indians, at this

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Conference, as it is, I am sure, to the British representatives who have been assisting us in our work, that we have failed to come to a settlement on the communal issue, and consequently have presented to the world the spectacle of a people who want self-government but are unable to adjust their own differences and work together for the common good. May I point out, however, that it is possible to attach too much importance to these differences? When it is remembered that some of us have come to the Conference with long-cherished convictions and pronounced views, and have been expected by those who think likewise to voice those convictions and views, and when it is also remembered that the importance of the occasion called for clearness and emphasis in the expression of opinion, it would be astonishing if unanimous agreement had been reached. I say this not to justify but to explain what has happened. Let us not forget, however, that in actual fact, millions of Hindus and Muslims live together in peace and amity. The negotiations at this Conference have tended to bring out in sharp relief the few points of difference, and actually to obscure the many and essential points of agreement.

I have no doubt that a just settlement, whether by mutual agreement or effected by the British Government will be accepted by the mass of Indians of all communities. In any case, Sir, if I may be permitted to say so, the course before the British Government is perfectly clear; it is to go on with the work to which they have so nobly set their hands; and when we have reached so large a degree of unanimity, not to permit a few individuals at this Conference to hinder the progress of India towards her cherished goal.

The devising of a constitution which should hold

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together in one harmonious whole such different units as the States and the Provinces was the problem before Lord Sankey's Committee, and it has been solved, I think, in a satisfactory manner. As a member of the Committee, I associated myself fully with its recommendations. I am convinced they are sound in principle and provide an excellent basis for a start in our great enterprise. No settlement can be enduring unless it is founded on reason and justice to all concerned—whether the States, the Hindus, Sikhs or Muslims, or any other community, major or minor. Let us not forget that our conclusions here must be such as are acceptable to reasonable people in India. We must be able to defend them. We must be in a position to justify them to our countrymen. If these conditions are satisfied—I think they are satisfied so far as the general conclusions of this Conference are concerned—we shall have achieved our main purpose, and the Conference will not have been held in vain.

It would be superfluous at the present stage to prove that a federal constitution is the only one possible in India. No other edifice could include such a variety of interests, no other policy would admit of the development of the component parts harmoniously with the growth of the whole. I shall only deal with certain doubts that I seemed to sense when some of my colleagues were speaking. On the side of the States, there may be a feeling that by joining the Federation they are exposing themselves to the full force of the democratic surge in the rest of India. One is reminded of King Canute's elaborate rebuke to his courtiers. I do not believe that democratic sentiment would in any event stop short at the boundaries of the States. The wisest course is to recognise and understand the new forces and adjust

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ourselves to them. Like all great forces, they can be wisely directed and controlled if properly understood. They cannot be successfully dealt with by imitating the ostrich.

On the part of British India, there seems to be a fear that the States may act as a drag on the constitutional progress of the country, and that their representatives may lend themselves to be used as instruments of obstruction. This fear is due to lack of appreciation of the fact that the States and their Rulers yield to none in their love for India, and their desire to see her occupy a place worthy of her among the great nations of the world.

I am sure we, Indian Delegates, fully realise what we owe to you, Sir, and to your distinguished colleagues. You have spared no effort, you have left no stone unturned, to make this Conference a success. No one but a visionary, oblivious of the existing facts and conditions in India, could have expected greater results.

It is now left to us Indians to build on the solid foundations laid here. If we fail, history will blame not England but India herself. What you have been able to do for her will rank among the noblest achievements of British statesmanship.

INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL'S APPEAL TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS
FOR CO-OPERATION IN THE TASK OF FRAMING A
CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

{The following is an article contributed by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, on his return from the First Round Table Conference, to the *Leader* of Allahabad at the special

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request of its Editor, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who was himself a delegate to the Conference. A prefatory note by the Editor said: "No Indian at the Round Table Conference played a more honourable part than Sir Mirza Ismail, the able and distinguished Dewan of Mysore. Reasonableness and fairness, non-communalism and zeal for reform characterized all his work. We are glad to be able to print the following article by him written at our request, confident that readers of the *Leader* will not fail to find it instructive."]

5TH
MARCH
1931.

The chief result of the Round Table Conference has been the removal of mutual misunderstanding. The chief task of its delegates at this moment is to complete that process in India.

When the Indian delegates set out for England, it was with varying degrees of doubt as to the nature and atmosphere of the work before them. Battle or bargaining, policy or candour, what to look forward to they scarcely knew. But they were not long in England before they realised that neither in the Conference nor in the country was either hostility or even the bargaining spirit to be met. The purpose of all discussion was not merely stated but *felt* to be the liberty and salvation of India. Years of unrest and thwarted progress will be saved can but the India to which we return believe, as we have learnt beyond all questioning, that England's interests will not be suffered by the English people to hamper India's progress. I cannot conceive that our testimony will be rejected in India by those whose own devotion has done so much to bring to the English mind that knowledge both of India's needs and of her resolute strength that has helped to create in England this new understanding and sympathy. Not that every English citizen or even every section of English opinion is yet well informed as to India, or that the deep brass of imperialism is never heard. But I speak with confidence

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of the temper of the British nation. When the old imperialism still utters itself, it is felt to be a slogan painfully and impotently revived: it fails to stir the people: the instincts to which it once appealed are dead.

Such was the removal of Indian misapprehension, and it is related to a remarkable enlightenment of the English mind regarding India which had long been proceeding and which was immensely advanced during the Conference—partly through mere contact and partly through the wise and moderate utterances of Indian representatives. It is interesting to dwell on England's discoveries regarding us. The central discovery is that of our unity. This may seem a strange assertion when we remember how much time was spent, and how mountainous seemed the difficulties, in the discussions as to the claims of different Indian races and the safeguarding of minorities. But the intensity of our efforts after compromise and a wholly united policy must have had its effect on the English reader of the newspapers, not to speak of those whose business it was to help us. In India, we all know the truth of this matter, though there are many in whose minds it is obscured, from time to time, by sectional zeal, or rather by sectional fear. There is not a caste or creed in the country that is not animated now by a supreme love and devotion to the Motherland. It is hard, indeed, to destroy distrusts and rivalries rooted in history and revived by petty injuries and jealousies of day-to-day. Not always so petty either—yet small in the light of the nation's vision of her destiny. Our unity does involve the most difficult and delicate of problems. But the great fact is, it is a genuine and vital unity, born of a patriotism that transcends our sectional desires, and, moreover, that though it has been fostered by a common antagonism to the restrictions laid upon Indian freedom,

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it is not, as is falsely said, the creature of that antagonism and dependent upon it for continued life. Surely it is the deepest and most abiding thing in the Indian heart. We see it making everywhere strange and inviolable comradeships. And I am glad that the British people had an opportunity of seeing, at the time of the Conference, that at the very moment when Hindus and Muslims were engaged in a more severe and exhaustive examination than ever before of their *differences*, the flame of their united patriotism burnt pure and undimmed. Within this essential unity, as I have said, there is many a problem, of almost unparalleled difficulty, to be solved, and it is among ourselves, in India, that this work can best be done, with voluntary restraint and mutual sacrifice, may be. The difficulties can be mastered unless we add to them the unrealities of foolish suspicion. Why is it so difficult, when any conflict of interest is involved, to believe one's brother as honest and as decent as oneself? The Muslim knows how absurdly fictitious is all the talk about the swamping of his Indian patriotism in vague Pan-Islamic ambitions! The Hindu knows that it is absurd to define *his* patriotism as the idea of Hindu domination. It ought to be a very simple act of the sympathetic imagination to understand each other. As I have said, the disturbing influence is not aggression or ambition, but fear, and it is largely economic fear. Surely we are men enough to fasten upon that trust, which, intellectually, we must know is justified and let our common zeal for India have free course within us. Already, however, that common zeal has been amply demonstrated, and this is England's most important discovery as to the unifying forces at work in India.

Another discovery, and a startling one, has been that of the unity of temper and purpose between British India

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and the States—a discovery which has made possible a constitutional advance scarcely dreamt of, a short time ago, by British statesmen. And finally—I do not know how far this is yet recognised in England—there is the practical refuting of the old notion that liberty and self-government and indeed all that patriotism means were simply notions, and self-interested notions, in the minds of an ‘educated handful,’ mainly lawyers and largely unemployed. We in India know that it is far *otherwise*, and that the idea of a free and united India has penetrated far below the surface of educational enlightenment and is becoming an inspiring and *enlightening* thought among the poor. The ‘millions’ are still ‘voiceless’ and ignorant, obsessed in mind by grim daily necessities, but it is false humanity and false history to conceive that in a time of tremendous national aspiration either the town labourer or the rustic can remain insensible.

England has now arrived at a new understanding of, and respect for, India. There is no condescension in her attitude now. And in the conclusions of the Conference, and in the declarations of the Prime Minister, there is precisely the opportunity for which India has so long been yearning. India will never, to the end of history, forgive any who interrupt her progress now, and that progress depends upon the use made instantly of her present opportunity.

The only rational and profitable attitude for Indian statesmen now is that of cordial responsiveness to England’s good-will. Profoundly to be regretted are the recent utterances of off-hand rejection. The Prime Minister’s speech is ‘unsatisfactory,’ say those who prefer hostility to understanding. It is best to be plain-spoken about this matter. We have before us the immediate task of framing a constitution. The results

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of the Conference assure us that such developments are well within our reach as must satisfy any one whose patriotism does not ignore facts and reason altogether. The whole world will condemn us as utterly irresponsible dreamers, and incapable of constructive service to our country, if we do not now co-operate in the *making* of our country's future. No man is serving India by making vaguely emotional appeals to students and school boys, deliberately inciting them to irrational hostility. This is not fair to young India.

A large proportion, unfortunately, of our political oratory adopts excitement as a deliberate method, with scrupulous avoidance of every problem, every difficulty that requires candour and mental effort in the solving. Such oratory is easy and meets with prompt and delightful response.

One of England's recent discoveries has been the profound sympathy of the delegates of all parties with the unrepresented Congress. It was known that those outside the Congress did not approve either its stated aims in their entirety or those methods which imperilled the peace, stability and prosperity of the country. But there came the revelation of the strong and deep unity between Congress and the others. In essential purpose, we are absolutely one. But we may not remain so, and should Congress now refuse to share the task of true nation-building, there will be a real severance between us. Those who are resolved that India shall not miss her opportunity cannot but regard as her enemies those that seek to frustrate it. This moment means the welding together, far more firmly than ever before, of all parties in India, or a disruption more decisive than has been known in her recent history. And when the Committee of Congress are now deliberating the nature of their

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response to the time's opportunity, it is not so much the destiny of India that they are settling, though as to that also their decision is momentous, so mighty for good may be the power of that great organisation if its leaders rightly guide it. What they are really settling is the destiny of Congress itself—whether it will join in the work of construction, in preparing for which it has itself done so much at the cost of so much sacrifice, or will choose a policy of destruction that will finally and fatally discredit it in the eyes of the nation and the world. This country needs, for planning and reconciliation now, for administration in the near future, the intellectual and spiritual power of the Congress leaders. It is inconceivable that in the hour of our greatest hope and opportunity these should be denied.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS—BANGALORE CONFERENCE.

[As a sequel to the preliminary Conference convened in Bangalore prior to his departure to London to attend the First Indian Round Table Conference, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, summoned on his return from London another Conference at which he briefly reviewed the work accomplished at that Conference and invited opinions on the questions arising from its deliberations. There was a large attendance of officials and non-officials. Sir Mirza Ismail in opening the Conference spoke as follows :—]

Gentlemen,—I do not suppose you were surprised to 18TH receive an invitation from me to attend this Conference, MARCH which is a natural sequel to the one held in August last, 1931. prior to my departure to London. No doubt, we all

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remember what a great success that Conference was, and I personally have grateful recollections how it helped to fortify me with the consciousness of popular support.

In summoning this Conference, which I have done, needless to say, under His Highness's gracious command, my object is not to give a narrative of what was done at the Round Table Conference but to make a brief appraisal of the work accomplished there, to indicate the great field for constructive work that lies before the country, and to ask your advice as to the action to be taken in respect of the next stage of our common journey.

It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the work of the Round Table Conference is to be continued in an atmosphere of real good-will. I am sure you will all agree that the participation of the Congress in the future deliberations is a matter for deep gratification. This happy result is due to the high-minded statesmanship of two great men. Mr. Gandhi is with us not only to promote good-will and co-operation between Great Britain and India, but also to lead the country in the vital task of reconciling sectional interests. As for Lord Irwin, we know how truly he loves India and how nobly he has served her. We may be sure that he will continue to take the same deep interest in her fortunes when he goes back to his homeland and lend his powerful support to promoting concord between Great Britain and India. Providence has linked the destinies of our Motherland with those of Great Britain, and we may look forward with assured confidence to still closer association on terms of trustful partnership in the future.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

That the Round Table Conference was a success, and a far greater success than seemed possible at first, is a

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point on which there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who was present at it. I said to you in August last, "The success of the Conference will depend far more upon the attitude of the Indian delegates and on the ability with which they put forward their case than upon anything else." I will mention no names, but will content myself with saying that I regard it as a great privilege to have been able to take part in those meetings and to have witnessed the way the case for India was put forward by some of the greatest of her sons.

It was no less a privilege to see the way in which some of the best minds in England met them in friendly discussion, with the result that mutual suspicions were cleared away and that the Conference secured its greatest success, not through the decisions which it recorded, but by the unmistakable manner in which it has indicated the means of attaining our goal.

The desire of His Majesty's Government to take India along the road to self-government—their "overpowering desire to leave you to settle your own affairs"—I am quoting the Prime Minister's words—is manifest in the trend of the discussions and in the conclusions reached at the Conference. If those conclusions did not result in the immediate grant of full self-government to India, that was due not to any reluctance on the part of those in authority in England, but to facts which rendered such a course a practical impossibility at that stage. It is now the duty of our leaders in India to complete the picture the outline of which was drawn in London, and in completing the picture, they will have every opportunity of making it as attractive as possible to Indian eyes. That metaphor of the picture reminds me of one of many curious pieces of apparatus which some of you doubtless have seen in the Psychological Laboratory at

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Mysore. It consists of a large face on which the expression can be altered from good nature to anger, from complacency to scorn, by a simple substitution of one line for another. The ease with which these changes can be made should be a warning to us all how easy it is, by filling up wrongly one of the lines in our constitutional picture, to give it a different appearance altogether and to make it less acceptable.

PRESENT AND FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

I am not sure that everyone here realises what are the lines that have been drawn in this famous picture. I therefore propose now to try and make them clear to you. The best way I can think of for doing this is to take the brief description of the present constitution of the Government of India as given in the 'India Office List,' and to re-write it according to the recommendations of the Sankey Report. I shall take the official account of the existing constitution paragraph by paragraph and try to sketch under each, (1) the corresponding state of affairs that would ensue if the Sankey Report were put into force, and (2) the gaps in the picture that would still remain to be filled in.

The official account begins as follows :—

"The supreme authority in India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are appointed by His Majesty, and three at least of them must be persons who have been at least ten years in the service of the Crown in India. At present, the Council consists of seven members, of whom three are Indians."

In future, following the precedent of all Dominion constitutions, the Executive power and authority will

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vest in the Governor-General as representing the Crown, and for all matters except those reserved during a period of transition, there will be a Council of Ministers appointed by the Governor-General and holding office at his pleasure to aid and advise him. The Ministers will be persons who command the confidence of the Legislature, and the Governor-General will follow the constitutional practice of inviting one Minister to form a Government. The Ministry so constituted is likely to include rather more than seven members. It will be collectively responsible.

The main points left open are the share of the Governor-General in the work of the Government, the position of those Ministers or other persons, who are to deal with the reserved subjects of Defence and External Affairs, the manner in which the Governor-General should obtain supply for these reserved subjects, the number of the Ministers, the share of the States, the distribution of portfolios, and the conditions of dismissal. These, and particularly the first of them, involve a large number of sub-divisions, such as the establishment of a consolidated fund, the maintenance of the credit of the country, the protection of minorities and of the services, and the establishment of a statutory railway authority.

To continue the official account. "The Indian Legislature consists of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber, or Council of State, contains 59 members, of whom 33 are elected, and 26 nominated. Of the latter, not more than 20 may be officials. The Lower Chamber, or Legislative Assembly consists of 145 members, of whom 104 are elected. Of the 40 nominated members, 26 are required to be officials. The method of election for both Chambers is direct, although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils."

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Under the new constitution, there will still be two Chambers, but these will be representative, not of British India only, but of the whole of India. It is suggested that the Upper Chamber, or Senate, should be a body of from 100 to 150 members whose qualifications should be such as to ensure that it is a body of weight, experience and character. It is recommended that the British Indian members should be elected by the Provincial legislatures by the single transferable vote. The Senate would not be liable to dissolution, but a fixed proportion of its members would retire and be replaced at regular periods.

The Lower Chamber would consist of approximately 250 members and should be appointed for five years. The Crown should be represented, in respect of reserved subjects, by nominated members.

The rest of this part of the picture is incomplete, and there is an immense field of work left open, principally for a franchise committee. The number of seats, the distribution of seats between the States and British India in the first place, and between individual States and individual Provinces in the second, the nature of the franchise, the methods of indirect election and the methods of representation of the States, and last but not most important of all, the question of the representation of minorities, make up between them a heavy programme of work, and one can only conjecture at present how it is to be tackled. I should like, however, to take the earliest opportunity of saying this: that I hope the progress of the whole scheme will not be hampered, as I feel the whole work of the Round Table Conference in London was hampered, by an attempt to examine as questions relating to the whole of India, problems that are really local in their significance. If it fell to me to suggest the

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stages of the programme, I should propose, that first of all, an All-India Round Table Conference should decide the total number of seats and the distribution between the States and British India. The Provincial members should then distribute the British Indian share between the Provinces and the States' members should distribute the States' share between the States. From then on, each Province or State or group of States should consider its own problems in the light of such general principles as the Conference might suggest. When each had determined for itself its method of direct or indirect representation, and its method of dealing with the communal question, then the main Conference would be in a position to co-ordinate and adjust the separate decisions arrived at, so as to fashion one homogeneous whole. These decisions which, it is hoped would be unanimous, should then be placed for final consideration before the Round Table Conference in London by the Indian delegates to that Conference. Of course, I do not propose that the separate consideration of these problems should be carried on in watertight compartments. Indeed, I should anticipate that specialists in franchise questions and the press would help very materially in the direction of co-ordination while the separate consideration was in progress. At the same time, I do feel, and I feel very strongly that the variations in conditions make it essential that these questions, and particularly the communal question, should be considered as local questions in the first instance, while I should hope that a solution discovered for one locality might sometimes prove to be applicable to the conditions of another.

To return to the official description of the Government of India, the next section of the account deals with the Provincial Executive, and examines at some length

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the implications of diarchy. We need not consider that, since Provincial diarchy is dead and autonomous ministries are to take its place. There is one point of interest, however, which is that, whereas the ministers under diarchy were individually responsible, the responsibility of the future is to be that of the ministry as a whole.

The constitution of the Provincial Councils again, and the question whether they are to have one or two Houses, need not concern us here except in so far as the results of the experiments tried in British India afford lessons for the States.

But I think it is worth while to mention here that Lord Lothian, a recognized authority on constitutional matters, who was one of the Liberal delegates at the London Conference and proved himself a very true friend of India, strongly urged the view that it was most desirable that some at least of the Provinces should have Second Chambers.

FEDERAL AND CENTRAL SUBJECTS.

I pass to a question which concerns us very intimately, namely, the division of subjects, as laid down in the Devolution Rules. I say that it touches us very intimately for this reason, that every subject now administered by the Government of a State, that in future passes under the control, complete or partial, of the Federal Government, means a derogation *pro tanto* from the sovereignty of the State. Under the existing constitution, as you are aware, there are subjects that are Central, there are subjects that are Provincial, there are Provincial subjects in respect of which the Central Government have power of legislation, and there is the residue of subjects not listed, which is Central. Under the new constitution, this will be completely changed.

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First, there will be (at the commencement at any rate) the Crown subjects that are reserved to be dealt with by the Governor-General. The chief of these are practically reserved by being non-voted under the present constitution, but the great changes in the rest of the structure will give the fact a new prominence.

Second, there will be Federal subjects, legislation relating to which will apply to States and Provinces alike.

Third, there will be Central subjects, legislation relating to which will apply automatically to British India, but will also tend to be applied in increasing measure to the States as time goes on.

Fourth, there will be certain Provincial subjects over which the Central Government will still retain a measure of control.

Fifth, there will be the rest of the Provincial subjects, in which the Provinces will tend to have the same freedom of control as the States now possess.

Sixth, there will be the residue, which, in the case of the States, will belong to the States' Governments as at present. Whether, in that of the Provinces, it will be handed over to them or retained by the Central Government, is a point that has been left open. It does not, however, concern the States.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

The following is an abridged list of the subjects that will fall under these several heads :—

(1) The principal Crown subjects will, of course, be Defence and External Relations, together with such emergency powers as are entrusted to the Governor-General.

(2) The first group of Federal subjects will deal with Communications, and will embrace Railway policy

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and legislation and administration to the extent of the present powers of the Railway Board. With this will go Shipping and Navigation, including Lighthouses and Major Ports, and all matters relating to Aircraft; also Posts and Telegraphs, which will include Post Office Savings Banks, and Trunk Telephones and Wireless Installations, in so far as they are Central at present.

The second group will be the Federal Revenues. The determination of these will depend upon the Financial Relations Committee, but for the present we may take it that they will include Customs and Opium and the Excises on salt, kerosene oil and petrol. With these will also go Currency and Coinage.

The third group will consist of services the benefits of which are shared by States and Provinces alike, such as the Survey of India, the Geological and Botanical Surveys, Meteorology, Census and All-India statistics; Chiefs' Colleges and Institutions for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces and their children, and future agencies and institutions for research. We may perhaps include under this group also the control of Copyright, Inventions and Designs, and Commercial Legislation.

The fourth group will consist of Federal Police, the control of explosives and petroleum, and traffic in arms and ammunition.

The fifth group will cover emigration, immigration and migration between units. Another function of the Federal Legislation will be the constitution of a Supreme Court for all India which will be empowered among other things to determine the field of action of the various legislative bodies.

(3) Under the Central head, we may begin by including the taxation powers, the principal of which, as matters stand at present, is the Income-tax.

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The next item is that of Public Debt.

Another very important item is Civil and Criminal Law.

Under this head again, there are included a large number of general services such as the Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial, the Benares and Aligarh Universities, and the existing agencies and institutions for research. Perhaps, we may put Ancient Monuments under the same group. I am bound to admit that I am doubtful whether all these ought not to be brought under the Federal head. The idea, I suppose, is that British India should retain the benefits of what it has paid for, but if that is the governing consideration, I would suggest that the contribution of the States to all these institutions be also examined. I think it would be found that in almost all cases the States have contributed a good deal more than their share.

The remaining Central heads are of minor importance. There is the question of the regulation of the cultivation of opium, that of the retention of prisoners under certain ancient regulations, and that of inter-provincial shipping.

(4) The Provincial heads which are subject to Central control are Provincial Borrowing, Railway Police and Inland Waterways which affect more than one unit.

(5) The remainder of the Provincial heads run on well-known lines. There are the taxation heads, Land Revenue and Settlement, Excise, Stamps and Registration.

Then there are the development heads of Agriculture (including Veterinary Services), Forests, Education, Medical, Public Health and Sanitation, Public Works and Irrigation, Industries (including Weights and Measures), and Local Self-Government.

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Police (including Criminal Tribes), Administration of Justice, and Prisons, may perhaps be taken together as a third group.

The fourth group contains a number of miscellaneous subjects—Motor Vehicles, Dramatic performances, Newspapers and Minor Ports.

THE SAFEGUARDS.

I may, perhaps, say a word here about the safeguards that have been suggested by the Sankey Committee, particularly in regard to financial matters. The *Times* in an article says of these, "They must and will, as a matter of course, receive infinitely careful scrutiny when they come to be embodied in formal legislation." Our part in that scrutiny will consist in visualizing the conditions in which they may hereafter be needed and in determining the test which will show whether they are absolutely desirable in the interests of India in both their nature and their extent. If, on further examination at the forthcoming meetings in India or England, it is found that they satisfy this test, there should be no hesitation in adopting them in the new constitution.

THE WORK STILL TO BE DONE.

Now that we have attempted to visualise the constitution of the future, we are in a better position to get an idea of the separate enquiries that will have to be made before it can be established. There will have to be, I think, four main Committees at least for the whole country, a Federal Constitution Committee, a Financial Relations Committee, a Subjects Committee and a Franchise Committee. Meanwhile, there are Committees already in existence or in contemplation, the completion of whose work is essential to the structure as a whole.

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It is agreed on all hands that a Reserve Bank is an important adjunct to a Federal Government. There is a Banking Committee already at work, but it may be a long way from the present stage of its labours to the completion of the structure of a Reserve Bank. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has recently announced the approaching appointment of a Committee to work out a scheme for the setting up of an Indian Sandhurst, which is as essential to the Federal Army of the future as the Reserve Bank is to the Federal Finances. The Finance Member again, in his Budget speech, has referred to the necessity for economic union, in the absence of which anything like a co-ordinated system of taxation of matches or tobacco or death duties is impracticable, and the recent visit of an eminent member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations suggests the possibility of another committee in that connection. I give you these three as instances of the enormous amount of work that has to be done, not only on the constitution itself, but on cognate matters that are absolutely essential for the filling in of the picture of the Federal India of the future. When all these labours are completed, there are still all the normal stages of enquiry and legislation. The Governments and the Legislatures, whether of the Provinces or the States, and the principal political bodies, should have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the completed scheme, and incidentally each individual State has to determine whether it will adhere to the Federal Constitution or stay out. After the Local Governments, the Government of India has to give its opinion. Then the whole matter has to go through the hands of the draftsmen, and I presume will be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. And finally, the Bill has to be presented

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and carried through Parliament. When you consider all this, I am sure you will realise that the fulfilment of Mr. Wedgwood Benn's hope that the whole problem will be ready for final discussion in the early autumn can only be secured if every one concerned works unremittingly from now onward at whatever part of the problem he is connected with.

In other words, the winning of Swaraj is not an ending but a beginning—a beginning of new opportunities on the one hand, a beginning of new responsibilities on the other, but above all the beginning of a period of very heavy work, the difficulty of which will be only equalled by its interest. The magnitude, the variety and the complexity of the interests involved will unquestionably make the work both heavy and difficult. On the other hand, the objects to be obtained are such as to awaken all our interest, all our energy and all our enthusiasm. Nor need we be at all daunted by the difficulties. Personally, I am quite optimistic about the future, and believe that all that is required to overcome them is ordinary common sense and prudence and the measure of goodwill that should be the endowment of every reasonable human being. There are certainly many pitfalls before us. We may not be able to avoid them all. We are bound to fall into some. But we shall, I am sure, get out of them soon, and resume our journey, in a spirit of buoyant enthusiasm, towards that goal of Happiness and Contentment which the Almighty wants all His creatures irrespective of race or creed, to strive towards and attain.

CONCLUDING SPEECH.

[The Conference lasted two days. In winding up the proceedings of the Conference, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, made the following speech :—]

Gentlemen,—I shall be as brief as possible in my 19TH
concluding remarks. MARCH

Many helpful suggestions and criticisms have been 1931.
offered. Views have been expressed in restrained and
reasoned language. Even extreme views when thus
expressed, lose their sting and acquire added strength.

Would I be far wrong if I stated that we at this
meeting have arrived at certain conclusions? Do you
wish me also to follow the precedent set at the Round
Table Conference in London, and say that these con-
clusions are only provisional, and bind no one, not even
those who expressed them, and that we are free to modify
them should further exploring and discussion make this
reasonable? We were very particular on that point in
London. None of the delegates wished to commit
themselves irrevocably, however firmly they believed in
their own wisdom, at the time. May I, then, summarise
our conclusions in general terms, as follows :—

- (1) There should be a declaration of fundamental
rights of citizenship, such as security of person
and property, liberty of conscience, and equality
of opportunities for all.
- (2) We are also agreed that the States entering the
Federation should conform to a certain standard
of administration, of which the essentials would
be a fixed privy purse, security of tenure in the
public service, an independent judiciary and the
existence of some consultative body, representing
public opinion, which has the function of advising
the ruler in the administration of his State.

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- (3) We think that the Upper Chamber or Senate should have a membership of about 150 to 200, and that the Lower Chamber should consist of about 350, thus providing roughly one representative for each million of the population.
- (4) In regard to the method of selection of States' representatives to the Federal Legislature, a differentiation has to be made between the two Houses.

As in other federal constitutions, the members of the Senate would represent the States, and the most appropriate method of selecting them would be nomination by Government.

In the Lower House, a proportion of the seats may be filled by election from the representative institutions, and the rest by nomination by Government in the early stages.

This refers only to the methods to be adopted in the immediate future, for it is more than likely that, sooner or later, the representatives to this House would all be elected, either directly by the people, or through a constitutional body or bodies according to circumstances.

- (5) We discussed in some detail the proportion of seats which the States should have in the two Houses. We feel that the States should have 40 per cent of the seats in the Senate, and 33½ per cent in the Assembly, and we hope that this demand, which seems to us very reasonable, will be agreed to by British India.

In any case, the question of distribution of seats between individual States and groups of States *inter se*, out of the total number allotted to the

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States as a whole, is a matter which will require most careful examination. It is such a difficult and complicated problem involving, as it does, so many delicate considerations, that I feel it would be best to entrust it for investigation to a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. The Committee will have to be a very strong one. The Chairman of the Committee might be a statesman from England with knowledge and experience of constitutional questions, and it might have members drawn both from British India and the States. I suggest some members from British India, because it is desirable, in my view, that British India should be associated with the States in the settlement of this question. The Committee would submit its recommendations to the Viceroy, who would then make his final award.

- (6) *Supreme Court.*—There is no doubt that a Supreme Court is a necessary adjunct of a federal constitution, but such a court cannot be invested with appellate authority over the judiciary of the States. The more important States, like Mysore, have a complete judicial system of their own, which is an important and essential part of their sovereign authority, and their High Courts are the ultimate tribunals of appeal. To accept the authority of the Supreme Court in matters affecting their internal affairs would be to surrender a very important sovereign right.

We cannot possibly agree to such a proposal.

The discussions that are shortly to take place, whether in India or in London or in both, in continuation of the

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Round Table Conference, will afford us ample opportunities of making, to use the Prime Minister's words, "great contribution to the progressive political development of the Indian nation."

It seems to me that once the main principle is accepted—and it *has been* accepted—namely, the right of India to be a self-governing unit of the British Commonwealth in the same way as Canada or South Africa is, all the rights and privileges involved follow automatically the moment we are in a position to claim them. Whether India is to be completely self-governing in five or ten or twenty years is a point that could well be discussed at the forthcoming meetings.

As regards the form of the future Government, we in Mysore have consistently held the view that the only hope for India lies in the development of a federal constitution, in which all parts of the country could be integrated upon a basis fair and honourable to all the units. I cannot understand any one arguing against the inclusion of the States in a federation. Strange and misleading seem to me the following words of a well-known English publicist: "In this way we (the British) have provided at the centre of power in the New India an immovable conservative block. It will not change as Indian public opinion veers. Always it will be ranged in support of the moneyed and landed classes to which the Princes belong. Always it will be the solid bulwark of every conservative interest in India and will combine with the landlords, the manufacturers and the merchants against the few representatives of the tenants and the workers who may find their way into the closely guarded chambers of the Parliament."

People who hold such views cannot have bestowed

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sufficient thought on all aspects of the Indian problem. It seems to me obvious that no solution that does not take into account the existence of the States, can possibly be either satisfactory from the point of view of India as a whole or prove to be permanent. The States have either to be included or excluded in the new constitution. If they are excluded, what will be the result? A state of affairs will arise a hundred times worse than that which exists in Ireland to-day. Hundreds of Ulsters will automatically come into existence, all looking to the British Government for protection. Constant disputes will arise, friction and misunderstanding will exist where harmony should prevail.

And, why, pray, should any one imagine that the influence of the Ruling Princes or their representatives will not be for the good of India? Are they not as much interested in the progress of the country as any one in British India? May I, indeed, ask if they are not *more* interested in the stability of its government and in its peace and prosperity? Why should it be supposed that their representatives, even if, in the beginning, they are nominated representatives, will be reactionaries?

It was urged by more than one speaker that autocratic States could not be federated with democratic provinces, and that therefore responsible government in the States should be made a condition precedent to their admission into the federation. This argument assumes that homogeneity is essential to federation—an assumption which has no foundation in theory and is opposed to historical fact.

I took advantage of my visit to Berlin in September last to meet two very eminent Professors of Constitutional Law through the courtesy of the German Foreign Office. I had long and interesting discussions with them on the

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All-India question, as well as on the problems peculiar to the States. We discussed in particular the alleged obstacle to an All-India Federation arising out of the differences in constitutional form between the two constituent groups, the States and the Provinces. I cannot do better than quote their opinion, which they embodied in a memorandum on the whole problem of India.

"The association of the two groups, British India on the one hand and the Indian States on the other, in a close federal system will have to reckon with the alleged difficulty arising out of the difference in principle between the governmental forms of the two groups.

"Is it possible to dispense in the Indian States with the parliamentary system of responsibility, although the British Indian Provinces, or at any rate some of them, are, according to the Report of the Statutory Commission, to be endowed with this system?

"The structure of the States in India varies greatly; there are States with a more or less constitutional, and States with a wholly patriarchal-feudal, government.

"Until the year 1918, in Germany, the two States of Mecklenburg had a monarchical constitution, looked upon as very antiquated, which was not built up according to principles of popular representation, but rested, in contradistinction to the other German constitutions, on a partition of the country into the classes of the aristocracy on the one hand and that of the towns on the other hand. The towns Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, moreover, were Free City Republics. All the other States were monarchical in character. Prussia itself, with over two-thirds of the German population, had, before the revolution, the system of indirect representation, which was looked upon as reactionary. This is the so-

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called three-classes franchise, otherwise unknown in the Reich. Nevertheless, all the German States, however much their constitutions might differ from one another, were received into the German Federal State and were enabled to retain their constitutions during the existence of the Empire from 1867 to 1918, without hindering thereby in any way the work of co-operation. The Report of the Statutory Commission itself takes note of this fact. (Vol. II, p. 198.)

"For the formation of a Federal State it is necessary and sufficient that the units possess governments capable of guaranteeing their carrying out on their own territory, as agents of the central government, the laws and decisions of the same. Such guarantee is not dependent on similarity of organization or on the form of responsibility obtaining in the units."

I would particularly draw your attention to the concluding part, which sets forth the principal condition necessary for federation.

Some speakers referred to Mr. Gandhi's opinion about the incompatibility of "an undiluted autocracy," federating with "an undiluted democracy," and proceeded to argue that this meant that a responsible form of government should be immediately introduced within the States. This seems to me to be wresting the statement from its context and basing on it conclusions which it was not intended to bear. By an "undiluted autocracy," I understand an autocracy out of all touch or sympathy with the people—a Government in which the people have no chance of making their voices heard or their opinions felt, and which does not concern itself about their welfare and progress. I do not think the phrase could have any application to a State with representative institutions, an

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independent judiciary, a fixed civil list, and ideals of administration which not only afford opportunities for the co-operation of the people, but actually welcome and stimulate such co-operation.

The idea in Mr. Gandhi's statement seems to be identical with what was suggested in the admirable speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy when opening the Chamber of Princes on the 16th of this month. Where the conditions indicated by His Excellency are found, the Government cannot rightly be described as "undiluted autocracy."

Now, gentlemen, a great deal has been said on the subject of constitutional reforms in the States. It was, of course, natural and right that this should be so.

I have no hesitation in agreeing that a democratizing process is desirable in the States also. The spirit of the times and the changes proceeding in British India require this. But it is of the essence of safe and effective democracy that it should be fitly related to history and circumstances. Thus we cannot attempt to make a constitutional formula and apply it to all the States. In each case, there must be a natural development of democratic institutions corresponding to development in education and in fitness for responsible public service.

The States will no doubt be units in the future Dominion of India, equally with the Provinces. The latter will have executives responsible to their legislatures. Will the States also be given by their rulers constitutions providing some substantial measure of responsibility?

This is a question to which it is possible to give only an answer that can refer to the present and to the immediate future. The distant prospect, it is not given to us to see.

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We must remember that the conditions in the States are essentially different from those in British India—and the lines of evolution cannot, in the nature of things, be identical, though they may be analogous. In British India, responsibility was considered immediately necessary, since a high degree of resilience and responsiveness could not be expected owing to the nature of the administration. In the States, broadly speaking, the gap between the administration and the people is not too wide for thorough understanding and co-operation, and the responsiveness is so complete that the need for responsibility cannot be considered so urgent or acute. We can, at any rate, afford more time for political education and social progress. My belief is that the States might begin by liberalizing the base of the political structure in villages and local bodies, and thus afford to their people opportunities for developing the unity and self-reliance that are the soul of self-government.

Charles James Fox once said of Edmund Burke, "Burke is often right, but he is right too soon!" Let us not be in too great a hurry to make drastic changes.

Let me tell you that, in speaking thus, I am not thinking so much of our own State. Mysore, I am proud to say, stands in a category of her own as regards the association of the people with the administration. We may not have, and we may not contemplate, at all events in the near future, a full-fledged responsible government, as the term is ordinarily understood, but we have a system that makes the Government as responsive to the wishes of the people as any Government, responsible or otherwise, can possibly be. I am not sure if a really responsive Government, such as I claim the Government of Mysore to be, is after all a less satisfactory form of

Speech at the Opening of the Electric Installation at Anekal.

government than many so-called responsible governments in various parts of the world to-day.

I thank you, gentlemen, for having come here and given us your valuable advice and suggestions.

OPENING OF THE ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AT ANEKAL.

[The completion of the scheme for the electrification of Anekal town was celebrated on the 6th April, 1931 when Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, performed the ceremony of opening the Installation. The Dewan arrived at Anekal in the evening by motor car and was received by the Deputy Commissioner and the members of the Municipal Council headed by their President, Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar. The Dewan having taken his seat, the President read an address of welcome in which he gave an account of the scheme and spoke of the Dewan's keen interest in the schemes for the extension of electricity to the rural parts of the State.

Sir Mirza Ismail then made the following speech :—]

6TH APRIL
1931.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure you realise how much pleasure I derive from being here to-day and taking part in this function. Your pleasure must naturally be still greater; for you have been looking forward for some time to the advent of electricity in your town, and it means, I am sure, the beginning of a new era of prosperity and comfort to you all.

Even ten years ago, you would hardly have dreamed that electricity would ever be available at your doors. Perhaps you envied those in other places, who had this wonderful and inexpensive helper at their command in all their concerns, night and day. But sometimes one values a thing much less when one has got it. It is very important that all the citizens of this place should realise

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what electricity can do for all. Do not fail to make the fullest possible use of it. Let it light your streets and homes, irrigate your lands, and water your orchards. Of all the discoveries of modern science, electricity is, perhaps, the most useful servant of man. We are not making so much use of it as people in other parts of the world, but I have no doubt we shall not lag behind them long.

Now that Anekal has been electrified, I am anxious to see that the important villages in the neighbourhood, too, get the benefit of electricity. What a pleasing spectacle it would be to find electric pumps in action all over this taluk, which offers exceptional opportunities for fruit culture!

You will be glad to hear that Government are contemplating the appointment of a special officer for the purpose of popularising the use of electric power in rural areas. His main duty will be to go round the villages, to help the raiyat in getting the current and pumps. At present, the average raiyat encounters many difficulties in getting what he wants. The presence of an officer, specially deputed for the purpose, will be a great help both to the Electric Department and to those who wish to utilise its services.

I venture to think that you will agree that the problems of the countryside are to-day receiving more and more attention from Government. It remains with me an article of faith that the main duty of Government must lie in the amelioration of the lot of the raiyat and the improvement of village life. More and better education, better sanitary and medical facilities, expansion of rural communications and irrigation works—these are some of the conveniences which every raiyat should enjoy. You need no assurance from me that Government will spare no effort to provide these, so that they may result not only in an increase of material prosperity,

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but also in a wide-spread improvement in the standard of life among all those who live on the land.

Ours is mainly an agricultural country, and it will remain an essentially agricultural country for as long as one can foresee. No effort, therefore, would be too great in serving the cause of the agriculturist and in making him a happier and more prosperous man. And in that effort, let me appeal for the willing and sustained co-operation of the people living in the rural areas, for without such co-operation it is impossible for any endeavours that Government can make through their officials, to produce the desired results.

Before I sit down, I must refer to your President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. I have been greatly impressed by his zeal and devotion to the interests of your town, which, I hope, will long enjoy the benefit of his association with it. He is one of the most public-spirited citizens in the State.

It only remains for me now to turn on the current, and to wish the town and people of Anekal all happiness and prosperity in the future.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held, as usual, in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, on 1st June, 1931, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, presiding. There was a large attendance of members and also of the general public. In opening the Session the Dewan spoke as follows:—]

1ST JUNE
1931.

Members of the Representative Assembly.—Before opening the proceedings of our meeting to-day, I feel that it is incumbent upon me to refer to a recent happening

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that came as a shock to us all. I refer, of course, to the great fire that has broken out in the Nundydroog Mine, a tragedy which, I understand, has resulted in the largest death-roll of any rock-burst or fire that has taken place in the Gold Field.

The Chief Inspector is still making enquiries as to the origin of this disaster, which has had the result of exposing those working underground to the great danger of poisonous gases, from which normally the Kolar Mines are so happily free.

I am sure that you will all join with me in conveying the most heartfelt sympathy of our Assembly to those who have been deprived of their near and dear ones, and, in some cases, of men who are the only support of their families. The Government are examining the question of relief, as well as that of recognition of the heroism that has been displayed both on this occasion, and in the case of a recent rock-burst, by men, some of them from among the lowest ranks of those employed, who have willingly risked their lives in the hope of rescuing their comrades.

I now turn to the business for which we are met together to-day, namely, to review the results of our work, and more especially the financial position of the State, for the official year which is about to end, a year which has forced every one of us to do some very hard thinking.

The economic depression from which no part of the world has escaped is the most startling phenomenon to-day.

Economic distress is invariably the parent of political trouble and is very largely responsible for the unrest from which so many countries are suffering at the present time.

There have been slumps before, but what has chiefly distinguished the present slump is the extent and appalling

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rapidity of the fall, resulting in world-wide embarrassment and inconvenience.

We may leave to the economists and financiers the task of determining, if they can, the causes of this phenomenon, and the even harder task of finding remedies. No one seems quite certain whether this world depression is due to the paucity or the mal-administration of the world's supply of gold, to over-production or under-consumption, to the fall in the price of silver, to the multiplication of tariff barriers since the War, especially in Europe—or to all these causes put together. It would be rash for me to express an opinion on the question. Whatever the causes, the world-remedy is not in our hands. What we here and to-day are concerned with, however, is the State's share of the results. Our endeavour must be to protect ourselves as much as possible from the blast of this "economic blizzard."

"Deflation" is a word that we have heard much of recently. What is now needed appears to be a deflation of ideas; reduction in the standards of expenditure based on incomes realised during more prosperous times. We shall have to make necessary readjustments in our public expenditure, our ideas will have to undergo a planing down, and our plans in the various fields of governmental activity will need considerable reduction in view of the altered conditions in which we find ourselves.

POSITION IN 1930-31.

Before explaining how far these considerations have affected our budget programme for the coming year, I shall review briefly the anticipated results of the current year's revenue and capital transactions. The budget counted upon a revenue of Rs. 380 lakhs, and provided for an expenditure of nearly Rs. 386 lakhs, of which

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Rs. 6½ lakhs were to be met from the Irrigation Reserve. The actual position, judging from the figures so far available, is that while the total expenditure may not exceed the original estimate, the revenue is likely to fall short of the budget by Rs. 37 lakhs.

A fall of Rs. 14 lakhs is anticipated in Land Revenue collections.

The Forest revenue is likely to be down by about Rs. 7 lakhs as the result of reduction in the prices of timber and sandal oil, due, in the latter case, to widespread depression in Europe, America and Japan, which are our chief markets for this article.

The Excise revenue was placed at Rs. 72 lakhs, in view of the high bids realised in the auction sales held a year ago. But owing to fall in consumption and the difficulty experienced in collecting dues from the renters of shops, there is likely to be a deficiency of about Rs. 4½ lakhs under this head.

The gross receipts of both sections of our Railways, namely, the lines worked by the Company and those worked by the Government, will fall considerably below the original estimate. Against the budget anticipation of Rs. 90 lakhs, we are likely to realise only Rs. 81 lakhs.

The only head of revenue which shows a substantial increase over the budget is Interest. As you know, we floated a loan in August last, the main objects of which were, firstly, to convert the high-interest bearing security (7 per cent bonds) due for discharge on 1st November 1931, and, secondly, to enable Government to finance to completion certain big capital works. The response to our invitation was most satisfactory, and the loan proceeds amounted to Rs. 416 lakhs. All the surplus cash not required for Treasury purposes has been invested in Government of India Treasury Bills and short term

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deposits, and this mainly accounts for the increased receipt of Rs. 10½ lakhs under this head. I may, however, mention here that this improvement is offset by the additional expenditure on interest and incidental charges incurred in connection with the flotation of the new loan.

THE IRON WORKS.

In view of the proposal to write off further losses on the Iron Works, you will, no doubt, expect me to make a few observations on the present position of the undertaking. As I explained in my address in June last, we had hopes that the working of this concern during the current year would not result in any loss. But, I am sorry to say, these hopes have not been realised. Owing to continued decline in the prices of pig-iron and pipes, and also to a sudden and considerable falling off in the market for acetate of lime, which is the principal by-product of wood-distillation, we sustained a loss of about Rs. 4 lakhs during the first half-year. Nor is the position during the current half-year also very encouraging, and in spite of every endeavour to reduce the cost of production, the total result of the revenue account of the Works for the year ending 30th June, 1931 is expected to be a loss of Rs. 4½ lakhs. In addition to this, there is already a deficiency of about Rs. 1½ lakhs relating to the operation of last year, which has been kept under suspense.

As under the present trade conditions it is very unlikely that these losses can be wiped off by operation surpluses in the near future, it is proposed to write them off in the general accounts of the year.

The future policy in regard to these Works is engaging the serious attention of Government. The Works have never fulfilled the financial expectations formed when they were started, mainly because of the handicap under

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which they have been struggling as the result of the continued fall in the prices of articles produced there.

Two directions in which changes are under contemplation are cessation of wood-distillation, since the by-products are no longer profitable, and the making of arrangements to supply pit-charcoal to the blast furnace instead; and the further examination of a scheme for the manufacture of steel as the only means of utilizing the pig-iron made.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1930-31.

According to the Revised Estimates now framed, the total expenditure is expected to reach Rs. 399 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs will be charged to the Irrigation Reserve. The net expenditure of the year will thus be Rs. 394 lakhs. Making allowance for the additional expenditure incurred in the flotation of the new loan, which is set off by the increased receipts, we hope to keep the total expenditure within the budget programme, notwithstanding the fact that we have been obliged to provide for certain emergent items aggregating about Rs. 7 lakhs during the course of the year.

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR 1930-31.

The Capital Works programme in the budget provided for an outlay of Rs. 77½ lakhs. With a view to expediting the completion of the first stage of the Irwin Canal Works and bringing under irrigation an area of 15,000 to 20,000 acres by July next, an additional grant of Rs. 6 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works. After certain readjustments have been made in the Capital Programme, the revised outlay during the year is expected to reach Rs. 81 lakhs.

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BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1931-32.

Let me now pass on to the budget for next year. Although we have made drastic cuts, aggregating Rs. 22½ lakhs in the expenditure grants of departments, it has not been found possible by this means alone to balance the budget. We are therefore obliged to put forward some proposals for additional taxation.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee in Mysore, presided over by Sir Charles Todhunter, recommended, in March 1929, as one of the measures for equalising the burden of taxation, a moderate enhancement in the income-tax rates. This proposal has been approved by the Retrenchment Committee, which has sent up a resolution to Government with a view to the necessary legislation being undertaken forthwith. It is a measure for which we expect a considerable amount of public support since an increase in the rates of income-tax has the same effect as the percentage cut in salaries which has been so often suggested, though at the same time it brings others of the comparatively well-to-do classes within its net. In the present condition of the State's finances, Government consider it necessary that this measure should be pushed through. A statement of objects and reasons explaining the scope of the amending Bill is being placed before this House. I trust that the Government will have the full support of the House in proceeding with this piece of legislation.

In January 1920, Government passed orders abolishing fees in Middle Schools. This order entailed an estimated loss of fee income of Rs. 1,03,758 to State Funds. The cost to the Government of Middle School education is steadily mounting up, and is now Rs. 9,16,824 as against Rs. 4,10,901 in 1919-20. As you know, the growth of

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public expenditure has made it necessary to explore all possible methods of augmenting revenue and retrenching expenditure, and in this connection the question of levying fees in Middle Schools has had to be examined again. It may be said that the expansion of primary education depends in great measure on the financial position of the State, and I am sure you will all agree that its needs should have the first call on our resources. Government have decided, in consultation with the Retrenchment Committee, to revive school fees in Middle School classes with due provision for freeships, and necessary orders will be issued giving effect to this decision from next year.

RETRENCHMENT IN 1931-32.

I shall now refer briefly to the more important measures of retrenchment which have been adopted in framing next year's expenditure programme.

Heavy cuts amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs have been made in the allotments for Public Works and Grants for Public Improvements.

It is proposed to suspend the Economic Conference and the entire grant under Economic Development is omitted. Provision has, however, been made for the holding of the Exhibition, as usual, during the next Dasara.

The expenditure under "Civil Administration," particularly General Administration, has been reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs.

Under the group "Moral and Material Development," we have provided Rs. 66 lakhs against Rs. 72 lakhs in the current year.

I mentioned in my last Budget speech that appreciable reductions have been effected in the Army budget mainly

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as the result of the mechanisation of the Transport Corps. Further economies in this and other directions have been effected, and as a result, the Army budget of next year is placed at about a couple of lakhs below the current year's estimate.

There have been appreciable reductions of expenditure on establishments and grants for optional items, such as Travelling Allowances and Contingencies. Special charges have been reduced as far as possible in all departments of the State and even in the revenue-yielding departments we have effected substantial cuts in framing next year's estimates.

Under "Direct Demands on Revenue" we have saved a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. The working expenses of the Railways have been placed at about Rs. 7 lakhs less than the Revised. It is also proposed to suspend the contributions from Revenue to the Depreciation Reserves in those commercial departments in which the funds already accumulated are adequate to meet the charges for renewals and replacements arising during the next few years. We are reluctantly forced to adopt this arrangement as a very tentative and stop-gap measure. These contributions will be resumed as soon as the State's finances show some improvement.

As the result of the several measures explained above, the estimated revenue for next year stands at Rs. 377½ lakhs and the programme of expenditure chargeable to revenue is fixed at Rs. 376¾ lakhs, leaving a margin of about three-fourths of a lakh.

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR 1931-32.

The grant for Capital Works for the ensuing year has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 85½ lakhs, distributed as follows:—

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	Rs. in Lakhs.
Railways and Tramways 12
Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Works 23
Electrical Works ...	... 11
New Bangalore Water Supply Project ...	... 27½
Other Industrial Works ...	... 1
Iron Works ...	... 11
	<hr/>
Total ...	... 85½

The allotments for the Capital Departments, excepting the Iron Works, are required for completion of the sanctioned works in progress as well as for expansion and development of works in operation. I have already referred to the question of the future policy in regard to the Iron Works. A provision of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made in the Capital Budget of the Iron Works. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh out of this is intended for miscellaneous capital demands of the concern, and the remaining Rs. 10 lakhs is provisionally included in the Budget for undertaking steel manufacture. The total cost of the scheme is about Rs. 16 lakhs. No definite decision about this project can be reached till the question has been thoroughly examined in all its aspects under expert advice. The inclusion of this provision in the Budget does not mean that Government are committed to the scheme, and I need hardly assure you that no part of this allotment will be expended unless there is a reasonable assurance that the undertaking of steel manufacture will improve the prospects of the Works as a going concern.

THE OUTLOOK.

Retrenchment is the one noticeable feature of the Budget presented to you this year. You will see that we have already reduced expenditure to the extent of

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Rs. 22½ lakhs, and it is proposed, in the course of the coming year, to effect further economies. The Retrenchment Committee, under the able guidance of *Rajadharma-pravina Diwan Bahadur* K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, to whom our warm thanks are due for voluntarily undertaking this distressing task, is making investigations for this purpose, and when it has completed its labours, and made its recommendations, Government will be in a better position to decide on the measures that must be adopted to ensure a perfectly sound position in future years.

You may say that I am not painting a rosy picture of the position. I am not. I am in favour of stating the facts as they are. But do not think I am taking a despondent view of the financial or economic position of the State. I have every confidence that if we successfully tide over the difficulties of next year, as I have no doubt we shall, we shall find ourselves in a sound position at the end. Even as things are at present, our financial position is perfectly sound; the credit of the State in the security market is high. Our great regret—a regret which, I am sure, you will all share—is that we are not in a position just now to go ahead with the numerous schemes that we had in contemplation for the benefit of our people, particularly in the fields of education and agriculture and economic development generally. They must now wait for better times, which, I hope, will not be long delayed. We must banish from our minds that feeling of dismay which is all too prevalent at the present time.

MR. BALASUNDARAM IYER.

I am sure you will not wish me to close without expressing on behalf of you all our regret at the absence of *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. C S. Balasundaram Iyer from this session.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Mr. Balasundaram Iyer is so well known to you that you do not need to be told what a good and able officer he was. By reason of his sound judgment and long and varied experience, he was a most valuable asset to the Government, in addition to which his personal qualities made him a most pleasant colleague. We all hope and pray that he may soon be restored to health.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen, this depression through which we are now passing is only a little hollow on the slopes of the mountain ; and though it is dark and the heights are hidden, we are already approaching the other side, and shall resume our climbing the more cheerfully when we have struggled through. Never was there a more truly hopeful future, despite its intricate and anxious problems, for never in the world's history has there been so wide and so heart-felt a recognition of the unity of mankind in interest and ideal. "America's difficulties," said Mr. Hoover the other day, "are bringing home to the ordinary citizen, the great truth of the vital inter-connection of all peoples." This recognition must inevitably bring about a closer, franker and more friendly association between peoples of different races and countries, especially in such cases as that of Britain and India, who have so long been associated and whose continued relationship, firmly based on mutual interest and understanding, is one of the most important elements in the peace and welfare of the world. It is my firm conviction that this association with this great Western Nation is necessary to India's self-realisation, and in free and willing partnership she can give as much as she receives.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, which opened on 1st June, 1931, lasted over a week and closed its sittings on the 8th. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan-President of the Assembly, in winding up the proceedings of the session, made the following speech :—]

8TH JUNE
1931.

Members of the Representative Assembly.—I desire to congratulate you in the first place on a remarkable achievement in the field of legislation in giving your approval to the Bill for the amendment of the Hindu Law of Inheritance. This measure is one of far-reaching importance to the Hindu community in general, and we have the authority of a distinguished visitor, himself eminent in the field of legislation, for saying that, in approving its general principles, you have not only done a great service to Hindu society in Mysore, but have given a lead to India at large.

This is a service of a kind which I think our State is admirably suited to perform. Unlike the "historical accidents" which make up some of the other States and Provinces, we have in Mysore a compact, manageable, homogeneous unit in which the results following from given causes are not so obscured and confused as they are elsewhere. We have accordingly been able to set an example in many matters, as, for instance, in the constitution of this Assembly and of our Economic Conference. There are many more matters, in respect of which reform is urgently required, and these reforms are likely to be pressed forward enthusiastically in the busy years that will follow on the amendment of the All-India constitution. We shall then have a great opportunity of serving, not only the State, but India, as a whole, by taking a lead in thinking out and trying out some of these new projects.

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

I wish I could congratulate you on having given a lead in some other matters that have come under discussion in the course of a strenuous session. I don't propose to dilate upon the case of the Election Offences and Enquiries Bill beyond saying that in this case you have not only not given a lead, but have declined to adopt a measure which has been found necessary elsewhere throughout the civilised world. Your reasons, I confess, I find myself unable to follow. You seem to suggest that because offences do not exist at present, or occur only in comparatively small numbers, that is a reason why you should deprive yourselves of the means of dealing with them if and when they do occur. If you would apply the same reasoning to any other offence, say, for instance, that of theft, I think you would find the fallacy of such an argument only too apparent.

I turn now to the much more serious question of the economic crisis which we are facing in common with the rest of the world. I don't wish for a moment to minimise the gravity of the situation, nor have I any sovereign remedy to propose. Production and consumption have got out of step all the world over, and we are faced by the paradox of hunger, caused by too much plenty. The ultimate remedy can only be found in international action, and we must look for it to the growing spirit of international co-operation to which I referred in my opening speech and to the advice of such bodies as the Gold Delegation at Geneva.

I said, however, in opening this session that I was an optimist in this matter, and I venture to remain so in spite of the many gloomy prognostications that have been made. I find my reasons in the lessons of history. The present crisis resembles in many respects that which occurred at the time of the Industrial Revolution, when

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

many people were affected by a spirit of defeatism such as prevails at the present day. My own belief is that the world will weather this storm as it did that one, and I am much impressed by a recent article by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, who courageously preaches the gospel that productivity cannot be too great; that, if the present markets are glutted, there are always large potential markets to be opened up, that if the demand for goods as at present produced is satisfied, the habitual tendency of men and women is to demand goods of a higher grade, that the desire for individuality will always create a demand for something other than mass-produced goods, and that the ingenuity of human inventiveness will be always opening up new avenues for the employment of labour.

Meanwhile, that is, while we are waiting for these world causes to operate, what is the policy that a country like Mysore can best pursue? It seems to me that there are two possible policies, a policy of courage and a policy of despair.

In a policy of despair, we can do what some people did in the Industrial Revolution, break up machinery, check all progress, put everybody on half wages, and endeavour, where we can, to go back to the primitive. Or, we can, as an eminent publicist and business man has recently recommended, remit taxation in all directions, reduce railway freights so as to run our railways at a loss, and live by borrowing, with the inevitable result that the rate of interest will go higher and higher and the charge will have to be met by added burdens on the tax-payer whom we have been endeavouring to relieve.

For a policy of courage, let me give you an example from another small and predominantly agricultural country. New Zealand, with the most elaborate labour

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

legislation that the world has yet seen, in spite of a depression that has continued in its case for nearly ten years, has refused to reduce its standard of living, but has replied to the depression by rationalisation and improvement of processes with the result that there has been an increase in the physical volume *per capita* of production of approximately 20 to 25 per cent. This increase has been followed in some cases by a large increase in the general volume of exports, albeit at a lower price. A notable instance is that of dairy produce in which standardised production and very strict attention to quality has resulted in the country capturing a large part of the world's market.

A policy of courage is, to my mind, the proper policy for Mysore and we have not therefore proposed that we should shut down Bhadravati or any of the other State industrial establishments, or call a halt in our schemes for development. On the other hand, we have proposed that we should go ahead with the Irwin Canal, with the new silk factory and with the electrification of towns and similar schemes. And I gather from many of your speeches that you are not only ready to support us in doing this, but would like us to go much further in many directions. In fact, there are some among you who would like the Government to play the part of an earthly Providence. I need hardly say that we should be as happy as any of you if we could translate all your desires for improvement, as well as our own, into realities, but as practical men we have to see what is possible and to rule out what is clearly impossible; nor must we forget that what is desirable is not always attainable. The Government are only too anxious to accede to every reasonable request made by this House provided they are in a position to do so.

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

But if we are to succeed, especially in times like the present, we must have the co-operation of the people, and of yourselves as their representatives. And here I should like to point out that it is not co-operation for members to walk out of the House and to decline to take further part in its proceedings if their advice is not taken immediately it is tendered. It is co-operation to help us with your advice, to convince us, if you can, but also to remember that there are two sides to every question and that we have the interest of the country at heart as well as you. The true co-operator states his case with all the ability and vigour he can command, but if he finds himself in a minority, accepts loyally the decision of the other side and employs as much ability and vigour in giving effect to it as if it were his own.

In making these remarks, I don't want you to think for a moment that the Government are blind to the very real distress that falling prices are causing. The situation has been long and anxiously considered and orders have issued which are calculated to give much more real relief than some of you appear to think. The harvest, as you are aware, has been fairly abundant, and the real trouble lay in the fact that, if payment on due dates had been insisted upon, the raiyats would have been forced to sell at prices that are far below the normal. In these circumstances, the grant of time for payment is a very substantial concession, and the fact that the collections up to the end of April, the last month for which we have complete figures, were 25 per cent short of the usual average, shows how much it was appreciated by the raiyats. This means that, from the point of view of the Government, one-fifth of our land revenue demand has been suspended for the time being.

Added to that, proposals for remission involving a sum

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

of Rs. 20,000 are under disposal, coercive processes have been withheld, the collection of Record of Rights fees has been suspended, and also the charges for supply of water in the hot weather when such charges have accrued. Meanwhile, a special committee has been appointed to examine the conditions in the Malnad, where they are said to be worse than in other parts.

Meanwhile, again, the grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for takkavi and land improvement loans for the current year has been enhanced by Rs. 40,000, and a liberal grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the same purpose entered in the budget for the ensuing year.

You have asked as an addition to these concessions that a remission may be made of process fees and of interest for the periods for which payments of revenue are postponed. These requests, as well as the further postponement of payments, should a case for the same be made out, will be favourably considered.

Lastly, some of you have referred to individual cases of hardship. It is, of course, practically impossible to prevent an occasional case of this kind, but I can assure you that our reports all indicate that the policy laid down by the Government is being carried out sympathetically and in the right spirit, and that any individual case to the contrary that may be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner will be promptly and vigorously dealt with.

To conclude, ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you all to make a united effort to meet the common danger. It cannot be overcome all at once or in any miraculous manner, but I am convinced that it can be overcome if we all pull together. Let us pool our resources whether of money, brains or physical strength, and refusing to be influenced by the forces of defeatism or pessimism, meet

Speech at the Opening of the Kolar District Board Building.

our difficulties with a high courage and a determination not to be beaten. It is every one's duty to make this effort, and also to every one's interest.

I now declare this Session closed.

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE DISTRICT BOARD OFFICE, KOLAR.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, visited Kolar on the evening of 11th July, 1931 for the purpose of opening the new building constructed for locating the District Board Offices. The Dewan performed the ceremony in the presence of a large gathering of people. He was received on arrival by the Deputy Commissioner, the President (Mr. L. Vema Reddy) and members of the District Board.

In replying to the address presented to him by the President on behalf of the District Board, the Dewan spoke as follows:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to perform this ceremony to-day, and to see the District Board lodged in a building worthy of it.

The District Board of Kolar has a record of most useful work behind it. I have no doubt that, under the guidance of Mr. Vema Reddy, it will continue to discharge its duties to the people of this district with no less zeal and efficiency than it has done in the past. I have known Mr. Vema Reddy for some years now. He is a very earnest worker, full of enthusiasm for the public cause. And there is another good quality in him which I value no less. It is the faculty of working with others without quarrelling with them. If democratic institutions like District Boards, Municipalities and Village

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Panchayets are to flourish, the members should learn to work together smoothly, and, although there must be occasions when there will be differences of opinion among them, they should not carry matters too far by imputing motives to the other side or by adopting obstructive tactics.

One great trouble with our self-managing bodies is that they will not collect their dues regularly, much less will they think of a new tax for the common good. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that there are very few Village Panchayets or Municipalities in the State which have not large sums in arrears, of which there is little hope of recovery. I say little hope, because, not having collected the taxes for a long time, they allow them to mount up so high that it becomes almost impossible to make people pay up. The result is that large sums have to be written off. When there is no income, there is no progress. Stagnation must take the place of activity.

The other great trouble with us is that while rules, admirable rules, exist on paper, they are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. There is somehow great reluctance on our part to put these rules into practice and to enforce them. This seems a common failing with us Indians. We are not sufficiently strict in the enforcement of the rules and regulations which we take so much trouble to put on the statute book. This is one of the dangers against which a self-governing India will have to guard.

Let me now turn to the requests which you have made in your address. You first urge that all taluks in your district should be electrified. This is a matter in which there is really no difference of opinion between you and the Government. I believe you need no assurance from

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me that it is the desire of Government, as it is their constant endeavour, to see all important towns enjoying this great blessing. Four towns in your district have already been supplied with electric power, and villages within a radius of twelve miles of these are taking power for agricultural purposes. Chikballapur will soon be electrified, as also, you will be glad to hear, Nandidroog. Proposals have been received for supplying power to other important towns in your district. But the pace of advance depends on the extent to which local bodies are prepared to meet their share of the financial obligations.

You next ask that the charges on account of the maintenance of the Mulbagal-Goribidnur and Kolar-Sompur roads may be met from the State Funds. As you are doubtless aware, the maintenance of only the main arterial roads, as distinct from the interior roads, is a legitimate charge on the State Funds. The Public Works Department are unable to pay for the maintenance of the roads you refer to, as it would entail an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,000 or more. As it is, the maintenance of the provincial roads in a fairly satisfactory condition is a heavy strain on the finances of the State, and I regret, therefore, that it is impossible to accede to your request.

The question of affording special relief to the raiyats of your district, on which you lay so much stress in your address, is engaging the attention of Government. As you know, the report of the Special Committee which inquired into the question of land assessments in your district has been published in the *Gazette*. The Committee has made certain recommendations which are now under consideration. I can assure you that Government feel the deepest sympathy for the raiyats, and will be only too happy to afford them whatever relief is possible.

Speech at the Opening of the Dispensary at Kadaba.

It only remains for me now to declare this building open, and to wish the District Board of Kolar all possible success and prosperity.

OPENING OF THE LOCAL FUND DISPENSARY
AT KADABA.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Kadaba, a big village in Gulbi Taluk, to perform the opening ceremony of the building constructed by the late Mr. Hutcha Veere Gowda, a leading citizen of the place, for a dispensary. Accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, the Dewan arrived at the place by motor car on the evening of 18th July, 1931 and was received by Messrs. Bhadre Gowda and Dodde Gowda and the local people.

Mr. Dodde Gowda read an address to the Dewan in the course of which he referred to the desire of his brother to provide a building for the establishment of a dispensary to dispense relief to the sick and the suffering in the village and adjoining parts.

In reply to the address, the Dewan said :—]

Gentlemen,—I have made this journey for the purpose 18TH
of performing this ceremony in obedience to the dying JULY
wish of a much respected fellow-citizen. I have come to 1931.
honour his memory and to pay a tribute to him. Had
Mr. Hutcha Veere Gowda lived a few months longer,
he would, I am sure, have received ample recognition at
the hands of His Highness the Maharaja, who knew him
and was well aware of his many charities. But it was
not to be. The hand of death took him away before he
had finished his work and earned his reward. We
may be sure that the good he did in this life will not go
unrewarded in his next *janmam*.

Speech at the All-India Ophthalmological Society.

With these few words, I declare this dispensary open, and I hope that it will be a blessing to all who resort to it for treatment.

I must not omit to express my appreciation of the spirit in which Messrs. Bhadre Gowda and Dodde Gowda have come forward to give effect to their brother's wishes in this matter. I am sure that they will closely follow in their brother's footsteps, and continue to render loyal service to His Highness the Maharaja and his people. Thus will they gather merit both in this world and the next.

OPENING OF THE SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA
OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT BANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, opened the Second Annual Session of the All-India Ophthalmological Society which was held at Bangalore on the 20th July, 1931 under the presidency of Dr. Banaji, F.R.C. S., of Bombay. The function took place in the Apex Bank Hall and was attended by a large and distinguished gathering including delegates from various parts of India.

Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, Medical Officer in charge of the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, in welcoming the delegates, read an address in which he referred to the origin and objects of the Ophthalmological Society and requested the Dewan to open the Conference.

In reply to the address, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was with no little diffidence that I agreed to the suggestion of Dr. Narayana Rao to open this highly technical Conference, but I felt that,

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while I might not have anything of any value to say to you on this occasion, it was my duty—and a most pleasant duty it is—to extend to you all personally a very hearty welcome to Bangalore and to do anything that I could to make your visit to this city interesting and enjoyable.

The All-India Ophthalmological Society has been in existence for barely two years. Its chief object, in the words of Dr. Banaji, is to co-ordinate the efforts of individual workers. It is said that the best companionship by far is the companionship of effort. The mere fact of workers in a common field coming together once a year will in itself exert a powerful influence not only in creating a feeling of comradeship among them all, but also in stimulating efficiency and research. Somehow, India, in spite of the unfortunate fact that it is the home of many a devastating disease, has contributed very little to medical research. Her share in the progress of medical science has been negligible. It is difficult to account for this, but it is possibly due to want of proper facilities. Let us hope that in the years to come she will produce men of the front rank in medical discovery, as she has in the domain of Physics and Chemistry.

The last decade or two has witnessed an extraordinary increase in man's insight into nature, in that knowledge that has enabled him, without increasing the power or scope of his intelligence, to multiply manifold those comforts which have now passed into the necessities of civilised existence. This country has still to take the fullest advantage of those comforts, departing from the old traditional ruts in which she moved through centuries of time.

Considering the prevalence of eye diseases in India, it seems to me that facilities for the treatment of these

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diseases are extremely inadequate. More eye specialists and eye hospitals are needed in this country.

We have in this State an Ophthalmic Hospital in Bangalore under, if Dr. Narayana Rao will allow me to say so, a most popular and able specialist. Another is in course of construction in Mysore, where there is already a department of Ophthalmology under a specialist attached to the General Hospital. It is proposed to have a similar department at Chikmagalur, which is the headquarters of a district in the western part of the State.

In this way, the Government of Mysore hope gradually to provide adequate facilities for the treatment of eye diseases in the State. We believe in a policy of sending our medical men to Europe for training in all branches of medical science. At present, we have at least five highly qualified ophthalmic surgeons in the Medical Department. We wish to encourage private practitioners too. But the trouble is that the more efficient the Government hospitals are, the more difficult it seems for the private practitioner to flourish. The only remedy appears to be to charge those who can afford to pay a scale of fees which will prevent them from confining their patronage to the hospitals.

I was very much interested to read an article in the *Scientific American* not long ago, stating that a new kind of eye-glasses had been introduced in Vienna recently. You, of course, know all about them. I gathered that they are inserted between the eye-lids and placed quite close to the eye-ball. It is said that they are practically invisible and quite comfortable to wear. I hope, as a man who has to wear glasses, that the new invention will be so far improved as to render it possible for all to take advantage of it.

Gentlemen, I do not think I need detain you any

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longer. I will close with an expression of my sincere good wishes for the success of your Society. I hope that it will extend its sphere of usefulness year by year, that it will attract more and more members, and that it will make a notable contribution to the stock of ophthalmic knowledge.

Lastly, I hope that your present session will be a most successful one, and that it will not be long before Bangalore attracts you once again.

INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE—SECOND SESSION.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, attended the Second Round Table Conference on Indian Constitutional Reforms held in London as the representative of the States of Mysore and Jaipur.]

At an important meeting of the Federal Structure Committee (of which he was a member) held to discuss the Draft Report, Sir Mirza Ismail placed before the Committee his alternative scheme for a small Second Chamber in the Federal Legislature, composed exclusively of delegates selected by, and representative of, the Governments of the Federation and of the Units.]

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

[*Paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Draft Report.*]

11. At a later stage, again, the Committee were placed in possession of proposals which they have not been able fully to discuss, but which clearly demand further consideration, though the Committee fully realise that the adoption of either of these plans would involve material modification of the framework hitherto contemplated.

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12. One of these plans would substitute for the Upper Chamber a small body consisting of nominated delegates of the governments of the federating units, which would have the right of initiating legislation and would be empowered to exercise a suspensory veto over the measures passed by the elected Chamber. This body would also have the right to express its opinion upon all measures of the Federal Government before they were laid before the elected Chamber. The authors of this plan also contemplate the possession by this body of certain advisory functions in the administrative sphere.]

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1931.

CHAIRMAN (LORD SANKEY): We should very much like to hear the details of your scheme, Sir Mirza. It is very interesting.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: The suggestions which I have to place before the Committee on this subject have been embodied in a memorandum* which, by your courtesy, my Lord Chancellor, has been circulated to the members. I have also had the advantage of discussing the proposals with some of them. On this occasion I have only a few remarks to offer by way of supplementing the memorandum. In the Draft Report before us it is proposed that the Federal Legislature should consist of two Houses, namely, a Lower House composed of 300 members, of whom 200 would be elected under a system of direct or indirect election, while the rest would be chosen by the States; secondly, an Upper Chamber of 200 members elected by the provincial legislatures or appointed by the States. We shall thus have two bodies, both somewhat unwieldy in size, and little differentiated from each other in composition, and therefore in outlook. It may perhaps be pointed out that additional qualifications are proposed for membership of the Upper House; but it is doubtful if these will ensure its becoming, any more than

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the Lower House, a body of weight, experience and character, as we visualize it, or attracting a different type of personnel. The probability is that it will only become a replica of the Lower House.

I am quoting from Merriott: "Experience has shown that disputes between the two Legislative Chambers . . . have been most frequent and most bitter in the Upper Houses which are constituted on an elected basis." The elaborate provisions contained in certain constitutions for removing deadlocks between the two Chambers are an eloquent commentary on the characteristic defects of this form of legislative organisation.

Lack of adequate differentiation between the two bodies would be a serious defect even in a unitary constitution; in a Federal scheme, such as that we are trying to devise, it would be fatal. The component elements of the Federation would have no representation as such in the Upper House, which is pre-eminently the Federal organ of the constitution and "the pledge of the security of State rights."

The Draft Report recognises the principle that the Upper Chamber should in the main represent the units as such (paragraph 22); and speaks of its members as being, in a special sense, the representatives of the federal units (paragraph 42). But it is obvious that it is only to the members from the Indian States that such a description could be correctly applied. The members from British India would not be regarded as the representatives of their Provincial Governments, which might have changed, or of their provincial legislatures, which might have been dissolved, after their election as members of the Upper Chamber.

It is in this view that I have been urging the need for a Second Chamber, composed exclusively of delegates

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selected by and representative of the Governments of the Federation and of the units; and I would earnestly plead for due consideration to be given to this suggestion before the scheme tentatively outlined in the Draft Report is adopted. I am happy to think that the change can be super-imposed upon the plan of Federation we have so far formulated without injuring the general framework and also without delaying the building of the structure.

One of the advantages of this proposal which has impressed me, and which will no doubt appeal to some other members of the Committee also, is that it will obviate dissimilarity of methods between British India and Indian India, in regard to the selection of members for at least one of the Houses of the Federal Legislature. It is of the utmost importance that the Federal machinery should function effectively. It would be a disaster if at some early stage the system broke down and delayed the up-building of a really united India. I feel that there should be no hesitation in agreeing to such a revision if, as I venture to think, there is sufficient reason for doing so.

I daresay many of us have read a special article which appeared in *The Times* of October 23rd entitled "Australia as a Unit." The experience of that country, which is administered under a Federal constitution, is of special significance to a Conference engaged in devising a similar system for India. They have come to realise in Australia the vital importance of close co-operation and concerted action on the part of the Governments of the federated units in all matters in which the country as a whole is interested. They have been forced to this in the hard school of experience and especially during recent years of economic difficulties. The story is so pertinent that I beg leave to quote from it :

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"Each of the other States also, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, although they were near enough to have similar interests, cherishes individuality; State feeling has not diminished with Federation, but has, on the contrary, established itself as a characteristic of Australian life. An Australian is a Victorian or a New South Welshman first, and an Australian only second."

"A Royal Commission on the Constitution was appointed by Mr. Bruce, and reported later in 1929. They declared that the advantage of having strong self-governing State which could appeal to the local patriotism, knowledge and public spirit easily outweighed the admitted inconvenience. The events of the intervening years have shaken this argument. It would be surprising, however, if it were still not strong enough to defeat Mr. Seidlin's scheme" of transferring the power of amending the Commonwealth Constitution from the people to the Federal Parliament. "But the chief hope for the survival of federalism is that, in a way characteristic of British political institutions, a *modus vivendi* involving no changes whatever is in sight The Royal Commission recommended several means for co-ordinating States and Commonwealth action, but it referred to the Premiers' Conference, which was largely the creation of Mr. Bruce, merely as a useful body for this purpose. It could not foresee the great and decisive part which the Conference, as an institution, was to play in the crisis of the next two years. So valuable an addition to the governmental machinery is not likely now to be discarded. The difficulty of obtaining joint action is the burden of the case against federalism. It would seem to many a mistake to apply too drastic constitutional amendments before at least another means, which offers

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the main advantages of unification without the objections, has been thoroughly tried."

It will be seen that the problem in Australia was how to arrest the tendency to extreme provincialism so manifest in that country, while on the other hand ensuring the survival of federalism which is recognised as the only possible form of government in a Commonwealth which has such strongly marked diversities of interest and differences of outlook between its constituent units.

I need scarcely say how much more necessary it is in India, with her far greater diversities, that the Provinces should be kept together.

It will be seen from the extract that the Australian Commonwealth, in the endeavour to overcome the difficulties arising from inadequate means of ensuring joint consultation and action, such as that for which I plead, has had to devise measures which, though in no sense illegal, are outside the constitution. Let us not put aside the lessons of experience by agreeing to a constitution having the serious defects to which I have called attention—a constitution which I venture to think, would be neither sound in theory nor effective in practice.

CHAIRMAN: I am very much obliged to you, Sir Mirza Ismail. I think it is a very valuable suggestion, which will have to be explored, and what I want to suggest to you is this: I would very much like to have printed in the record of the proceedings the Note you sent round sometime ago. Would you mind looking at it, so that I can get the right one. My number is R.T.C. (F S) 17.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: I have got a slightly revised Note, which has been printed.

CHAIRMAN: I think that would be better. What I

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was going to suggest was this, because this is a great ground for gathering opinions, and I think this is a very valuable suggestion of yours which must be explored. Will you allow us to print the whole of your plan, the revised plan, in the proceedings; and I should like to do this, if you would kindly allow me to do it. I should like to print at the same place as we print your plan the speech which you have just made. Could you let me have a copy of the plan, the up-to-date one? I think that is one of those suggestions which must be very carefully considered, and I should very much hope that later on, too, when we have to discuss these matters, you will be good enough to let us communicate with you in case there is any point. But I am very, very grateful to you for your ideas; it is a very good idea, and I quite see what you say either as to substitution or for having some additional bit like that. It wants the most careful consideration, but the thing I want to do is to get the latest edition of your Note, and we will print it. Meanwhile, will you accept our very grateful thanks for what you have done?

* * *

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gandhi has been good enough to give me this note to read with regard to what we have done up to now:—

* * *

"I adhere to the view that one Chamber would be the best for the purpose intended to be served. But subject to certain vital modifications, I would be prepared to support Sir Mirza Ismail's proposal, if the body contemplated by him becomes an advisory body."

* * *

SOME SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATURE FOR INDIA.

[The following note by Sir Mirza Ismail, referred to in the Proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee, explains his scheme for a small Federal Council :—]

The most important question on which the Conference has still to reach a final decision is the constitution of the Federal Government.

The main suggestions of the report of the Federal Structure Committee were :—

- (1) The Federal Legislature to consist of two Houses ;
the component elements of the Federation to be represented in both Houses, joint sessions being held whenever differences of opinion between the two Houses arise.
- (2) The Executive to be responsible to the Legislature.
- (3) Reserved subjects and safeguards in financial matters.

The legislature, as proposed by the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, has the appearance of a bi-cameral legislature, but it is not really so. It will function as a uni-cameral legislature—an unnecessarily unwieldy one of some 600 or 700 members—on all occasions when a difference of opinion arises between the two Houses.

The question is whether such a constitution is likely to work smoothly and effectively, and suit the needs of a vast and heterogeneous country. Experience has shown that in many Federal constitutions, Senates with concurrent powers have failed to justify their existence. No nation has been successful in constructing a body representing the Federal element in an effective because undiluted manner. The fault lies in the fact that nowhere have the States forming the federation been entrusted with

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co-operation in the work of the Central Government. In all constitutions the Second Chambers have been made directly or indirectly representative of the parties in the federating units, who are already enabled to send their representatives to the Popular House. Thus, the political factor, namely, the people, is doubly represented, once in the Popular House and again in the Second Chamber, even though its representatives are elected indirectly by the parliaments of the States. This is the considered opinion of some of the most eminent jurists of our day, and based not only on a profound and extensive study of constitutional law and practice in all countries of the world, but also upon actual experience of the practical working of a Senate in modern Federal States.

Would India do wisely to disregard the lessons of experience, and embark upon her great experiment without taking such facts into consideration? The writer believes it to be possible to devise a constitution which will provide for, and remedy, this serious defect. He asks for consideration of the following plan.

The two principal organs of the Federal State of Greater India would be :—

- (1) A Popular House, which may be described as the Federal Assembly; and
- (2) Another body, which may be described as the Federal Council.

The Federal Assembly will consist of representatives chosen by direct and indirect election, preferably by both methods, the representation being more or less on a population basis. The number may be fixed at 300-350, the proportion of the members from the States being $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the total strength. As regards the method of election, the suggestion made by Mahatma

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Gandhi, of villages sending their elected representatives to an electoral college to vote on their behalf, is likely to secure the best results, and is plainly more practical than the ordinary method of a direct vote.

As the Federal Council is to be that organ of the Federal Government which upholds the federal character of the Constitution, it would be composed of delegates appointed by the Governments of the States and the Provinces. The smaller the number of its members, the more capable it is of doing effective work.

Unless the representatives composing the Federal Council are chosen in some way by the Governments of the units, the Constitution will still be that of a unitary State, as the federal elements will be lacking. For this reason the members of the Federal Council should be appointed by the Governments of the States and the Provinces at their own discretion and exclusively with reference to their expert knowledge. The representatives must vote and act according to the instructions which they receive as agents of their Governments. Plural votes of a State or a Province must be given uniformly. The Federal Council may consist of 60 members of whom at least 40 per cent should be from the States.

The Central Government must be represented in the Federal Council in order to safeguard the co-operation of the supreme federal authorities and to prevent the various elements in the Council from working on parallel lines or against each other.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

The Federal Council would have a suspensory veto on laws passed by the Federal Assembly with which it did not agree.

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If the Federal Council exercises its right of veto, the Federal Assembly would then have to show a qualified majority, *i.e.*, a two-thirds or a three-quarters majority, for its resolution. The right of veto would have to be exercised by the Council within an adequate period to be determined by the Constitution.

Bills prepared by the Federal Executive would be laid, first before the Federal Council, and after having passed this body, before the Federal Assembly. If the Federal Council wished the Bills presented to be altered, the Federal Executive could modify the draft. If it did not do so, the Federal Council should have the right of adding to the draft its own dissenting opinion on passing the Bill on to the Federal Assembly.

Besides the right of considering Bills introduced by the Executive, the Federal Council should share with the Assembly the right of introducing Bills. The members of both bodies should have the same right.

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

In accordance with the nature of the Federal Council as the specifically federal organ of the Indian Federal State, it should be in possession of certain powers with regard to the Federal Executive. Its co-operation in this sphere can, however, only be of an advisory nature, if it is not to restrict the Federal Executive unduly in the fulfilment of its task of government. The Federal Council might enjoy the right of demanding reports concerning current administrative matters from the Executive, and information regarding the preparation of future Bills.

The Federal Council, moreover, might have a right of co-operation in certain administrative matters, *e.g.*, external relations, like the Senate of the United States of

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America. Or, for example, the Federal Council might have a right to propose appointments to certain high official posts. The Government would not be rigidly bound by such proposals. In practice, however, the Government would presumably adopt them, unless there were any special objections.

The advantages of constituting the Upper House in the manner proposed, include the following:—

- (1) It will be of a manageable size, and therefore better adapted for despatch of business and more economical in working than a large body composed of some 250 or 300 members. It will cost less: it will attract better men without unduly depleting the Provincial and State Legislatures.
- (2) The members being selected with reference to their expert knowledge will be comparatively free from party influences, will be more “federally-minded” and less bound up with local and sectional affiliations.
- (3) The points of view of the Governments of the units will find timely and authoritative expression in the Council, and the occasions for conflict between these Governments and the Central Executive will be avoided or reduced to a minimum.
- (4) The objections of British India in regard to powers of financial control of the Upper House will be obviated.
- (5) As the Council will be invested only with a suspensory, and not an absolute, veto in legislation, British India should have less hesitation in giving even 50 per cent representation to the States in such a body.

Speech on the Cash Contributions of Indian States.

- (6) On the other hand, as an offset to its slightly inferior status in legislation, the Council will have large powers of initiative; the right of association with the Executive in certain administrative matters, and advisory influence in all matters of policy which concern the States and the Provinces. In these important functions, the States and British India will share equally.
- (7) The scheme would allow of States sending delegates to address (without voting in) the Council on matters in which they may be specially interested. This should be an acceptable concession to those States which cannot hope for individual representation.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIAN STATES.

[In the course of the discussion on the Draft Report of the Federal Structure Committee, the proposal to remit for the consideration of a special Committee the question of the contributions from the Provinces and the States elicited close examination. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, made a strong plea to the Committee to settle the question of States' contributions, which cannot have a place under Federation, by a direct, instead of an indeterminate, decision; in other words, to agree to the abolition of these imposts.]

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: With reference to paragraph 49 (ii):— 2ND NOV.
1931.

"The initial amount of the contributions from the Provinces and the precise period within which these and the States' contributions are to be wiped out."

I must take exception to the States' contributions being placed on the same footing as those from the

Speech on the Cash Contributions of Indian States.

Provinces. My reasons are clear. In the first place, the cash contributions from the States, at any rate from many of them, are really in the nature of tributes, and, as is universally admitted, cannot have a place under Federation. In the second place, the implication of the paragraph that such payments are made by all the States is, as the Committee is aware, entirely contrary to the fact. It is only a comparatively few States that do so; and of the total charge, nearly 40 per cent. comes from a single State. As the principle of abolition is accepted in the Report, it seems to me quite unnecessary to make any reference on the subject to the proposed Committee. Why should we allow this differentiation to check the progress towards Federation, for the sake of a total which, after due deductions are made, will not perhaps amount to more than Rs. 50 lakhs? I therefore make a definite request to the Committee to settle this comparatively simple matter by a direct, instead of an indeterminate, decision; in other words, to agree to the abolition of these imposts.

CHAIRMAN: That will be a matter for the Committee. Would you like (ii) to be made so as to make it quite clear that there is a difference between the contributions of the Provinces and what are called the States' contributions, for them to be put into two separate paragraphs?

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: I take it that the States' contributions are included under paragraph 47, are they not?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is right.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: I would suggest the entire omission of the reference to the States' contributions in this paragraph.

LORD PEEL: To meet Sir Mirza's point, I think it could also be made clear, if it is split into two para-

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graphs, that the contributions are from certain States. You wanted that made clear, Sir Mirza?

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: Yes.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE: Will you put in a special sentence?

CHAIRMAN: I simply broke up (ii) into two parts:

"The initial amount of the contributions from the Provinces and the precise period within which these are to be wiped out."

Then there would be the precise period in which the States' tribute, or whatever it is called, would be wiped out.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE: I should have said another sentence at the end: "Special cases or the cases of contributions from certain States should be considered in the same connection," or something of that sort.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL: That is going to be done in connection with paragraph 47 on page 25 by the second Committee. This matter will have to be settled before Federation comes into operation.

CHAIRMAN: We will make it clear that it is a contribution from certain States only. I am very much obliged to you. We ought to have done that.

MR. IYENGAR: Lord Chancellor, perhaps the point could be brought out in this way. The two things are different. We should say, "The initial amount of the contributions, if any, from the Provinces"—because they may make such a scheme as will avoid the payment of contributions. The second is the question of the abolition of the States' contributions.

CHAIRMAN: Quite.

THE INDIAN ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

[Prior to his departure from London to India on November 26, 1931, on the conclusion of the Second Round Table Conference, Sir Mirza M. Ismail made the following statement to the *Times*:—]

26TH Nov. 1931. I much regret that clouds have overspread the Round Table Conference in its closing days, owing to the rumours which have been current as to the intentions of Government. It will be a thousand pities if the unique opportunity the Conference has provided of uniting Great Britain and India for as long a time as can be foreseen is not properly utilised. Success or failure of the Conference depends less upon the exact details of political arrangement than upon the feelings towards each other, which the establishment of the new Constitution will leave in the minds of the Indian and British peoples. The unfortunate division of Indian opinion at the Conference on the minorities problem leaves upon the British Government the responsibility for decision and the dissipation of the least ground for suspicions that they are taking advantage of this unhappy state of affairs. There can be no secure, prosperous India except as a partner in the British Commonwealth; such partnership is essential to world unity and the progress of civilization. To promote this ideal Indians of good will wish to do their part, and they look to the British Government and Parliament to do theirs.

OPENING OF THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

[The annual session of the Indian Science Congress met at Bangalore for the third time on 2nd January, 1932. There was a large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion, including scientists from different parts of India. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to open the Congress which was presided over by Professor Kashyap.

Sir Mirza made the following speech in declaring the session open :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with some misgiving 2ND JAN.
that I venture to confront this assembly of scientific 1932.
thinkers and workers, but I take comfort in the thought
that the good scientist is proverbially patient, even with
the layman, with his inexpert, hurriedly prepared
remarks. And I know you are practisers and admirers
of brevity.

As you are aware, I have lately been one of a company
breathing a very different atmosphere from that in
which you, as scientific researchers, live. The politician,
as I suppose I must describe myself, exists in an environ-
ment of his own to which he has to adjust himself in
his own ways. I cannot help envying the lot of the
man of science who seems to live in a region free from
the rancour and suspicion, the excitement and dis-
appointment, which often beset the path of the politician.

You, gentlemen, are engaged in a noble pursuit—the
single-minded and unwavering pursuit of truth, as
Nature half reveals and half conceals it. Sometimes this
research is practical in aim. Sometimes it seeks truth
only. Our age is apt to forget that the latter aim is the
nobler; and that noblest of all are the strenuousness and
discipline in seeking which make even failure a triumph
of the spirit.

Speech at the Indian Science Congress.

The mind of science is a modest mind, for it recognises that there are many things it does not know. It is a discriminating mind, for it tests and accepts or rejects as the test may tell. It is an open mind, knowing no passion or prejudice, unless it be the passion for truth as yet unknown, and the stern preference for truth discovered though it shatters theories or dreams.

The forces of Nature are the enduring wealth of mankind. But the command of the forces of Nature in the wrong hands can be turned from the highest purpose to the basest, most demoniacal uses, as was so painfully shown during the Great War; and who knows what may be in store for humanity in any such future conflict? "If, therefore, a scientific civilisation is to be a good civilisation, it is necessary that increase in knowledge should," in the words of Mr. Bertrand Russell, "be accompanied by increase in wisdom," meaning by wisdom a "right conception of the ends of life," "something which science in itself does not provide."

But it cannot be denied that, on the whole, the progress of modern science has been of the highest possible benefit to mankind in every field of human endeavour. Knowledge without wisdom may be dangerous, but I believe that knowledge generally produces wisdom. Thus will humanity progress through time asserting its supremacy more and more over the forces of Nature and utilising them for its own benefit, both moral and material.

This Congress stands for all that is most worthy in scientific research. During its comparatively short life of eighteen years, it has come to take a place of national importance. The value of your annual sessions in instigating, encouraging and co-ordinating research can hardly be over-estimated. To you, as a body, must be due much of the credit for the position now taken by

Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the United India Life Assurance Company, Limited, Madras.

Indian researchers in the very forefront of the modern world's scientific advance. It is significant that the present enthusiasm for original investigation in India, which has so rapidly produced such striking results, has grown during the period dating from the inception of this Congress.

In concluding, gentlemen, let me assure you that Bangalore is honoured by your meeting here for the third time. We extend to you a most hearty welcome: and we hope that your visit may be a most enjoyable and interesting one, and that the fullest possible measure of success may attend this Session of the Indian Science Congress.

I will now declare the Session open, inviting Professor Kashyap to assume his office of President.

SPEECH AT THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION
OF THE UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS.

[On the 7th January, 1932, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Madras in response to the invitation of Mr. M. Ct. Chidambaram Chetty to preside at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the United India Life Assurance Company, Limited, one of the leading Indian Insurance Companies, in the management of which his father, the late Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chetty, took a leading part during his life-time.

Sir Mirza Ismail made the following speech on the occasion:—]

Mr. Chidambaram Chettiyyar, Ladies and Gentlemen,— 7TH JAN.
It has given me very great pleasure to come here to-day, 1932.

Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the United India Life Assurance Company, Limited, Madras.

at the invitation of my friend, Mr. Chidambaram Chettiyar, to take part in the Jubilee celebrations of the United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., not only for the sake of my friendship with him and his distinguished father, the late Sir Muthia Chetty, but also because of the very large part which, I hope to see, insurance plays in the building up of our national life.

I was very much interested in reading the other day a speech by another eminent member of the same remarkable community, Mr. M. A. Muthia Chetty, in which he laid stress on the extremely unfortunate neglect, by our Universities, of studies of direct and practical importance to the national life, such as banking, commerce and accountancy. I wish he had added education in insurance matters to his list. It may be some time before our Universities form regular departments for insurance education, as some of those in America have done, but all the same, I confidently look to see insurance playing as big a part in the life of the nation in the next generation as banking is beginning to play in our own.

Insurance is like the quality of mercy. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. Insurance cares for you from the cradle to the grave. If you cannot insure your being born, your parents can insure against your failing to arrive. They can, and if they are prudent parents, they do insure for your education. If you are a lady, they can insure for your dowry. You can insure yourself against accident, illness or loss of work. You can insure against old age and death. And even all this is only a small portion of the activities of the one side of insurance, namely, the blessings to the giver. The employer can insure his clerk's honesty. You can insure your house or your crops. You can insure against an

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increase of taxation such as has recently staggered us all. You can, and ought to, insure your car and the third party who might suffer injury in connection with it. You can insure against having a rainy day for your garden party. The rider can insure his horse, the singer her voice, the player his hands, and the dancer the calves of her legs. Meanwhile, in the industrial field, there are, especially in the United States of America, innumerable schemes of the most complicated nature which make for the security of business and the safety of the employed. I may instance, as one of the most interesting, the system of group insurance, under which an employer can take out a single policy covering all his employees at a premium rate based on the age characteristics of the group. Schemes of this sort are as yet only in their infancy in India, but I have no doubt that the enterprising managers of the companies operating in the Kolar Gold Field have some such arrangement covering the very large sums that they pay out in compensation to workmen who suffer injuries.

When I said that insurance blesses also him that takes the money that is paid in premiums, I was thinking along the same lines as Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar in his recent address to the Indian Life Assurance Offices Association. The fundamental principle of life assurance, he said, is co-operation, and the assets of life assurance offices contribute a vast reserve from which the future needs of the people may be satisfied. But, as he was careful to point out, a study of the principles and methods which should guide the investment of these funds is of the utmost importance. Directly and indirectly, they will be an enormous help in the work of national regeneration. But we must not run away with the idea

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that they will be available to support each and every scheme that seems to offer a prospect of making industry pay its way. There is no life office in England which has invested even a quarter of its assets in ordinary stocks and shares, and in Canada, where one big office in particular has exceeded this limit, a proposal for the imposition of a statutory limitation is being considered.

I hope it will be clear now why I have urged that the training of our young men in insurance business is an essential element in the building up of our nation. It is, in my experience, and I think it must be in yours, that quite a number of the companies that are carried on in this country are managed by retired public servants who have chosen this way of giving up the evening of their days to the service of their country. I render them all praise for such devotion, and I hope they will not think that it is in disparagement of their services that I have stressed the need for younger men also in this branch of life. The expert insurance officer ought to be an actuary, a chartered accountant, a man of the world, able to tear the heart out of a balance sheet and equally able to put backbone and life into a constructive scheme. We cannot expect all this from men who have already given the best years of their lives to the service of their country, but we must have it, if we are to ensure the maximum security and the greatest possible benefits to the insured, coupled with the greatest advantages to the country's credit and its industries that are compatible with these ends.

I am very glad to congratulate the United India Life Assurance Company upon the celebration of its Silver Jubilee. It has already spent a quarter of a century in

Speech at the Unveiling of the Bust of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

pioneering work of the nature of that to which I have alluded. It is fortunate in its name and it is fortunate in its Chairman. I offer it all congratulations on its past record and wish it all success in its future work.

As a friend of your father, it is a source of sincere gratification to me to see you, Mr. Chidambaram, carrying on the family tradition so admirably, and upholding the great name which Sir Muthia Chetty acquired as a business-man and a public-spirited citizen. I wish you most sincerely success in all your aims and endeavours.

**SPEECH AT THE UNVEILING OF THE BUST OF
SIR C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRIAR AT THE
COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, MADRAS.**

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was approached by the Committee of the Madras Cosmopolitan Club, with the request to preside on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, Kt., a former Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, whom he held in very high regard and esteem.

Sir Mirza accepted the invitation and delivered the following speech on the occasion. A large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the function :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was with some diffidence that I accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Club to preside at this function this evening. I realised my incapacity to do justice to the occasion, while at the same time, I appreciated the compliment. I felt somewhat as the man did respecting the Shakespeare—Bacon

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Speech at the Unveiling of the Bust of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

controversy; he said he didn't know whether Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's Works or not, but if he didn't, he missed the greatest opportunity of his life. Your invitation was thus a temptation which I felt unable to resist, offering me as it did a most welcome opportunity for joining with you in giving expression to the high regard in which we all hold Sir Kumaraswami Sastri. I have known Sir Kumaraswami for some years now, and the more I have seen of him the more I have been attracted by him.

Sir Kumaraswami is a fairly frequent visitor to Bangalore. If I attribute not a little of the robust health and vigour which he enjoys to his wisdom in spending so much of his time in that salubrious city, I hope you will not put me down as a rank propagandist. If you will allow me to say a word more on behalf of Bangalore on this happy occasion, I would ask you all to follow the good example of Sir Kumaraswami and visit it frequently, including in your itinerary some, at any rate, of the many beautiful spots in the Mysore State.

The Cosmopolitan Club has set apart this afternoon to do honour to a great citizen of Madras and one of its oldest and most esteemed members, and one to whom it owes, I am sure, not a little of its present popularity and prosperity. Most, if not all of its members, the old and the young, are here to join in the pleasant task of bearing witness to his work and inaugurating an enduring memorial to his excellence. Our tribute to him is, no doubt, mainly to the judge, but we should not have paid it, had we not honoured him as a man. His blameless life is a continuous record of patriotism and integrity. Passing untouched through the fiery conflicts that grow out of the ambition of others, he has, as all agree,

Speech at the Unveiling of the Bust of Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

preserved a perfect consistency with himself and an unswerving and unselfish fidelity to his convictions.

On one occasion, he ascribed his success in life to the accidents of birth and means, and suggested that many others, had they been equally lucky, would have made an equally good thing of life. There, in his modesty, he made for once a mistake about human nature. It is harder to struggle against wealth than against poverty, and ease is a far more deadly frustrater of careers than hardship. No doubt, these are handicaps which all would welcome with open arms. Yet they are a great test of character, and the most notable achievement of Sir Kumaraswami Sastri is not even his success but his uncompelled, incessant labour.

Sir Kumaraswamy Sastri was regarded as a very able and a very conscientious judge, and what is to my mind equally important, as a very human judge, by which I mean a judge, who, in interpreting the law, does not altogether take leave of common sense and sympathy. An able judge, a just judge and a merciful judge. That is what I believe Sir Kumaraswami was. "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

We hear so much of the growing selfishness of communities, of the jealousies, rivalries and competitions which confirm them as hostile groups, that we get a general idea that good fellowship and unselfish companionship have largely disappeared. Like most generalities from narrow data, this is untrue. There can be no better evidence of that than this gathering to-day.

For Sir Kumaraswami Sastri I can only say, in closing—and I know that I am giving voice to what you all feel—Deal with him gently, Gentle Time.

SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE WELFARE HOME IN ADIKAR- NATAKAPURAM, MYSORE.

[The Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Welfare Home in Adikarnatakapuram, Mysore, took place on the 12th March 1932.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in declaring the stone truly laid, made the following speech :—]

12TH
MARCH
1932.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to come back from the City of Committees and Conferences to our own beautiful City of Mysore, and to find it in the midst of a week of practical good deeds, with my old friend *Dharmaprakasa* Sahukar D. Banumiah as usual in the forefront of the battle against dirt and ignorance and disease.

We have heard a great deal in Delhi about the communal problem, and particularly the problem of the “depressed classes,” as they are sometimes miscalled. There is only one real solution of that problem, and that is the exhibition of a spirit of practical brotherhood such as we are witnessing here to-day. Give the new generation of Adikarnatakas a chance to start with healthy bodies and in clean surroundings, give them later on a chance of getting a good training at school, and you will be adding worthy citizens to the body politic in whom the whole State may take a pride.

“Water, air and cleanliness,” said the great Napoleon “are the chief themes in my pharmacopœia.” And the whole world is recognising to-day how very truly he spoke. These are the chief themes of the Baby Week also and it is delightful to see them exemplified in such a situation as we have here, and in such a plan as that of the building of which I am asked to lay the foundation stone. Here, under the balancing tank, you have an

Speech at the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Welfare Home in Adikarnatakapuram, Mysore.

assurance of the purest Cauvery water, while the open site and its elevation assures you of pure air from whatever quarter the wind may blow. And one principal item of the building consists of bath-rooms where, with the aid of Mysore soap and towels from the Krishna-rajendra Mills, I hope the next generation of Adikarnatakas will have impressed upon them from their earliest years the lesson that cleanliness is next to godliness.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have had much pleasure in distributing the prizes to the champions of to-day, to whom I am sure no one could fairly apply the epithet "depressed" and I shall have still more pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the new building that has been designed for them, which I hope will grow and increase in usefulness and be the nursery for many notable citizens of Mysore in years to come.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is impossible for me to conclude without paying, on your behalf as well as my own, a tribute to Sir Charles Todhunter. Let me express to him the deep gratitude of the citizens of Mysore for the great work he has done and is doing and will, you may be sure, continue to do for this City in this field. I have not come across any one with half his zeal for this cause, which he has made his own. His interest—and may I couple here Lady Todhunter's name—in all that concerns the welfare of any living creature, be it a dhoby's donkey, a jutka pony or a human infant, is as genuine as it is unceasing. I am most agreeably surprised at the amount of welfare work done in this City. I doubt if any city in India is so well provided with such facilities as ours. To how large an extent this is due to Sir Charles Todhunter I need hardly tell you, who are the eye-witnesses of his daily exertions in this matter. The

Speech at the Opening of a Crèche at the Krishnarajendra Mills.

only reward that Sir Charles Todhunter expects from us all is an adequate response to his efforts, but how far we can satisfy his insatiable appetite is more than I am prepared to say. I am, nevertheless, in a position to assure him of the lasting gratitude of every citizen in this City.

OPENING OF A CRÈCHE AT THE KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS.

[The opening ceremony of the crèche at the Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore, took place on the 14th March 1932.

In declaring the crèche open, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, spoke as follows:—]

14TH
MARCH
1932.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am extremely glad that I am able to be present to-day to take part in the inauguration of this institution for the benefit of workers at the Krishnarajendra Mills. And in saying a few words on the subject, I am going to make you no apology for quoting freely from the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India, because that Report contains such a full, complete and admirable summary of the conditions of labour in India as they are and as they ought to be that I feel that I cannot paraphrase it to advantage.

“Expenditure on public health,” say the Commission, “besides yielding an immense return in human happiness, is bound to produce great economic advantages. There are few directions offering such great opportunities for profitable investment on the part of the State. The economic loss involved in the birth and rearing of great numbers of children who do not live to make any

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return to the community, in the sickness and disease which debilitate a large proportion of the workers, and in early death, with the consequent reduction of the earning years, is incalculable. Even a small step in the prevention of these ills would have an appreciable effect in increasing the wealth of India ; a courageous attack on them might produce a revolution in the standards of life and prosperity."

They add in another place that " what is not so generally realised is the fact that these great improvements can be secured. The application of the knowledge of preventive medicine which has been acquired in recent years in respect of the existing evils would effect a great transformation."

A little later on, they deal with the question of welfare schemes in mills and they cite the following catalogue of the work done in one of the mills of which they highly approve. " Their manifold welfare activities include schools, meal-sheds, a co-operative society, workmen's stores, an ambulance corps, athletic associations, a work people's institute and club, a dramatic society, a literary and debating society and village committees or panchayets." In dealing with the particular case of crèches, they say : " In many of the factories employing women in substantial numbers, no crèches have been provided. . . . As a result of their absence, infants are taken into the mills and can be found lying on sacking, in hobbin boxes and other unsuitable places, exposed to the noise and danger of moving machinery and a dust-laden atmosphere, and no year passes without a certain number of serious and minor accidents, and sometimes even of deaths, occurring among such children." They add : " The figures we have been able to obtain for infantile mortality indicate only too clearly the necessity for a

Speech at the Opening of a Crèche at the Krishnarajendra Mills.

wide expansion of child welfare and maternity relief organisations. "The need for trained health visitors is no less great." And they make a number of specific recommendations in that regard.

Our State of Mysore was not covered by the operations of this Commission, but we are determined to get as much benefit out of them as if their enquiries had been specifically conducted in Mysore. In fact, I am not at all sure that, owing to our smaller area and our less cumbrous machinery of Government, we may not be able to apply many of their recommendations before British India has put them into effect.

To-day's ceremony is in a way an illustration of our facilities in this regard. In Mr. Srinivasan, who is now the General Manager of the Krishnarajendra Mills, we possess an officer who has devoted special attention to this question of the economic and social conditions of labour. He has done so in an area, namely, the Kolar Gold Field, which gives a lead to the rest of the State in activities connected with the Red Cross, and in which a good deal has already been done for women and children. He found, however, that there was no crèche there, and the institution of a crèche was one of the things which he strongly recommended.

It is no matter for surprise, therefore, that, when he undertook the management of the Krishnarajendra Mills, the establishment of a crèche was one of the first things to receive the attention of Mr. Srikanteswara Iyer, the Chairman, and his Assistant. They enlisted the help of the Gunamba Trust, who have now some years' experience of Baby Welfare. They selected this most picturesque site and constructed on it out of old materials this most delightful place of refuge for the children of the women working in the Mills.

Indian Reforms Scheme.

I am sure that the shareholders of the Mills will be as pleased as I am to see that so much trouble is being taken to promote the welfare of the people who work in them, and that their pleasure will not be lessened by the knowledge that the initial expenditure incurred has been extremely small and that the wages of the nurse in charge of the centre are being met for them out of the funds of the Gunamba Trust.

I have great pleasure in declaring the centre open.

INDIAN REFORMS SCHEME.

DEWAN'S PUBLIC STATEMENTS ON THE RESOLUTIONS
PASSED BY THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES AT THEIR
ANNUAL SESSION HELD IN MARCH 1932 IN RESPECT
TO THE INDIAN REFORMS PROPOSALS.

[When the question of the distribution of seats to the States *inter se* in the Federal Legislature came up for consideration before the Federal Structure Committee at the Second Round Table Conference, Sir Mirza M. Ismail suggested that the matter should be remitted to an independent and impartial committee, as it was not likely that the States would ever come to an agreement among themselves on a question of this kind. But the delegates of the Chamber of Princes at the Conference differed from this suggestion and proposed that the matter should be left to the Chamber to decide. The Federal Structure Committee, however, recommended that the Princes should be given an opportunity of arriving at a settlement by the end of March 1932, and that if no agreement was reached by that period, an impartial tribunal should be set up to go into the question. The Chamber of Princes failed to reach a settlement by the period prescribed and resolved at their meeting held at New Delhi in March 1932 to invite His Majesty's Government to appoint an impartial committee to settle the question.

Indian Reforms Scheme.

At this juncture, Sir Mirza Ismail, in the following two statements made to the Associated Press of India, expressed his views both on this question and on the more important question of the constitution of the Federal Legislature which formed the subject of deliberation by the Chamber of Princes at their annual session.]

I

2ND AND
4TH APRIL
1932.

The report that the British Government will shortly be approached by the Chamber of Princes to appoint an impartial committee to settle the question of the allotment of seats in the Federal Legislature to the States, causes me no surprise. I advocated this procedure from the very beginning. When the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and other members of the States' Delegation at the Round Table Conference urged that the distribution of seats should be settled by the States themselves, I ventured to question the wisdom and utility of such a proceeding. The States vary greatly in size and importance, and their interests in the matter of legislative representation naturally conflict and I felt that the search for an agreed solution was foredoomed to failure. What was more, any discussion of the question among the States was certain to engender disharmony and even bitterness, which I was most anxious to avoid. I am glad that the Chamber has decided not to wait for the miracle to happen and recognised the need for an impartial committee. The views which I expressed on this subject before the Federal Structure Committee on the 23rd September, 1931 remain unchanged. I said :—

“It is impossible that the States can ever come to any agreement on the subject of the distribution of seats. The

Indian Reforms Scheme.

easiest and simplest way is to refer it to an independent and impartial committee.

"You will have to have an extensive grouping of the smaller and the smallest States. It is a very big question—how these various States have to be grouped together, and how many seats are to be allotted to the bigger States. All these questions would have to be gone into very carefully by the committee. Let me emphasise the character of the committee. It should be a perfectly independent committee, on which there should not be a single representative of the Indian States, so that everybody might have the fullest confidence in its recommendations."

The Indian States Committee has a *personnel* fully answering this description and is pre-eminently fitted for the task. I am glad that the Chamber has come to this conclusion while the Committee is still in this country. If steps are promptly taken to authorise the Committee to deal with this question, the States will have the assurance that its solution lies in safe and competent hands.

II

It must be a source of gratification to all friends of India that so many Princes have declared themselves publicly in favour of an All-India Federation. I entertained no doubts myself as to the attitude that would eventually be adopted by the States, even the least enthusiastic among them. The more they consider the matter, the more they will realise that they will be helping both their Motherland and themselves if they join hands for all common purposes, and bring about a political as well as an economic union between them.

But the Princes' Chamber might easily have gone further. Its present attitude, though more hopeful,

Indian Reforms Scheme.

marks really no advance on its attitude of over a year ago. The Chamber should help in the completion of the federal picture; instead of waiting for others to complete it. That picture cannot be completed so satisfactorily until the Princes' own attitude on certain essential points is made known. The joint statement issued the other day by the States of Udaipur, Jaipur, and Jodhpur is, therefore, to be specially welcomed, as making the task of constitution-framers easier. It is precise, clear and, above all, eminently reasonable and practicable, and therefore, far more helpful than the vague and inconclusive resolutions passed by the Chamber.

It is absurd to suggest that all States, whatever their size and political importance, should receive equal votes in the Upper House. The suggestion is neither fair nor reasonable. If the joining of all States in the Federation meant this, then it would be far better for the Federation itself, if, say, a dozen of the largest States joined and the remaining 500 or odd remained outside for the present. These are, however, comparatively minor questions. They will settle themselves somehow. The most important question is the constitution of the Federal Legislature, the problem whether it is to be unicameral or bi-cameral, and, if so, the functions to be assigned to each Chamber. As I have explained in my brochure, the Sankey scheme is more suited to a Unitary than a Federal State. I feel we have yet to think in "federal" terms. No constitution would, I am convinced, work satisfactorily in India if it did not provide for the association of the *governments* of the federating units in the same manner as the other vital factor, namely, the people, in the administration of the country. The suggestion I have put forward is in consonance with the views of some of the most eminent jurists, and seems

Indian Reforms Scheme.

to offer the best solution of the problem. Mahatma Gandhi fully supported it in London, and he would surely have supported it here. The Congress would, doubtless, have endorsed his view. There would have been no difficulty then in convincing the country of the essential soundness of the scheme.

I see the question of a uni-cameral or a bi-cameral legislature has been referred by the Princes' Chamber to an *ad hoc* committee which is to examine it in all its details and report to the Chamber some eight months hence. This, to say the least, is an extraordinary decision. Do those responsible for it seriously propose that all progress should be delayed until then?

I know there is a strong feeling among some of the Princes (one of the ablest and the most enlightened among them holds the view) that a large Upper Chamber, composed of at least 250 members, is an indispensable necessity. With all respect to them, I feel it is a great mistake to think so, especially if the principle of equal representation is to be adopted for the States. Is that principle going to be applied to the Provinces? If not, why to the States only? And why should 140 lakhs' of people say, in one State, be satisfied with no more representation than that enjoyed by a lakh, or even less, in another State, simply because they are both called "States"?

My humble suggestion to the British Government would be this. Let them consider the different views placed before them, and frame a constitution which in *their* judgment would serve the interests of the country best. Unanimity on even most vital points cannot be expected in the present circumstances of India, and it is no use trying to obtain it. Those States which wish to come in at once, let them do so. Those which prefer

Speech at the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the High School Building at Chintamani.

to remain outside should be equally at liberty to do so. If this point is made clear, the work of constitution-making could go on unhampered and unhindered to a more speedy and satisfactory conclusion than seems possible otherwise.

The framing of a constitution for India, which should be both workable and, at the same time, command the confidence of the people, will be at once a supreme test of British statesmanship and of Britain's good-will for this great country, a country with which she has been associated for so many years, and with which she will, let us pray in the interests of both countries, continue to be associated for all time in bonds of mutual regard and interest.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT CHINTAMANI.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, visited Chintamani in Kolar District on the 12th May, 1932 in response to the request of the District Board to lay the foundation stone of the new building for the local Municipal High School.

In acceding to the request, Sir Mirza made the following speech :—]

12TH MAY 1932. *Gentlemen*,—I am very glad to associate myself with the function to-day. It gives me an opportunity to express not only my cordial sympathy with the widespread desire in the State for expansion of high school education, but also my appreciation of the most

Speech at the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the High School Building at Chintamani.

promising movement with such potentialities for associating the people of a region with the advancement of higher education in their midst.

In the last four years, no fewer than six high schools have been started on the basis of local support, support both from Municipalities and from District Boards. The people of Chintamani were among the earliest to come forward with an offer of support for the institution of a high school in their midst. Expansion of primary education is always a popular cry, but people do not always realise the corollary—expansion of middle school and high school education. It speaks much for the local patriotism and the foresight of the Kolar District Board that it has come forward to assist in the establishment of two Municipal high schools in the district.

I have no doubt that neither the management nor the department is entirely complacent over the equipment of these schools, and will make every effort to supply the deficiency in the near future. But these new ventures have a source of strength which, to a considerable extent, makes up for the lack in equipment, and that is the close contact between the teacher and the taught which is bound to be more pronounced in these small schools than in the larger institutions elsewhere. There is also the not unimportant fact that the headmasters of these high schools are young men who would have marked time as assistant masters in other high schools, but have now the much coveted opportunity of discharging the very important duties of the head of a high school. I understand that the results in the public examination of several of these high schools have been gratifyingly good, though it is true that Chintamani High School was not very fortunate last year. I trust the headmaster

Speech at the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the High School Building at Chintamani.

and his colleagues will always work in a spirit of enthusiasm and co-operation and make the institution what it ought to be, and can very well be, the cultural centre of the Chintamani Taluk.

It is the ambition of the Department to have a high school in every Taluk headquarters and this is by no means extravagant when we compare the number of high schools in our State with the much larger numbers in the States of Cochin and Travancore. While the spread of high school education is no doubt a good thing, it has to be properly guided lest it lead to trouble and disappointment. There was, the other day, a very interesting discussion in the University Senate over a proposal to limit admissions to the University courses, the plea being that the University was sending out a larger number of graduates annually than the community was able to find employment for. It is not my purpose to-day to examine this thesis, but there is not the slightest doubt that both the numbers of those that go to the university and their fitness to do so, will depend on the character and efficiency of the work done in the high schools. The high school is, however, not merely a gateway to the university but also a great clearing-house of the youthful talent of the country. While the standard of attainment for purposes of admission to the university must always remain high and high schools must send to the university candidates fully qualified for advanced studies there, room must also be found in the high schools for the youth of the country who may not possess that special kind of talent which would fit them for university courses of study, but who have both the need and the aptitude to enter other avenues of life. These should not, merely because they are not qualified

Speech at the Opening of the Mahratta Conference.

to enter the university, be denied the advantages of a good high school education, which is getting to be recognised as the birthright of every boy and girl in a community. The training given in a high school so far as the majority are concerned, should be complete in itself in respect of general culture and also give them a definite bias towards an occupation, and the high school system of the State should be a central reservoir for the supply of talent for all the varied walks of life.

This brings me to the inevitable question of finance. Provision of alternative courses, especially courses with a vocational bias, is certain to be expensive, but it is real economy to spend more to prevent the present wastage. Although it is not possible at the present time to hold out any hopes of financial aid, these developments will always enlist the sympathy and I hope, in good time, the financial support of Government.

I have great pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the High School building, and I wish the students and the staff all success in the coming years, and trust that the school will be a centre of illumination for the region.

OPENING OF THE MAHRATTA CONFERENCE.

[For the first time, the Mahrattas from all over the Mysore State and parts of Southern India met in Conference on the 15th May, 1932 at the Mahratta Hostel, Bangalore, under the presidency of Swami Sri Lavanga Bharati. The Conference was opened by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of the elite of the City. On arrival at the Hostel, he was received by Mr. Sajjan Rao Suryanavamse, Chairman of the Reception Committee and

Speech at the Opening of the Mahratta Conference.

other leading members of the community and conducted to the pavilion.

After Mr. Sajjan Rao had delivered the welcome address, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows in declaring open the Conference :—]

15TH MAY 1932. *Gentlemen*,—I thank you very sincerely for your address. It is a great pleasure for me to come here to-day and open your Conference.

I believe in your Conference and am convinced that it signifies your deep and keen desire for every kind of improvement. Like every community, you are conscious of defects and are resolved to destroy them. You seek your own uplift, not only in prosperity but also in education, general and social and political. You desire also that this community should make its own important contribution to the well-being of the State. And I believe you are seeking, amidst difficulties, to promote that vital unity among yourselves without which none of these ends can be attained.

These are high endeavours, in which all others must wish you well.

Thus, I can cordially associate myself with the aims of your Conference, and in doing so, may I urge one idea, which to me seems all-important?

If these community conferences are to be conducted in a spirit of separateness, of hostility, even of defensiveness, they would not be of use to any one, and to the State they would be a very serious injury. There is no hope, no future, for a community that cannot see beyond its own good. This is partly a religious matter. No one honestly professing Hinduism can escape the doctrine that all communities within that religion are essentially one. The separatist feeling is definitely irreligious.

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Nor does Hinduism permit one to regard even people of other religions as alien. The deeper the harmony between the Hindu and the Christian or the Mussalman, the more truly Hindu he is. May I venture to cite to you the shining example of our own Sovereign who is as devoted to his own religion as he is friendly towards others?

But the co-operative unity of which I am thinking, and which is far more positive than toleration, is not merely sanctioned and commanded by religion. It is a social and a national necessity. Everything in our country's future, from material prosperity to political progress, and the fulfilling of India's spiritual destiny, depends upon it.

What we need most of all is a higher socialisation of the race, and a spirit which, instead of cherishing and sanctifying traditional differences, is always seeking points of contact and emphasising the large identical interests rather than the little separate ones. We can never do anything unless we cease to believe that sectarianism is religion, and that caste aggressiveness is reconcilable with national prosperity.

I wish you the greatest success in your endeavour, through this Conference and your constant labours, to advance the education of your children, that they may be enlightened and prosperous men and useful citizens. Your community can play a fine part in the building of the nation in the future as it has done in the past.

And the more fully conscious you are of the national importance of all you say and do, the more significant will be this Conference and the more beneficial to the community itself.

With all my sympathy and appreciation, I now wish you success.

Before concluding, it is my most pleasant duty to

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announce to you a very handsome donation from Mr. Sajjan Rao; one of the most prominent and respected merchants of this City. He has decided to give Rs. 50,000 to the Venkata Rao Bhojagade's Mahratta Hostel, which already owes so much to him. I understand he wants to do more—he proposes to build a temple and choultry in Visvesvarapuram at a cost of Rs. 60,000. Fortunate is the community that possesses philanthropists of Mr. Sajjan Rao's type.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY:

[The annual Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on the 6th June, 1932 and the following days. Besides Heads of Departments and other officers of Government and Members of the Assembly, there were present on the occasion several distinguished visitors, European and Indian. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, in opening the proceedings of the Session, delivered the following address:—]

6TH JUNE
'32.

Members of the Representative Assembly,—It is now my duty to address you on the subject of our Budget, to review briefly the figures for the year that is closing, and to indicate to you the financial prospect, as we now see it, for the coming year.

Since we met last, the world has been economically shaken to its foundations, but I shall not weary you by discoursing on the world's economic afflictions and their cure. We here are only concerned with the effect which they must have on our own finances.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

To take only a few principal items in our Budget, the falling off in Sandal oil business which is no small item in our income, and in the Forest and Railway receipts, and the loss we are still incurring at Bhadravati are all caused by adverse factors which we cannot control, and which we shall have to wait to see eliminated by wise political and monetary action, both national and international.

CURRENT YEAR'S REVENUE AND CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Before explaining to you our Budget programme for 1932-33, I shall, as usual, briefly review the anticipated results of the current year's revenue and capital transactions.

While framing the Budget in June last, we expected to realise a total revenue of Rs. 379 lakhs and programmed for an expenditure of Rs. 377 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Revenue returns in the early part of the year indicated that the estimates under some heads were too sanguine. According to the forecast placed before you in October last, the shortage in revenue was expected to be as much as Rs. 30 lakhs. The several measures of economy that had already been adopted or were in contemplation to counteract the Budget dislocation were also explained at the time.

The actual position, judging from the figures so far available, is that the revenue is likely to fall short of the Budget estimate by Rs. 30 lakhs, while the decrease in expenditure will be only Rs. 9½ lakhs. The result of the Revenue account of the year will thus be that, instead of a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs as anticipated, we shall probably be left with a deficit of Rs. 18½ lakhs. This deficit is arrived at after providing for the usual sum of Rs. 19 lakhs for debt redemption. If allowance be made for

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

this factor, the position really is that the revenue incomings are just sufficient to meet current expenditure, and that in view of the abnormal economic conditions, we shall not be able to save from current revenues any money for the reduction of our debt.

The fall in revenue is mainly under three heads, viz.—

			Rs.
Forest	...	...	13 lakhs.
Excise	...	...	8 "
Railways	...	...	9 "

In view of the changes in the operation of the Iron Works which were in contemplation when I addressed you in June last, it was hoped that the revenue account of this concern during the current year would be one of balance. But it is now reported that there will be a loss of Rs. 1.68 lakhs in the operation account of the current year and of Rs. .84 lakh in the following year. It is proposed to write off these losses in the General Accounts.

The question of the manufacture of steel is still under examination.

EXPENDITURE IN 1931-32.

Turning now to the expenditure side, I may invite your attention to the fact that the policy of contraction is reflected in the Revised figures under almost all the heads. The several measures of retrenchment and economy sanctioned by Government are detailed in the Explanatory Memorandum of the Financial Secretary, and it is unnecessary for me to dilate on the subject here. As already stated, the expenditure charged to revenue will show a decrease of Rs. 9½ lakhs; and I may add that the Capital outlay in the Revised estimate will be Rs. 15½ lakhs less than the Budget figure.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1932-33.

I shall now pass on to the Budget of the coming year. The prospect of an early restoration of normal trade conditions does not seem very bright at the moment and it is not, therefore, safe to count on any material improvement in revenue over the level of the Revised estimate. The scope for additional taxation is also very little. All possible economies have been effected having regard to the needs—present and future—of the administration.

We have framed the Budget of next year for realising a total revenue of Rs. 353 lakhs and have provided for an aggregate expenditure charged to revenue of Rs. 363 lakhs. The revenue position will thus be one of a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs. Nobody would have been more pleased than myself if it had been possible to place before you a fully balanced Budget. I feel that it is not possible to bridge this gap immediately without curtailing several activities and seriously dislocating the Government machinery. I need hardly add that Government fully realise that the pursuit of public economy is an absolute necessity. It is their intention to effect further reduction in public expenditure till the Budget equilibrium is fully restored.

I shall now briefly explain the main features of next year's revenue and expenditure estimates.

Entertainments and betting on horse-races are subject to a tax in several British Indian Provinces. It is proposed to introduce these taxes in Mysore. The betting tax will be a State levy, while the tax on entertainments will be included in the list of taxes which may be assigned to Local Bodies. In the Budget before you, we have anticipated an income of Rs. 50,000 from the betting tax.

The estimates under all the important heads of revenue

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

are mostly based on the revised anticipations of the current year, after making due allowance for ascertained factors. We have assumed some improvement in three heads of revenue only.

The arrears under Land Revenue outstanding at the end of the year will be somewhat heavy, and in the hope of collecting some portion of these during the next year, the Budget figure is placed at about Rs. 2 lakhs over the Revised.

Several measures are being adopted for improving the sales organisation in the Sandal oil business and an improvement of about Rs. 3½ lakhs is expected in the gross receipts from the Sandal oil sales.

As the result of economies effected in the working expenses of the Railways, and also of the measures that are being adopted for improving facilities for passenger traffic; now affected by bus competition, the Railway Department hopes to realise an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs during next year.

Contributions amounting to Rs. 1.31 lakhs are expected to be received from the Palace and the Budget counts on this special receipt.

Turning next to the expenditure side of the Budget, the grants have been fixed after a full consideration of the urgent demands of the various departments. Drastic reductions have been made in all controllable items. The total expenditure provided for in the Budget is about Rs. 5 lakhs less than the Revised estimate. In the past year (1930-31) for which the accounts have been made up, the total expenditure on Revenue account was Rs. 398 lakhs. The Budget of next year provides for an outlay of Rs. 363 lakhs, thus showing a reduction of Rs. 35 lakhs or about 10 per cent in the space of two years.

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It may be a matter of interest to you to know that this is the standard of expenditure which the Retrenchment Committee, after a careful examination of the State's finances, wanted the Government to adopt.

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR 1932-33.

The grant for Capital works for the ensuing year has been fixed at Rs. 38·74 lakhs, distributed as follows:—

	Rupees in lakhs.
<i>Railways—</i>	
Open Line and Construction	... 10·75
<i>Krishnarajasagara—</i>	
Dam and Irwin Canal Works	... 14·00
Electrical Works	... 7·00
New Bangalore Water Supply Project...	5·00
Sandal Oil Factory and other Industrial Works	... 99
Iron Works	... 1·00
Total	... 38·74

The allotments for the Capital departments are all intended for completion of sanctioned works in progress as well as for expansion and development of works in operation. The Budget does not provide for any new work of magnitude.

FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

I have now presented to you the main features of our Revenue and Capital transactions during the present and following years.

The treasury deficits to which I have referred need cause no alarm. We are fully prepared to meet them with our present resources. It is not proposed to resort to public borrowing in the coming year. Our credit in the Security market is high and our financial measures

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

will be suitably devised to maintain it. The Capital assets that have been so far built up are worth 15 crores and the income derived from them fully covers the interest and sinking fund charges and leaves also a surplus of Rs. 10 lakhs for the benefit of the Administration. The net debt for the service of which the income of these properties may be said to be hypothecated is a little over Rs. 5 crores, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the annual revenues of the State.

I am confident that the means at our disposal will be adequate to meet finally our entire obligations, if need be, as and when they fall due.

From the review which I have given you of the State's financial position, you will, I hope, realise that it is quite sound and stable. Given anything approaching reasonable conditions, we can look forward to the future with confidence.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

I am sure you would like me to say a few words on the subject of Federal finance with particular reference to the report of the Federal Finance Committee which was published a short time ago.

The financial prospects of the State under a scheme of Federation are a subject of anxious thought to us. We have all along accepted the position that Mysore, in common with other States, should be prepared to shoulder whatever burdens the new status might legitimately call for. But we cannot be expected to reconcile ourselves to the continuance of obligations of an obsolete character, wholly inconsistent with that status.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Federal Finance Committee has

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unfortunately created the impression that the Committee is opposed to the abolition of tributes. Whether that impression is correct or not, it does seem strange that the Committee should have little to say on the subject except by way of hinting at possible difficulties. A Committee which has made so many other and bolder assumptions might well have risked another by allowing for the extinction of payments made by the various States to the Government of India. In doing so, it would have had behind it the authority of the Peel Committee and the Federal Structure Committee, on whose Reports its labours are professedly based. On the other hand, if the Committee felt any delicacy in alluding to a subject which was still under investigation by another expert Committee, it might have had the fairness to desist from prejudicing the issue by a depreciatory gesture.

The Federal Structure Committee expressed the view in very clear terms that, generally speaking, there would be no place for contributions of a feudal nature under the new Federal Constitution, and that they should be wiped out.

The Peel Committee also made a very definite recommendation, though not an altogether satisfactory one from Mysore's standpoint. It wrote: "Only the probability of a lack of Federal resources at the outset prevents our recommending their immediate abolition. We definitely propose that they should be wiped out *pari passu* with the Provincial Contributions. Meanwhile, there seems to us to be certain cases in which real hardship is inflicted by the relative magnitude of the burden of the cash contributions; and we suggest that it might be possible, without excessive loss being thrown on the Federal Government, to remit at once that part of any

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

contribution which is in excess of five per cent of the total revenues of a State." What does the Percy Committee do? It apparently ignores both these suggestions; they do not exist so far as that Committee is concerned. Perhaps, it assumes that the future Federal Government, like the present Government of India, will have some sort of divine right to these political payments and that they may as well continue for all time.

As you know, the duty of settling this question of tributes has been entrusted to the Davidson Committee, a Committee which, we may be sure, will approach the task in a just and statesmanlike spirit, and relieve this State at last of a crushing burden. I think we may well look forward now to an early materialisation of our long-cherished hope.

Apart, however, from the question of tributes, there are several matters of importance arising out of the Report of the Percy Committee which demand our attention.

It recommends that the Federal Government should assume responsibility for the whole of the pre-Federation debt which, in its opinion, would be fully covered by the assets to be taken over. It suggests that the whole of the civil pension charges of the Government of India should become a Federal liability, although a considerable part of these charges should, theoretically, be distributed between the several Provinces. The North-West Frontier Province and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces are to receive a subvention amounting to Rs. 2½ crores from Federal revenues, presumably on the ground that they are too small to meet the cost of their administration.

Having thus dealt with the main items constituting "central charges" and spread them over all the units,

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

including the States, the Committee does not think it worth while to separate out of the Federal Budget such minor items of expenditure as may be incurred mainly on behalf of the Provinces.

In the result, the Federal budget of the future will comprise every item of expenditure (including past obligations) incurred by the Government of India, either for the country as a whole or on behalf of the Provinces only. On the receipt side, it will present all sources of revenue now available to the Central Government with the exception (if our anticipations prove correct) of tributes from the States. Income-tax receipts from British India will be subject to redistribution among the Provinces to the extent permitted by the amount of the Federal surplus.

I may also draw your attention to the Committee's recommendations relating to the distribution, between the Federation and the States, of fiscal powers and sources of revenue.

This is not the occasion for dealing with the proposals in detail. We may, however, consider for the present the total effect of the scheme and see whether the price of union demanded of us is, on the whole, just and reasonable.

I understand that, in connection with a Resolution tabled for discussion at this meeting, the members of the Assembly wish to express their views on this important matter, and I shall, therefore, refrain from forestalling them with any comments of my own at this stage.

OPENING OF THE SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MYSORE.

[A Swadeshi Exhibition was held at Mysore on the 11th June, 1932 during the Birthday Week.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, opened the Exhibition at the invitation of the Committee.

Sir Mirza, addressing the audience, said :—]

11TH JUNE 1932. *Mr. Subramanya Iyer, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I am very glad to have been asked to open this Swadeshi Exhibition, modest as it is, especially as it is organised and conducted entirely by non-official gentlemen.

In matters such as these, private initiative and enterprise are of inestimable value to the State. as they afford a clear indication that there is life in the country, and that people are not content to sit still but are anxious to take a real part in constructive work. To encourage such a spirit among the people anything that a Government can do should be done. I can assure you that, so far as this Government is concerned, they will take the greatest possible interest in all such activities and derive the utmost pleasure from according them all possible help.

Gentlemen, these are days when every country is worshipping at the altar of national self-sufficiency. This policy results, without doubt, in international jealousies and leads inevitably to misunderstanding and often to strife. Even at this moment, a terrible trade war is going on in the world, and its consequences may possibly be even more disastrous than those of the Great War. We are threatened with all sorts of catastrophes as a direct result of international disagreement on economic issues.

Speech at the Opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition at Mysore.

It is undoubtedly a fact that if the world is successfully to overcome its present economic troubles and to avert the complete stagnation of trade with which it is plainly threatened, the various nations must be brought to realise that they are more than ever dependent upon one another, and that if a nation becomes entirely self-centred it will become isolated, and this in the end will prove detrimental to the interests of its own people. Every country is feverishly endeavouring to cut down its imports and to expand its exports, with the result that international trade has fallen very largely in money value and is still dwindling.

At the same time, until a more satisfactory arrangement between various nations is evolved in trade relations, it is only natural, perhaps inevitable, that a country which is in a position to manufacture articles for its own consumption should adopt special measures to do so.

Take the case of our own country. A vast country like India, with abundant natural advantages, ought, easily, with some help in the beginning from the State, to manufacture most of the articles which she needs. But actually we find that India depends now on other countries even for some of the most common necessities of civilised life. She is really large enough to become an economic unit.

The spirit of Swadeshism that is now pervading the country is to be welcomed. Advantage should be taken of it to start new industries—industries which are likely to be a success economically. I say "economically," because an industry cannot long endure if it is founded on sentiment alone. If it is to survive in the keen competition which is a feature of modern commercial life, it should have something more substantial to sustain it than the mere fact that it is a local product. The indi-

Speech at the Opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition at Mysore.

genous article must be comparable in price and quality with the imported article.

So far as our own State is concerned, we can go very much further in the process of making it a more self-contained economic unit. There are a good many things which we should be able to produce ourselves. We have the Iron Works, a formidable undertaking indeed, which will, however, let us hope, supply us in course of time, with most of, if not all, the cast iron and steel goods we need. We have a silk filature specially designed to produce silk goods of the finest quality. We have cotton spinning and weaving mills. We can manufacture sugar on a large scale under almost ideal conditions. This industry has only been rendered possible by the heavy tariff imposed on imported sugar. Later, it should be possible for India to compete successfully with foreign sugar without the aid of a high tariff wall. I need not add to the list.

This State has done and will continue to do all it can to foster industrial life. It is true we have burned our fingers in one or two enterprises, but in the main, the policy has been a very successful one.

Just now there is a lull in our activities, due to the fact that we, along with the rest of the world, are passing through an unpropitious time, a period of unparalleled trade depression. Let us hope and pray that better times will soon dawn and that we shall be able to go ahead in a buoyant spirit with the task of stimulating industrial activities and finding more occupations for the educated young men, to most of whom life is at present nothing but a dismal blank. This unemployment problem, as you know, is a most distressing problem. It is as difficult as it is insistent. The only hope of solving it is to multiply industries.

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

It will give me great pleasure to convey your loyal sentiments to His Highness the Maharaja.

Gentlemen, let me not detain you any longer. I wish every success to your patriotic efforts. I hope you will make this an annual show. It may be held either now, during the Birthday Week, or during the Dasara as a part of the bigger Exhibition. I repeat that Government will be only too pleased to render you all the assistance they can.

CONCLUDING REMARKS AT THE MYSORE
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly came to a close on the 13th June, 1932, after going through the business placed before it. In closing the Session, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, made the following speech :—]

Gentlemen,—I shall only say a few words in concluding this Session of the Representative Assembly.

All the legislative proposals of Government, which came up for consideration at this meeting have, with one exception, received the support of the Assembly. The exception referred to is the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, so as to place co-operative and other registered societies on the same footing as companies for the purposes of the Regulation. There is nothing new in this proposal. It only seeks to incorporate in our laws the provisions of a statute which has been in force and found useful in British India for more than twelve years. It was hoped that the Assembly would welcome the proposal. The opposition which it has met with can only be attributed to some misapprehension as to its scope and possible consequences.

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*Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.***ENTERTAINMENT TAX.**

With regard to the proposed tax on entertainments, it was suggested that its proceeds should be distributed to local bodies and no portion of it (except the cost of collection, if any) should be retained for the benefit of the general revenues. The Government have accepted this suggestion.

FEES UNDER THE RECORD OF RIGHTS REGULATION.

Representations have been made for the reduction of fees levied under the Record of Rights Regulation. On this subject, I need only repeat the following remarks which I made two years ago when similar representations were made in this House:—

“You may rest assured that there is absolutely no idea of deriving a profit from the fees charged under the Regulation. The existing scale of fees has been fixed solely with the intention of keeping the operations on a self-supporting basis.”

The figures placed before you in the course of the discussions, have, I am sure, convinced the members that the margin of receipts over expenditure is too small to make any reduction possible at present in the scale of fees. The cost of the operations will, however, be examined again at once, and any relief that can possibly be given will be given.

CHILD MARRIAGES BILL.

The proposal regarding Child Marriages elicited a warm and interesting discussion.

While a majority of the members were in favour of legislation, a good many others took the view that more harm than good was likely to accrue if such a penal measure was enacted as a law. The balance of consider-

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

ations seems to be in favour of leaving things alone, for the present, at all events. Legislation in matters of a socio-religious nature is beset with many practical difficulties in our country. It is a truism that reform, to be real and lasting, must proceed from within. It cannot be imposed from without.

When I say this, I do not forget the example of Turkey. But let us not forget also that conditions in our country are not quite the same, especially in religious and social matters. What is desirable and even imperative in one country may be undesirable and imprudent in another.

Government are, therefore, reluctant to lend their support to this measure until public opinion has declared itself more emphatically in favour of it. Let us hope that the spirit of Progress, which is so much in evidence in our country to-day, will assert itself and facilitate our march in the desired direction.

MYSORE SUBSIDY AND ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

You expect me, no doubt, to refer to the representation which you have made with such unanimity—that relating to the Subsidy.

You have expressed your views with the frankness natural in dealing with a matter of critical importance to the people of the State. Government have fully realised the views and the feeling of the House, and are aware also that you have public opinion behind you. I may add that the last session of the Round Table Conference made it clear that the sympathy of your countrymen in British India is with you.

No State has more steadfastly supported the idea of an All-India Federation than ours. We believe that India's problems, as affecting both British India and the States,

Concluding Remarks at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

can best be solved by a Federation involving both political and economic unity. It is a delusion to suppose that the progress of the one or the other would be furthered by a policy of isolation. India is one in fate as in connections. That unity of India towards which destiny and the most strenuous human effort have been working is essential to the interests of both these great sections and of every sub-section. For any State or Province temporary isolation is possible, but there can be no isolation from the consequence, disastrous equally to the whole and to the unit. Less than ever can we now isolate our problems. Man's activities in every sphere react upon one another more rapidly, more directly and more intimately than in any previous age. It is only by the closest co-operation of aims and energies throughout the country that secure and lasting prosperity can be achieved.

Let us, therefore, all unite in the effort to secure federal unity as quickly and as smoothly as possible. But the effectiveness, the stability, the very meaning of Federation depend upon justice between all units and interests—between Great Britain and India, between British India and the States, between province and province, between communities. A Federation involving sectional injustice, weakening the co-operative will of any section by the sense of a just grievance, would mock its name and purpose.

Let us hope that justice and wisdom will so build the structure that it will stand magnificent and proof against time.

ADDRESS TO THE SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION, BANGALORE.

[The Social and Moral Hygiene Association at Bangalore, an institution which evinces deep interest in matters of social uplift of the community and is doing much to improve the social and hygienic conditions in important cities, held its annual session on the 6th July, 1932, Sir Mirza M. Ismail presiding.]

In replying to the address presented by the Association containing an account of its work and activities during the past year, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I received your invitation to preside over this evening's meeting, I thought 6TH JULY 1932.
that a simple and effective means of helping you in your work would be to review the recommendations of the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council who visited India in 1926, and to advise you as to the progress that we have made in the last six years under each head of their recommendations.

I have read their report again and I am immensely struck, as I was when I first received it, by the extraordinary thoroughness and accuracy of their conclusions, the immense quantity of information they gathered, the amount of work they did in their short stay of a few days in the State. But it is evident from their recommendations that they expected a like energy and thoroughness on the part of those whom they were addressing, and I stand appalled when I consider the amount of work and expense that the carrying out of

*Address to the Social and Moral Hygiene
Association, Bangalore.*

the immense importance of the subject, their report was printed and distributed.

The delegates divided their report into four main divisions—Medical, Educational, Social and the Cinema.

Under "Medical," their principal recommendation was the appointment of a specialist in venereal diseases. This is one of the recommendations that we have carried out. A member of the State Medical Service was deputed to Europe and has made a very complete study of the whole question. If we have not been able to fulfil entirely the expectations of the Delegation in the matter of giving him all the facilities for organising the campaign and for extending the opportunities for treatment in hospitals and elsewhere, nevertheless, I am sure that he has done a great deal both by way of curing the diseases and by way of instruction. Another recommendation of the Committee under this head was the supply of free treatment. The Senior Surgeon has never let us forget this, and we have provided him with such money for the purpose as we have been able to find. I am glad to see that the Red Cross have found themselves able to supplement our allotment.

The Committee's recommendations under the "Educational" head were very far-reaching. I have no doubt they have received the due attention of the authorities of the University and the Department. How far such attention has had any practical effect I am unable to say. The report of the Delegation showed how in other countries an improvement in the statistics of diseases had invariably followed on the spread of wisely planned education in social subjects. It is for that reason that I am having the report broadcasted. I think it would be a good thing if your Association would

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pursue this question, and get into touch with the Social Hygiene Council and bring the statistical enquiry in this matter up-to-date.

I think we may also claim that we have done our best to promote the following recommendation of the Delegation:—"That training and facilities for organized games, scout and guide work and physical training be provided for adolescents both during and after school life." Our two great cities in particular provide a most splendid assortment of open spaces and playgrounds for the school population. In Mysore, an influential committee has recently concluded a review of all the open spaces in the City with the object of distributing them to the best possible advantage among the schools. Scouting is also flourishing and extending, as, I think, is also the spirit of sportsmanship generally, and the wish to play the game both on and off the playgrounds.

Under the head "Social," the principal recommendation of the Delegates was that a Social Hygiene Council for Mysore should be established. This, Ladies and Gentlemen, you have effected, and I understand that you already have an active branch in Mysore. You are also helping us to carry out a second recommendation of the Delegation under this head, namely, the enactment of a law on the subject of brothels.

Another recommendation of the Delegation was the co-ordination of the work of the Council with that of other charitable Associations and the arousing of their interest in this particular branch of work. This is a matter which has recently been taken up in Madras, where I have no doubt you have all noticed that steps are being taken to bring together all the societies working for public charitable purposes so as to prevent overlapping and to

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promote mutual assistance. This is a movement by which the work of an Association such as the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene may specially benefit, and I think that was recognized by the Bishop of Madras at the meeting to which I have just referred in which he took a prominent part. Work connected with social hygiene is work of which people are very apt to fight shy, at least until it is brought home to them what an immense moral and economic loss is involved in the failure to recognize that public health depends upon private conduct. If, however, these diseases are treated as part of the great body of diseases to which the flesh is heir, and if the sufferers from them are treated as entitled to the same sympathy as other sufferers, and the whole matter brought under the scope of some general Association, such as the Civic and Social Progress Association or the Red Cross, it is possible to interest a much larger number of people in the promotion of the objects which you have at heart, and to break down the reluctance to combat the evil which in a good many cases arises from ignorance as to its enormous prevalence.

The last group of recommendations by the Delegation dealt with the Cinema. Here we have adopted one of their recommendations by the appointment of our own Board of Censors, and I hope that these gentlemen will very soon get to work and that we shall see a substantial reduction in the number of objectionable films exhibited in the State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have touched briefly on what we have done, and I leave the question of what we still have to do. You will want a law for the suppression of brothels. You will want an Ashram as a refuge for the women and girls that are taken from the brothels. You

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at the Kalamandiram, Bangalore.*

will want an intensive campaign against the diseases and an immense expansion of the facilities for treatment. And you will want pecuniary help for all these things.

In conclusion, let me say with what great pleasure and interest I have listened to the address which has just been read to us. It is a record of which those selfless workers, Miss Potter and Dr. Pillidge, and their colleagues may well be proud. I congratulate them on what they have been able to achieve so far despite many adverse circumstances. This meeting is itself a testimony to their success. I have no doubt that they will accomplish still greater things in the future. The problems they are tackling are difficult ones but enthusiasm and organised effort will overcome obstacles which may at first sight appear to be insurmountable.

I, therefore, sincerely wish them all possible success in their endeavours to improve the social and hygienic conditions in our cities, and I would consider it a privilege to do anything I can to further their aims and objects.

OPENING OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION
AT THE KALAMANDIRAM, BANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, opened an Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Kalamandiram, Bangalore, an institution devoted to the cultivation of fine arts under the guidance of its founder Mr. A. N. Subba Rao.

In declaring the Exhibition open, Sir Mirza said :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Dwelling as many of us 16TH JULY do in an atmosphere surcharged with politics, we must 1932.

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welcome this opportunity of breathing a serener air. It is delightful to be invited to look at beautiful pictures, to admire the handiwork of talented artists.

For this pleasure and opportunity, we have to thank the Committee of the Kalamandiram and Mr. A. N. Subba Rao, the founder of the Institute. The Kalamandiram, founded in 1919, has grown from small beginnings. The steadily increasing number of trained students passing out of the Institute year by year and the exhibitions of fine arts and crafts organised periodically under its auspices are indications of the progress it has made under the guidance of Mr. Subba Rao who is devoting all his time and talent to it. I understand that you have received exhibits from outside the State, too, which, I am sure, add greatly to the interest of your exhibition. I congratulate the organisers on their enterprise, and on the success which it has evidently attained. I have little doubt that financially, too, the Exhibition will be a success. Those responsible for it are rendering a service to the country and we must all feel grateful to them.

I do not think that we in India are paying sufficient attention to the aesthetic side of life. The cultivation of the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture and, you will forgive me if I add, town-beautification, deserves much greater attention on our part. How many instances don't we come across of poor taste and thoughtless industry?

The arts of painting and sculpture have been practised by man from pre-historic times for a period which has been estimated at more than twenty thousand years. The impulse towards these arts is among the strongest known to humanity. A passion for drawing is almost universal among children. One of the marks which distinguish the

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human species from the rest of the animal kingdom is the amount of time and energy which man expends on "useless" activities, by which I mean activities which are not dictated to him by his biological needs, either supposed or real. Play, the most universal of such activities, is one, and almost the only one which he shares with many animals. Man does not live by bread alone; he exists not merely to satisfy his biological needs. He possesses a soul and needs nourishment for it. His mind has to be satisfied, no less than his physical body. Just as play and exercise are needed for the full development of the body, philosophy, literature and art are essential for the sustenance and full development of mind and spirit.

Time was when India occupied a unique place in the world of art. She has produced works of unsurpassed beauty in architecture, painting and sculpture. Take, for instance, the Taj Mahal at Agra, universally recognised as the finest thing in the realm of architecture; and those marvels of the figurative art, the frescoes of Ajunta; and for ornamentation, can there be anything more elaborate in beauty than the stone carvings in the Halebid and Belur temples and in the Jain temple on Mount Abu?

There is no art more singular than the Indian. It is in a remarkable degree original and self-contained. It is the expression of the specific sensibility of the Indian people. It is also in many ways one of the purest of all forms of art belonging to a complex and highly organised civilisation. These characteristics are doubtless derived from the Indian attitude to religion. The splendour of the temple and the mosque was a genuine offering to God.

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The full development of art in India requires both fidelity to the old characteristic tradition and responsiveness to the influence of Western art. Excellent work has been done by Indian artists in a purely Western mode. A large picture-gallery could be filled with really good paintings in which our artists have applied to Indian scenes and persons the methods of Western painters. But our highest artistic achievement will always be found in work dominated by the character and vision of India. While avoiding the absurdity of stigmatising Western types of art as photographic, lacking in inward significance, we must recognise that inevitably the most truly Indian art must have expressiveness of a totally different kind. Very fascinating is the work of those painters of our time who seek that expressiveness while at the same time accepting suggestions from Western technique.

Art has no chance of securing in full measure the popular interest and support without which it cannot flourish and exercise its due influence, so long as the political future of the country remains unsettled and uncertain. There must first be peace, and with peace an improvement in the economic condition of the country. A sullen and poverty stricken people can have little time and less desire for interesting themselves in such activities.

Let us hope that it will not be long before we settle down to a life in which such pursuits will find their due place, and that a period of creative activity in all fields of human endeavour—in art as in science—will dawn upon India.

SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, BANGALORE CITY.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation stone of the new St. Luke's Church on the Hardinge Road, on the evening of the 23rd September, 1932. A large and representative gathering was present on the occasion. Many well-known persons of the Christian community were present including a large number of ladies.]

Sir Mirza Ismail, in declaring the stone truly laid, said :—]

Members of St. Luke's Church. Ladies and Gentle- 29TH
men,—I greatly appreciated the invitation of the Sept.
members of St. Luke's Church to lay the foundation 1932,
stone of their new Church in the Fort. I attach special
value to this opportunity of associating myself with you
a function of such importance to the Christian
community of Bangalore City.

In this invitation to me, whose relations with you
have been purely secular, I find a profound and moving
significance. We all deplore the fact that religion whose
essence is the learning of the law and love of God, is
constantly used to sanction violence and fortify men
herein. With whatever strength of conviction we
tightly cling to our own religious faith and practice, we
must needs realise not merely the sincerity but the truth
of other religions, wherein from age to age so many
housands have sought for God and found Him. "We
all flock home to Him by diverse ways."

What could be more important for our Motherland
than that her children, so diverse in thought and wor-
ship, should meet, as in this gathering they do meet, in
an amity far transcending mere tolerance? In our
continual struggle against all the evils so fruitfully met in

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at Somanahalli.*

human selfishness or indifference, we require all, and more than all, the spiritual force generated by religion, and when this is diverted, as so often it is, to the most unspiritual use, there is found a people's tragedy.

It is characteristic of your religion that on an occasion like this you welcome the non-Christian, not considering him alien to you.

It is a splendid testimony to the vitality of the Christian church in this City, that it has embarked fearlessly on so noble an enterprise, confident that, although the end could not be seen, the work would not be allowed to languish, but would in due time be carried to completion.

In laying the foundation stone of this sacred edifice, I wish all those who will come and pray in it all the blessings under Heaven. May the Church that will stand here be used by God for the consecrating, uplifting and guiding of many generations!

OPENING OF THE VOKKALIGARA HOSTEL
AT SOMANAHALLI.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, visited Somanahalli, a village about fifty miles from Bangalore, on his way to Mysore on the 1st October, 1932, for the purpose of opening the new building of the Vokkaligara Hostel.

Sir Mirza arrived at 4 P.M. and was received by the local people including members of the Maddur Municipal Council the Mysore District Board and the local Village Panchayet.

Mr. S. C. Malliah, Secretary of the Hostel, read a welcome address to the Dewan tendering the thanks of the Managing Committee of the Hostel to him for acceding to

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their request to open the Hostel building and requested his suggestions with regard to their plans for developing the Hostel to serve as a nucleus for a high school of a residential character where the students would all be under the direct supervision and discipline of teachers.

The address also contained a reference to the Dewan's sympathy and support of all movements for the uplift of the State, especially those living in the villages. "It is the unique good fortune of the people of the State that they have in you one, who, in spite of his high position and great responsibilities, is ever eager to consider with sympathy every little effort on the part of the people to do some social good. It would be no exaggeration if we say that there has been no other regime in which the charitable instinct of the public has been allowed to play so freely and liberally and has been so greatly encouraged as in yours. Almost every new institution meant for social welfare in the State is an enduring monument of your deep personal interest."

The Village Panchayet of Somanahalli, too, presented a short address of welcome to the Dewan.

Replying to the addresses, Sir Mirza made a reply in Kannada, which was as follows :—]

At the outset, Sir Mirza thanked Mr. Malliah and others for their addresses so full of good wishes. Mr. Malliah, Sir Mirza continued, who was aware of the great interest he had taken in this project, would realise more, perhaps, than they could, the great pleasure it gave him to perform the opening ceremony of the Hostel that afternoon. He regarded it as a second duty, apart from the great joy it was to him, to identify himself whole-heartedly with efforts such as these made by non-official gentlemen for the public good.

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Sir Mirza congratulated all those who conceived the idea of starting both a hostel and a high school in that place. It was a scheme full of immense possibilities.

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They had in that village a splendid opportunity of doing something which, as far as he knew, had not been attempted elsewhere in the State, at any rate to the same extent that they were attempting. They might rely on the help and co-operation of the Education Department in making the scheme a success. Somanahalli seemed an almost ideal place for a hostel and a high school of the kind they contemplated. They had a fine and commodious building, ready for occupation, and situated on the high road between Mysore and Bangalore with fertile and extensive grounds. A river flowed past and electric power was also at their disposal. They were to be congratulated, therefore, on having secured such a delightful place for their purpose. Sir Mirza had no doubt that they would make the best possible use of it.

But they must not forget, Sir Mirza reminded them, that whatever natural advantages one might possess, they would be of little use unless the requisite human factor was also there to take full advantage of them. The people of the village were fortunate in having workers like Mr. Malliah. They would, he felt sure, supply that driving power, sustained enthusiasm and intelligent guidance without which institutions like the one he was to open presently soon became effete and lifeless. Mr. Malliah and his co-workers had undertaken a great task, a task which would absorb a good deal of their energy and afford them full scope for their zeal for the proper education and upbringing of the youth of their community. Sir Mirza had no doubt that no effort would be lacking on their part to make the Hostel a model institution in course of time. He added that he passed that way very frequently and would thus have many opportunities of watching the progress of the institution.

Speech at the Mysore Co-operative Conference.

He would watch it with very keen interest and with every desire to help them whenever he possibly could.

Sir Mirza thanked the people again for the kind terms in which they had referred to him. He particularly appreciated their reference to him as one who took a very keen personal interest in rural welfare.

Rural improvement, he continued, was one of the cherished ambitions of his official life. Another, he did not mind telling them, was to see that no section of His Highness's subjects, however small or insignificant, nor any part of His Highness's dominions, however remote or inaccessible, felt neglected by his Government. They should all feel that their interests were safe in the hands of Government and that all that was humanly possible for a government to do was being done for them.

Finally, Sir Mirza expressed the hope that the Hostel might prosper and fulfil all the expectations entertained of it.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE
CONFERENCE.

[The 19th annual session of the Mysore Co-operative Conference took place at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore, on the morning of the 5th October, 1932. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to open the session of the Conference. A distinguished gathering was present on the occasion including a large number of co-operators from various parts of the State.

The report for the past year was presented by Mr. S. Venkatakrishniah, President of the Propagandist Institute.

Addressing the Conference, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows :—]

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1932.

Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to come here this morning and take part in the proceedings of this Conference.

From the account that has just been presented to us by Mr. Venkatakrishniah, the year through which we have passed has, I am afraid, adversely affected the working of the co-operative societies. It is as well, perhaps, that you occasionally get a period of this kind when you can pause for a moment, take stock of the position, ascertain what is wrong and try to set it right. A periodical examination and overhauling of the movement will enable you to make quicker and more assured progress. I shall presently indicate a few directions in which, in my opinion, the time has come for you to concentrate your efforts. But before doing so, I should like to thank you for your kind references to me personally. You also refer to the part played by Mysore in connection with constitutional reforms in India. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you that Mysore will continue to do all she can to further the progress of India towards her destined goal.

You have asked for one or two concessions from Government. The first concession that you ask for is a loan to the Apex Bank for the purpose of financing House Building Societies. Setting, as I have always done, the highest value on the provision of suitable houses in healthy surroundings for our people, your request cannot but make a powerful appeal to me. I regret, however, that it is not possible, on account of our present financial position, to promise you anything in the nature of a substantial advance of funds; but if the House Building Societies and the Apex Bank prepare a sound and well thought out scheme for raising funds in the market, Government will not be backward in doing whatever they can to make the scheme a success.

Speech at the Mysore Co-operative Conference.

Again, you have asked for certain concessions in respect of stamp and registration fees. I am afraid your request comes at a difficult moment, but I promise you that it will receive due consideration.

I had hoped to hear a good deal of the activities of your Propagandist Institute. I regret that it has not been able to show any progress yet. This is due, I believe, mainly to want of funds. May I point out to you that the Propagandist Institute has a premier claim on the primary societies for financial assistance. If only every society in the State contributed even a very small sum out of its profits to the Propagandist Institute, its finances would be in a sound condition and it would be able to go ahead with its activities. The imperative need of the day is the creation of a sound un-official co-operative edifice of this kind, and I should be happy to see better progress made in this direction.

Earlier in my remarks, I referred to one or two directions in which I thought that progress should be more rapid. The first of these is the development of co-operative activity in the area irrigated by the Irwin Canal. Government have spent and are spending large sums of money in bringing under irrigation an extensive area. The area requires to be cultivated in a scientific manner, and unless the raiyats do that, they will not be fully availing themselves of the irrigation facilities which Government have provided for them at such heavy cost. As you are aware, the land has been surveyed by experts of the Agricultural Department and the block system of irrigation has been introduced in the area. The main commercial crop which can be grown there on a large scale is sugarcane, and it is proposed to establish a sugar factory at an early date. In my opinion, it is possible for the people living in the area to

Speech at the Mysore Co-operative Conference.

organise themselves on co-operative lines both in the process of growing the sugarcane and in the process of converting it into sugar. As, however, the latter is possibly an undertaking which may at the present moment appear to be rather beyond the scope of the raiyats, I do not suggest that you should take it up at once though I hope you will keep it in view. But as regards the need and the feasibility of the raiyats organising themselves on a co-operative basis for the purpose of growing sugarcane, there need be no doubt or hesitation. All that is needed is that the owners of compact areas should form themselves into co-operative groups for purposes of supplying the members with the tools, raw materials, manure, seed and the like required for growing good sugarcane and of selling the sugarcane so produced at a reasonable profit to the sugar factory which it is proposed to establish in the tract. It would be a good thing if you could work out a suitable scheme on these lines.

I would like also to request your special attention to the work you are doing in connection with the depressed classes. The question of elevating the depressed classes and removing untouchability has, as you know, been brought to the forefront by the action of a great man. The momentous decision has recently been reached that untouchability must go, but to arrive at a decision that untouchability must go is not the same thing as achieving that result. For the latter are needed great patience, persistent effort and sympathetic understanding. I have no doubt that these qualities will be abundantly forthcoming on the part of the higher castes, but the duty rests also on the lower castes themselves to try to fit themselves for taking their place side by side with the higher castes. Their ignorance, poverty, unclean

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

habits of living which are now associated with them and which really are the root causes of their backwardness must disappear if they are to take their rightful place in society. Their economic condition has also to be improved. In this task of reclaiming them, co-operative societies can play a great part. Sir Daniel Hamilton, that great co-operator and friend of India, proposes to utilise the co-operative movement in solving one of the most difficult political problems confronting the country. I ask you to utilise it in solving an equally difficult social problem.

Gentlemen, I now declare this Conference open.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, on the 10th October, 1932, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, presiding. Several officers of Government and members of the Assembly were present besides many distinguished visitors.

In addressing the Assembly, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows:—]

Members of the Representative Assembly,—It is my 10TH OCT. privilege to welcome you to the labours of another 1932 session.

Before we proceed to the business of the day, I ask you all to join me in a tribute of respect to one of our number who has recently passed from our midst. I refer, of course, to *Rao Bahadur Dharmaprakasa Sahukar D. Banumiah*. It is unnecessary for me to enter into details of the contributions that he has made

The late
Mr. Banu-
miah.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

during a long life towards the welfare of the State. Born in a comparatively humble station, he knew from his own personal experience something of the sufferings of the poorer classes, and when he had, by his innate ability, amassed considerable wealth, he devoted a great part of this with wise liberality to alleviating the conditions which he knew needed it most. There is hardly a branch of our life in this City which does not bear evidence of his generosity. He has helped to benefit the citizens at every stage of their existence. I feel sure that all the members present here to-day will join me in paying a silent tribute to his memory and in sending a message of our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family.

World
Conditions.

The time at which we meet forms part of a period which will doubtless be noted hereafter as one of the most important periods in the world's history. A year ago, we seemed to be on the brink of universal disaster. Production of every important commodity had outgrown consumption, and meanwhile there were millions of people all the world over starving in the midst of plenty. Companies were paying no dividends. Many were unable to meet their obligations. Some Governments were in a like plight, and talk of repudiation was in the air.

In the last few months, we have seen the beginning of what I hope is a return to normal. The British and French Governments have carried through gigantic conversion schemes, saving themselves millions of money in interest. The Government of India has floated a new loan at a greatly reduced rate. The confidence of the investing public is returning. Prices are showing a tendency to rise. But above all, the nations have got together. We have already before us the results of one

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such getting together at the great Conference at Ottawa of members of the constituent parts of the British Empire. We hope for great things of a similar conference with other nations at Geneva.

I need hardly point out to you what is the lesson that it has needed this great catastrophe to teach us. To put it in one word, it is Federation. In these days of the annihilation of distances, of the growth of common interests and the aggregation of business concerns, it is impossible for any one State to attempt to be self-sufficing and dispense with the assistance of its neighbours. The way out of that is just federation, and nothing else, using that expression in its widest sense. You have all doubtless heard of the idea of a United States of Europe formulated by the French President, M. Briand, and developed in a remarkable book by the French Premier, M. Edouard Heriot. The most striking feature of that book, to my mind, is the extent to which the author shows that federal relations are already taking shape. He traces this idea through the post office, the railways, the unification, not of tariffs, but of customs systems, the regulation of broadcasting, the action taken for joint control of air-craft, and the tendencies that are in force for the unification of matters relating to labour, public health, finance and economic machinery generally. He also instances the practical federal arrangements that have already been made, as, for instance, in the case of the waters of the Danube, and shows how, in the case of business interests, the cartels, which now cover a majority of the big inter-State industries, are really a step towards Federation.

These considerations have an important bearing on the questions that are being so much agitated in India at the present day. There already exist in India

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many of the essentials of a Federation. The laws of economic evolution render it essential that this should be completed.

The Percy
and
Davidson
Commit-
tees.

We have, therefore, every reason to be gratified by the announcement that another Round Table Conference is shortly to be called in England. We must, however, confess to a feeling of uneasiness caused by the reports of the enquiries preliminary to this discussion that have been made by the Committees sent to India for the purpose. I should, perhaps, attribute the causes of our disappointment, in the first instance, to the terms of reference to these Committees. The Federal Finance Committee were given a wide power of enquiry into questions of treatment of pre-Federation debt, powers of taxation, new sources of revenue, provisional taxation, and borrowing powers, but only in relation to the adjustments to be made between the Federal Government and the Provinces. In other words, they were not instructed to prepare a scheme of federal finance which would include the States. The Davidson Committee, on the other hand, were instructed that an ideal system of federal finance would be one under which all federal units would contribute on a uniform basis to federal resources, and was asked to report how the attainment of this ideal was affected by certain existing conditions. Thus the anomalous position has arisen that one Committee has drawn up a scheme of federal finance in which the States are left out of account, while the other Committee (which was asked to consider the bearing of certain existing facts upon an ideal scheme) had apparently no scheme, ideal or other, before it at all, and has made recommendations for temporary contributions to the federal revenues. These recommendations, so far from their having any

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that only that portion of the subsidy paid by a State which exceeds five per cent of its annual revenue should be immediately remitted and that the remission of the balance should be spread over a period which may extend to twenty years. At the same time, the Committee have recommended that the immunities and privileges enjoyed by some of the States should continue, except in cases where they could be virtually cancelled by withholding the remission of a part or the whole of the tribute.

A large majority of the States pay no tribute at all or only a nominal one and are in no way prejudiced by these recommendations. Those States which, while making a substantial cash contribution, enjoy privileges of more than equivalent value will also have no just ground for complaint. The Committee's proposals will weigh heavily and exclusively upon a few States which pay large tributes without any countervailing special advantages. The most conspicuous of these, it is needless to say, is Mysore, which holds the invidious distinction, among the States, of paying by far the largest subsidy. It is also the one State of its class which enjoys no privileges or immunities worth mentioning and which, considering the level of its industrial and general advancement, has to bear a relatively large share of future burdens under any system of federal taxation.

It is true that the anomalies of the present situation have roots in the past which cannot be ignored. No one would suggest that the fiscal immunities of the privileged States can or should be withdrawn, but that is no reason why the disabilities of the unprivileged ones should be exploited. After all, the net amount of the tributes that would rank for effective remission, according

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to the Committee's own proposals, would not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs, and the Federal Government cannot surely wish to victimise a few States for the sake of this small and diminishing item of revenue.

The abolition of tributes, however, is not so much a federal issue as a question of political equity. The Committee have taken pains to show that the tributes are not in many cases of a feudal nature. But they might have added that some of them at any rate were originally of the nature of indemnities imposed upon a conquered people, by whatever names they might have come to be known in later generations. If they are not feudal in the strict sense of the term, they are at present none the less a source of humiliation to the people of the States from whom they are levied.

Some stress has been laid on the statement that the recipient of the tributes, after Federation as well as before it, will be the Crown. But there is as little comfort in this reflection as there was in the change of name from "tribute" or "subsidy" to "payment by Indian States." If it were not a levy for the purposes of the Federal Government, it would cease to exist at once. Being such a levy and levied in so unfair a proportion, it is an onerous payment which no amount of camouflage can make less odious to those from whom it is exacted.

In another respect also, the recommendations of the Committee do less than justice to the financial interests of the State. The Committee consider that the maintenance of an independent postal system by a State does not constitute an immunity to which a cash value can be attached. But directly this right is exchanged, as in our case, for the lesser privilege of having the State's official correspondence carried free of charge, it becomes,

Postal
Arrange-
ments.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

according to the Committee, an immunity to be set off against the cash contribution made by the State. The estimated claim against us on this account comes to the incredible sum of Rs. 5,57,700. It is well known that till about 40 years ago the State had an efficient postal system of its own known as the *anche*, which it gave up reluctantly on pressing and repeated requests made by the Government of India, and in consideration of their promise to carry the official correspondence of the State free of charge. The privilege that has been acquired is merely the substitute of the right that was surrendered for a specific consideration, and one fails to see why the one is to be treated as a fiscal immunity to be charged for and the other only as a sentimental privilege without any cash value. If past engagements are to be so lightly set aside under this formula and if we are to be penalised for the sacrifices made in the interests of postal unity, it will be obviously to our advantage to ask for the revival of our *anche* system. It is certain that the receipts from the public now-a-days would be sufficient to cover the entire cost of carrying both official and public correspondence.

The Civil
and
Military
Station.

The Committee have made no specific recommendation about the Civil and Military Station, although they have not overlooked the anomalous status of the tract as evidenced by its hybrid title. They leave it an open question whether there is any case for partial retrocession of the area, but whatever may be the decision on this point, the Committee see no practical objection to the exercise of fiscal authority by the Durbar over the Station (including the military areas) on condition that the municipal revenues are supplemented by a suitable grant-in-aid. Fiscal authority, however, carries with it a certain amount of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and

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the Committee have not indicated how this jurisdiction is to be exercised by the State.

A simple and, at the same time satisfactory, solution of the question would be to separate out and constitute into a cantonment that portion of the Assigned Tract in which military interests predominate and to administer it in the same way as cantonments in British India. The constitution and the federal laws, which would apply *proprio vigore* to the State equally with British India, would ensure to the Crown and the Federal Government all the powers they would respectively require. It is only in non-federal matters with which they would have no immediate concern, that the authority of the State would prevail. The administration of the cantonment would thus involve only the application of accepted principles as regards division of functions between the centre and the units. Any other arrangement would only be an improvised and unsatisfactory half-way house.

The accounts of the year, which are now practically closed, show an improvement over the revised estimates both under Revenue and Expenditure. The improvement in Revenue appears under almost all heads, excepting Sandal Oil. The most marked increases under Revenue relate to the heads: Land Revenue, Railways, Excise, Stamps and Income-Tax. The decrease in Expenditure appears mainly under Public Works and Education Buildings. Finances.

Advantage has been taken of this improvement to restore the various depreciation fund contributions, aggregating Rs. 8.93 lakhs, which were being made up to the year 1930-31 but which were not provided for in the budget for 1931-32 (Original and Revised) on account of the anticipated heavy decline in revenue. Some

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changes in classification have also been effected in the final accounts of the year with a view to avoiding unnecessary inflation under Revenue and these account for the apparently large differences under IX—Interest, XIII—Miscellaneous, XIXA—Communications and 11—Palace.

The results of the year accordingly show the total revenue and expenditure at Rs. 338.19 lakhs and Rs. 356.40 lakhs, as against Rs. 378.76 lakhs and Rs. 376.84 lakhs, respectively, in the budget.

The expenditure under Capital was less than the revised budget by Rs. 5.20 lakhs, due mainly to lapses in the grants of the Electrical Department (2.71 lakhs) and the New Bangalore Water Works (3 lakhs).

The budget for the current year was framed on the basis of the revised figures in the case of Revenue, anticipating, however, some improvements under Sandal Oil receipts and Railways and a reduction in the expenditure programme to the barest minimum. The total revenue, expenditure and deficit were accordingly taken at Rs. 352.72 lakhs, Rs. 362.60 lakhs and Rs. 9.88 lakhs, respectively. From the progress of revenue and expenditure so far, it is too early yet to say definitely how the budget anticipations for the year will turn out in actual fact, though indications of a favourable result are not wanting. Out of three heads of revenue, *viz.*, Railways, Sandal Oil and Excise, which contributed largely to the deficit during the year 1931-32, the Railways show some tendency towards improvement due to the running of more trains and other measures taken to develop traffic. The revenue from Excise is also likely to come up to the budget expectations. A sum of Rs. 98,945 was received during the year from the Government of India towards the State's share on account of Reparation payments due

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from Germany. The position under Sandal Oil is not, however, satisfactory in spite of measures taken to improve sales.

The provision made in the budget for Capital expenditure is now found to require substantial augmentation on account of urgent and necessary works which cannot be put off. For the New Bangalore Waterworks, an additional grant of Rs. 8'20 lakhs is found to be necessary, out of which about Rs. 3 lakhs represent the unspent amount which lapsed last year and which has to be restored this year. The balance of Rs. 5 lakhs is for widening the dam to the full width contemplated for the final stage of the reservoir—a measure which had to be adopted on the unanimous recommendation of the engineers. Allied to this work is that of improving and relaying the pipe line for the internal distribution in Bangalore City, for which nearly Rs. 3 lakhs may have to be advanced to the Municipality to be spent in the current year.

The Electrical Department has been allowed to start some urgent works for replacing certain portions of the Kolar transmission system and some turbines at Sivasamudram. A sum of Rs. 4'40 lakhs has to be provided for this.

The erection of a sugarcane mill in the Irwin Canal area for handling the large quantity of sugarcane expected to be grown there in the near future has to be taken up without any delay, and this is estimated to cost over Rs. 5 lakhs.

To meet these and other pressing needs, the resources of Government require to be very carefully handled as there is no intention of resorting at present to further public borrowing in the open market.

The average rainfall in the State, as a whole, was a Seasonal little higher than during the previous year. Except in Conditions,

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some parts of the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, it was copious, timely and well distributed.

Some anxiety was, however, felt in the taluks of Pavagada, Sira and Madhugiri, as most of the tanks did not receive sufficient water and as a consequence no wet crops were grown. Even the dry crops failed and difficulty was felt for drinking water and fodder for cattle. A special grant of Rs. 20,000 was given for relief works, and land improvement and takavi loans to the extent of Rs. 18,000 were granted in these three taluks. With a view to relieving fodder difficulty, the State forests were thrown open for free grazing in the affected areas, and hay was supplied at cost price through the Forest Department. The recovery of the current instalments of takavi and land improvement loans was also postponed.

Remission of half wet assessment aggregating Rs. 38,455, was sanctioned in respect of lands under tanks which did not receive an adequate supply of water, chiefly in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

The favourable seasonal conditions of the year are reflected in the larger collection of land revenue which amounted (including remissions) to Rs. 134 lakhs against Rs. 116 lakhs in the previous year.

During the current year, rainfall, both in the malnad and maidan parts, has been generally satisfactory and standing crops are reported to be in good condition.

Land
Revenue.

As a measure of retrenchment, the separate post of Superintendent, Revenue Survey, was abolished and the Revenue Commissioner was placed in charge of the duties of the Superintendent. It has to be seen how far this arrangement will be found to be satisfactory in actual working. The Survey Offices of Tumkur and Chitaldrug

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Districts were combined and placed under the charge of one officer. The appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of Survey was sanctioned in place of that of the Headquarters Assistant.

The Committee appointed in June last to review the existing distribution of seats of the Representative Assembly and to examine certain other questions referred to it, has recently submitted its report. The Committee has proposed that the number of seats to be given to a taluk or sub-taluk should depend upon its population, weightage being given, however, to the malnad taluks. This concession has also been proposed for the Molakalmuru Taluk on account of its remoteness. The Committee has also proposed some readjustment in the number of seats allotted to special interests and has recommended that the seats for women should be increased from 2 to 4. As regards minorities, the Committee has recommended the increase of Muslim seats from 15 to 18 and those of the Depressed Classes from 6 to 10, the latter being contingent on suitable persons being available for nomination. Among other matters, the Committee has recommended that the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote be introduced for the election of members from the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council and for the election of Representative Assembly members from the city constituencies of Bangalore and Mysore. Government have approved of these recommendations.

Distribution of Seats in the Representative Assembly.

The total expenditure on Public Works from all sources was Rs. 56,13,723. Nine large irrigation works were in progress during the year, and 111 minor tanks were restored. Under "Buildings," the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat at Bangalore, the Ayurvedic College at

Public Works.

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Mysore, the General Hospital at Chikmagalur and the Jubilee Memorial Hall at the same place were completed during the year. The construction of the bridge across the river Cauvery at T.-Narsipur was completed, and the ceremony of opening the bridge for traffic was recently performed by His Highness the Maharaja. The outlay on this work at the end of June, 1932 was Rs. 5,21,032. The construction of the bridge across the river Hemavati near Akkihebbal is making good progress.

A sum of Rs. 19·64 lakhs was spent on the New Bangalore Water Supply Scheme during the year, bringing the total outlay on the work to Rs. 38,30,610 at the end of June, 1932. The difficulties met with in founding the river portion of the dam were successfully overcome and the dam was raised to a height of twenty-nine feet above the bed of the river. The pump house was completed and the erection of filters was put in hand. The rising main has been laid practically to the full length of sixteen miles.

Irrigation.

I may briefly refer to the progress on some important irrigation works, other than Krishnarajasagara Works, recently completed or which are still under construction. Twenty-one works estimated to cost Rs. 54·86 lakhs were sanctioned during the period, 1926 to 1932, and an outlay of Rs. 34·69 lakhs has been incurred to end of June, 1932. These tank works, when completed, will irrigate nearly 33,000 acres of which already 10,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. In another five years, the remaining extent of 23,000 acres will also be cultivated. I may particularly refer to the dry taluk of Nagamangala, where a number of old breached tanks which had been practically abandoned were taken up for restoration, and they have all made very good progress and are nearly full this year. The works will be completed by June, 1933, and an extent of 1,550 acres can be

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irrigated by them. For nearly a century the raiyats of these parts had not seen water stored in tanks, and now they have the satisfaction of seeing that their long-cherished hopes are being fulfilled.

It is calculated that on all these works, the contribution promised by the raiyats and the sale value of waste lands would amount to Rs. 17.68 lakhs, and the Government share will thus be just over Rs. 37 lakhs, on which a revenue of Rs. 1.7 lakhs per annum is anticipated. This gives an average return of 4.5 per cent on the outlay for all the twenty-one works, which must be considered satisfactory.

Except for the installation of automatic and lift gates in the waste-weir, which is being carried out according to programme, and a few works of a minor character, the construction of the Krishnarajasagara Dam may be said to be practically completed. It is the largest engineering work undertaken in the State and a standing monument to the talent, skill and resources of the engineers of the Mysore Public Works Department who were solely responsible for its design and execution.

Krishna-
rajasagara
Works.

Works on the Tunnel and on the Maddur Branch channel of the Irwin Canal which commands 30,000 acres, have been completed. The work on the Cauvery Branch, which is to irrigate 63,000 acres, has been slowed down owing to the reduction of grants; but sufficient progress has been made in the first six miles of this branch to permit the supply of water to about 4,000 acres without prejudice to the remaining works under execution. Water was also supplied to ten existing tanks in the tract to supplement their scanty natural storage.

The construction of the Keragod Branch, taking off from the Maddur channel, was sanctioned during the

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year. This branch is 15 miles long and is designed to irrigate 10,000 acres. The total outlay on the Irwin Canal Works during the year was Rs. 16.35 lakhs.

In order to enable the raiyats to reap the benefit of the irrigation facilities provided for the tract, several concessions have been sanctioned by Government. The number of instalments for the payment of contribution has been increased from 10 to 12 and the levy of interest on the unpaid instalments of contribution has been waived. Free supply of water for green manure crops has been sanctioned for three years and option has been allowed for the surrender of irrigable land in lieu of cash contribution. Permission has been given to grow paddy for one year in blocks meant for sugarcane and other perennial crops. An agricultural depot has been opened at Mandya. The Land Mortgage Bank has been authorised to extend its operation to the Mandya and Maddur Taluks.

It is anticipated that, when irrigation is fully developed in the Irwin Canal area, about 40,000 acres of land will be annually cultivated with sugarcane. Even at the beginning, the volume of the crop will be considerable and its economic handling and disposal will require at least one sugar factory in the area. It is the intention of Government to establish a factory as soon as possible. The sugar industry in India, as you know, is protected by means of a heavy duty on imported sugar. With this advantage and an assured supply of raw material in the canal area, the prospects of the factory are very promising. Local business people have also shown great interest in the proposed undertaking.

Electrical
Depart-
ment.

The net revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 38.95 lakhs, without taking into consideration the amount to be set apart for depreciation. Among import-

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ant works sanctioned during the year may be mentioned the VIII Installation at Sivasamudram and the remodelling and deviation of power lines in Bangalore City. Arrangements were made early in November, 1931 for the supply of power to Salem and Erode towns in the Madras Presidency from our power station at Mettur. The scheme for the extension of power to rural areas for lighting and irrigation has been steadily pursued. Service was given to Chikballapur, Doddballapur and some other villages in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The works in connection with the electrification of Hoskote and Mulbagal towns and certain other minor installations in rural areas were nearly completed. An estimate for the electrification of Mulbagal town has been sanctioned and projects for the supply of power to Devanhalli, Chamarajanagar and Malur are under the consideration of Government. Service was given to seventy-eight new pumping installations. Since the scheme for the electrification of rural and minor urban areas was undertaken six years ago, some forty towns and villages have been supplied with power.

The total capital invested on this account was nearly 15½ lakhs at the end of June, 1932. Although the net return on this capital, in the case of most of the Municipalities, falls short of the guaranteed percentage, there is every reason to hope that, with the growth of demand for power, these installations will give an adequate return within a few years.

During the year, some transformers were built as an experimental measure. They have stood all tests of efficiency and are now being used by the department.

The total railway mileage remained the same, *viz.*, Railways, 722.39 miles, inclusive of 271.48 miles worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

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The total earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 74.29 lakhs, and the working expenses, inclusive of the surplus profits paid to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and to District Boards, came to Rs. 44.87 lakhs. After setting apart Rs. 3.29 lakhs on account of contribution to the depreciation fund, the net revenue from railways amounted to Rs. 26.13 lakhs, which gave a return of 4.44 per cent on the capital investment of Rs. 5.88 crores on railways.

The consent of the Government of India has been obtained to the construction by the State of a railway between Chamarajanagar and Kollegal, a distance of 22.14 miles, estimated at Rs. 15.73 lakhs. The Coimbatore District Board has guaranteed interest on one-third of the capital cost of the line.

Judicial.

There was a noticeable increase in the work of the civil and criminal courts, the institution of suits in the former having increased by 9.6 per cent and the number of offences tried in the latter by 8.9 per cent. The term of the Additional District and Sessions Court at Bangalore has been extended up to the commencement of the civil courts vacation of 1933. As a measure of retrenchment, the court of the Special Second Class Magistrate at Tarikere was abolished and the court of the Special Second Class Magistrate at Hunsur has been temporarily placed under the charge of the Munsiff at that place. The itineration of the magistrates for the trial of cases has had to be curtailed. With a view to relieving congestion of work in some of the civil courts, Special Magistrates of the grade of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs are being given civil work appropriate to their status. Some of the Bench Courts whose work was found to be unsatisfactory had to be abolished,

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although this meant an increase of work for the stipendiary magistrates.

The strength and distribution of the Police Force in the State were re-examined with reference to present needs and a scheme for its reorganisation was sanctioned with effect from September, 1931. According to this scheme, which resulted in a net saving of Rs. 63,000, the number of outposts and police stations was reduced to the minimum requirements. The Provincial Reserve Police was augmented and reorganised. A vacancy reserve was created so as to allow the sanctioned strength of stations and outposts being maintained without the necessity for temporary enlistments. The duty of guarding treasuries in the State, which had hitherto devolved on the Infantry, was transferred to the Police Department in January, 1932, the police force being suitably strengthened for this purpose.

The Military Forces of the State consist of one regiment of cavalry, one squadron of Mysore Horse, three battalions of Infantry and one Mechanical Transport Corps. The two cavalry units are of the "A" Class and are armed with modern weapons and trained for active service. The Infantry battalions were reorganised during the year. They were relieved of the work of guarding treasuries and other civil duties, and concentrated in a few places so as to ensure their proper training and make them more easily available as a striking force in emergencies. Their non-military duties were transferred to the Police. The reorganised force consists of an Active Battalion, a Training Battalion and a Garrison Duty Battalion. The first and second battalions are stationed at Bangalore and the third battalion has its headquarters at Mysore.

The total number of students in the University was

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2,833 against 2,808 in the previous year. The results of all the examinations, except the Intermediate Examination, were satisfactory. Fifty-nine women candidates were successful in the several examinations, and one of them obtained the M.B.B.S. Degree.

Fresh endowments amounting to Rs. 8,000 were accepted during the year, bringing the total value of endowments to Rs. 3,65,120.

The B.E. Degree of the University has been recognised by the Government of Madras as a qualification for electrical engineers employed by the Municipal Councils, while the M.B.B.S. Degree and the L.M.P. Diploma have been recognised for purposes of registration of Medical Practitioners in Bombay and Bengal. The L.M.P. Diploma has also been recognised in Madras. The question of the recognition of the B.E. Degree by the Institute of Engineers, India, is under correspondence.

Education. The transfer of control over primary education to the local educational authorities took effect from 1st July, 1931. On account of financial stringency, it was not possible to provide a separate Inspectorate for primary education under the control of the local educational authorities, and District Educational Officers and Assistant Inspectors were therefore appointed *ex-officio* School Board Officers in addition to their present duties. Thirty-six incomplete middle schools were ordered to be developed into complete middle schools, while the remaining schools of this type were abolished.

There was a noticeable decrease during the year in the number of middle schools and elementary schools as well as in the scholars in them. The decrease was due to the abolition of incomplete middle schools and adult night schools, the amalgamation of primary schools, the strict

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

enforcement of the rules of admission, and the prevailing general economic depression forcing parents and guardians to withdraw their children from schools. The value of scholarships was generally reduced. The control of the Central Book Depot, hitherto vested in the Education Department, was transferred to the control of the Superintendent, Government Printing.

Demonstration work in the districts suffered to some extent owing to the inability of some of the District Boards to continue the grants hitherto made by them. Fewer co-operative societies were engaged in agricultural work. The prevailing economic depression was also reflected in the reduced demand for agricultural implements, the sale of which amounted to Rs. 45,014 in value, as against Rs. 58,000 in the previous year. In the Live-Stock Section, the Tumkur Range was abolished and the herds were distributed, with the result that more than 10,000 acres of kaval lands were released for cultivation.

The incidence of epidemic diseases on live-stock was low during the year. Rinderpest serum was made at the Serum Institute in sufficient quantity to meet not only the local requirements, which, fortunately, were comparatively small during the year, but also the demand from places outside the State, such as Hyderabad, Coorg, Baroda and Cochin. The quantity supplied to them was nearly three times the supply of the previous year. Work on the Irwin Canal Farm is making good progress. Nearly 200 acres were planted with sugarcane and some amount of work was done also on paddy and other alternative crops. Electricity was supplied to the Hebbal Farm during the year and most of the machinery is now run with this power. Two schemes, one relating to the breeding of thick canes and the other

Agricultural Department.

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for the investigation of the insecticidal properties of some indigenous poisons were submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for financial aid.

The Iron
Works.

The year 1931-32 has been the worst in the history of wood distillation and as it became practically impossible to market the by-products, arrangements were made to burn the charcoal in the forests by the old pit method. During the monsoon, however, a few retorts were kept running and the furnace was run intermittently. As this was the first time the preparation of charcoal was undertaken in the forests on a large scale, the supply was somewhat inadequate and the cost of manufacture could not be effectively controlled. The operations were spread over a wide area and labour had to be recruited in large numbers. The furnace was banked for a period of over two months during the year and hence the output was very low.

The Pipe Foundry, however, was kept fully employed for a large part of the year and the supply required for the New Bangalore Waterworks was completed in time. But owing to the general depression, the demand for pipes was not so active during the latter part of the year and competition became keener.

These factors are responsible for a loss of Rs. 1·80 lakhs incurred during the year 1931-32. During the current year steady attempts are being made to improve the quality and cost of charcoal burnt in the forests and all possible economies and improvements are being effected in the operation of the plant.

Krishna-
rajendra
Mills.

There has been considerable improvement in the working of the mills since it came under Government control in July last. Reductions have been effected in manufacturing cost. The output has nearly doubled. The old and accumulated stocks of hosiery goods have been cleared

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and a good market has been built up for yarns. The mills have stopped incurring losses and have been able to meet the interest charges, which amount to over one and a quarter lakh of rupees a year, besides making a fair allowance for depreciation. It is a matter for satisfaction that these results have been achieved in spite of severe depression in the industry.

As might be expected in a year of acute economic depression, the demand for articles of luxury has generally declined and sandal oil has been no exception. The quantity of oil sold was 116,854 lbs. during the year as against 155,527 lbs. the year before. The net revenue of the factory showed a decline of Rs. 6 lakhs, as compared with the previous year. Sandal Oil Factory.

The total number of medical institutions at the close of the year stood at 272. Medical Department.

The construction of the Malle Gowda General Hospital and the Siddalinga Setty Eye Hospital buildings at Chikmagalur were completed and the hospitals were shifted to the new buildings which were opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore. The construction of the new Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, is being proceeded with. His Highness the Maharaja graciously laid the foundation stone of the new McGann Hospital at Shimoga.

The Mysore Medical Council has been constituted under the Regulation for the Registration of Medical Practitioners and the bye-laws by the council have received the approval of Government. The question of effecting economies in the purchase of medicines and drugs for the department has of late received considerable attention. A beginning has been made with the preparation locally of some of the extracts and tinctures for our medical institutions.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Depart-
ment of
Health.

The progress made in various directions during past years was maintained, but further developments had to be curtailed owing to financial stringency. The department continued to receive the advice and co-operation of the Consultants of the Rockefeller Foundation. A Publicity Section has been formed in connection with the Bureau of Health Education and the Rockefeller Foundation has offered to pay a contribution for two years for the furtherance of the work of this Bureau.

The operations of the Sanitary Engineering Bureau have been extended by transferring to its control the execution and maintenance of all water supply works except those of the Bangalore City. The Bureau now deals with all public health engineering problems, including water supply, drainage and town planning. The results of the work carried out by the Rural Health Unit at Mandya have been very encouraging and the question of establishing similar units in other parts of the State is engaging the attention of Government. The work in the three malaria stations of Mudigere, Nagenahalli and Hiriyr and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was continued. It is reported that, as a result of the operations, there has been considerable reduction in malaria in all the stations. Malaria surveys were conducted during the year in the Kolar Gold Field mining area, Narasimharajapur, Koppa and Tumkur. Three fellowships were granted, one by the Rockefeller Foundation and two by the Government.

Village

Panchayets

The collection of taxes by Village Panchayets has been most unsatisfactory. But I am glad to say that in other directions, the activities of these bodies have been well maintained. Some of them have taken special steps to provide facilities for drinking water and to improve sanitary conditions generally in the areas administered

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by them. Communal labour has continued to be popular and has been freely given for the purpose of tidying up village sites, improving roads, etc. A number of Village Panchayets have installed electric street lights. Some of the Panchayets were entrusted during the year with the management of schools, muzrai institutions, tanks and village forests. In the Mysore District, twenty-five primary schools were opened by Village Panchayets on a grant-in-aid basis. The co-operation of these bodies has been found to be helpful also in the distribution of improved ploughs, scientific manures and seed grains. Some Village Panchayets have been making use of the accumulated funds to carry out permanent improvements, such as laying out new village sites or extensions, and construction of village halls and school and dispensary buildings. The Village Panchayets Regulation has been recently amended so as to enable Panchayets to raise loans for such purposes.

The world at large has witnessed the final abandonment of much that had been regarded as part of the accepted principles of the science of economics, and the growth in their place of mutual knowledge and toleration and of a readiness to co-operate and to consider and give a trial to new methods. In our country, too, this spirit has of late been fairly abundant. I think one may fairly say that it is now generally accepted that an All-India Federation is inevitable : that it is absolutely necessary if India is to progress and prosper ; that, to a great measure, it already exists ; that the first step towards its improvement is to free the States from the position of practical subordination to British India which present arrangements involve ; and that the matters that remain are all matters that are capable of settlement by men of common sense and good will.

Conclusion.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

If an All-India Federation soon becomes an accomplished fact, (I, personally, see no good reason why it should not) it will be due, in no small measure, to the patriotism and political wisdom and foresight of the Ruling Princes. The recent discussions at Simla showed that they remained as steadfast in their loyalty to the new ideal as they were at the First Round Table Conference, and that they were prepared to make the sacrifices necessary for its achievement. Their sacrifices must be reasonable. Their peculiar position in the Indian polity cannot be overlooked in a pedantic search for an ideal constitution. They are Rulers of high birth and ancient lineage. That they have done much for the benefit of India, especially in maintaining Indian ideals and Indian forms of government, is universally admitted. However much they may now conform to the principles of Western democracy, it must be recognised that their position is entirely different from that of the Governors of Provinces, and the constitution must secure that their special position is recognised, respected and safeguarded.

In the summary of the year's work which I have placed before you, I have had to refer to retarded activity in certain directions. But, on the whole, we, in Mysore, have reason to be glad that we have so far come through the period of depression with far less injury than many others. It is true that we have had to suffer schemes of retrenchment of a distressing character, but we have escaped new taxes, we have been helped by a wonderful season and we have been able to carry on both with our great capital schemes and with our general progress in all departments without any serious check.

I hope that we may long be able to continue this, for I think that it may fall to us to exercise a very great

Speech at the Opening of the New Water Works at Kolar.

influence in the discussions of the future. We stand almost midway between the Provinces and some of the other States. Or, perhaps, I may claim, without being charged with arrogance, that we have much of the best of both sides. We have the privilege of living under a Ruler who is an example to all in his unceasing care for the welfare of his subjects, his knowledge of all that pertains to their good, and his strict adherence to constitutional principles. On the other hand, as a consequence of our history, we have inherited and improved upon a British system of administration, introduced, developed and adapted to conditions in Mysore during the best period of British rule. We ought, therefore, to be specially fitted to interpret the one element of the Federation to the other. May we not say that it is the predestined role of Mysore to take the lead in adjusting the differences between the two elements in the constitution, and helping to make the Federation a genuine success?

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW
WATERWORKS AT KOLAR.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, motored over to Kolar on the evening of the 24th October, 1932, in response to the request of the local Municipal Council to declare open the new Waterworks of the Town. Besides the District Officers, there were present a large number of non-official gentlemen. An address of welcome was presented to the Dewan who in declaring the Waterworks open said :—]

Gentlemen,—I know how anxiously the people of Kolar 24TH
have been looking forward to this day. They can OCT. 1932.
henceforward enjoy the inestimable blessing of an
adequate supply of good drinking water.

Speech at the Opening of the New Waterworks at Kolar.

Although my time is just now fully occupied, I did not like to lose the opportunity of rejoicing with you on an occasion like this. I was desirous, also, of paying my tribute to Mr. Chikka Chennanajappa Setty for the munificent contribution which he has made towards the scheme, but for which I doubt very much if it would have been put through. Kolar has thus good reason to be proud of its public-spirited and generous-hearted citizen and will always be grateful to him. Happy is the town which possesses citizens like Mr. Chikka Chennanajappa Setty. He will long be remembered for the abiding service he has rendered to his town.

I hope that you will allow me to sound a note of warning in this connection. It seems strange that any note of warning should be sounded when you are receiving such a precious gift as a plentiful supply of pure water. But in this imperfect world, there seems no such thing as an unalloyed blessing. Providence seems to make a point of mixing the sweet and the bitter: such a mixture is often to be encountered in life in varying proportions. Plenty of water often means stagnant pools and pools invariably mean mosquitoes and mosquitoes, as you know, mean malaria. So, you must take care that water does not collect near the public taps and the house drains. This is specially to be guarded against in a town like yours which does not boast of a satisfactory drainage system.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you most warmly for your kind reference to me, and for the kind expression of good wishes for the success of my forthcoming visit to England to take part in the Third Round Table Conference as the representative of His Highness the Maharaja.

SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION
STONE OF THE BANGALORE CITY CO-OPERA-
TIVE BANK.

I note that this Bank, which was started twenty-five years ago, has on its rolls over two thousand members. I am told that there are many applications for membership, but the management are chary of extending the Bank much beyond its present limits. I wonder if that is really a wise or even a safe policy.

*Speech at the Inauguration of Electric Lighting in
Kengeri Village.*

Surely the Bank could enlarge itself a great deal more without running the risks which are inevitable to over-inflation. You need not imitate Kreuger and Toll, develop a huge appetite and seek to absorb all the co-operative societies in the city and elsewhere in the State, thus destroying your Bank by sheer expansion. But one does wish to see a well-managed concern, such as yours, extending its benefits to as large a circle of people as is possible within the limits of safety.

I hope that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will forgive me if I make a personal reference to him on this occasion. I see he is closely associated with the Bank, which is really fortunate in having a financier of his experience and wisdom as its President. His presence on the Board is a guarantee of stability and prosperity.

You have referred to me in extremely kind terms in your address. I can only ask you to believe that I appreciate them very deeply.

It gives me, Gentlemen, very great pleasure to join you all in this function this evening. I greatly appreciate the kindness of the Board in asking me to lay the foundation stone of the new building, and associating me in such a pleasing and permanent manner with this Bank. May it prosper more and more !

**SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION OF ELECTRIC
LIGHTING IN KENGERI VILLAGE.**

[It has been the policy of the Government of Mysore to carry electric power to as many towns and villages as possible in the State.

At the request of the people of Kengeri Village, the arrangements for electric lighting were completed by the

*Speech at the Inauguration of Electric Lighting in
Kengeri Village.*

Department. Sir Mirza M. Ismail paid a visit to the village on the evening of the 31st October, 1932 to turn on the lights. He was presented with an address of welcome on the occasion, in reply to which he made the following remarks :—]

Gentlemen.—This is the third village in the Bangalore District which I have visited during the last three days for the purpose of turning on the electric lights. I believe the Deputy Commissioner performed a similar function at Sugganahalli the other day. 31st Oct. 1932.

At this rate, we ought to be able to electrify every village within reach of the Cauvery Power House before long, and I really think that this is an ambition which is not so difficult of realisation.

I am sure you will all agree that the Electrical Department is entitled to our warm thanks for the energy and promptitude with which they have been carrying out all these installations under the able guidance of Mr. Cariapa. Let me take this opportunity of publicly expressing to one and all in that department the appreciation of His Highness's Government. In serving so loyally and efficiently as they have done, as they are doing and will, I am sure, continue to do, they are not only enhancing the reputation of a department which already enjoys a high reputation for efficiency, but they are also discharging a great patriotic duty in that they are helping towards the economic and social betterment of the country.

Now, Gentlemen of Kengeri, I need hardly draw your attention to the large number of distinguished persons present here this evening. They have come all the way from Bangalore to share your pleasure on this occasion and to show their interest in your village and all that it connotes and symbolises.

*Speech on the occasion of Switching on the Electric Lights
in Agaram Village.*

To me the real spirit of India dwells in the village. It is the poor struggling villager that is the real citizen of India. It is he who needs all the attention, all the encouragement and all the protection which an administration can bestow.

To my mind—and I am sure few will disagree with me—perhaps, the most noticeable and the most gratifying feature of life in our State to-day is the remarkable awakening that is taking place in our villages. There is hardly a village in the State which is not trying its humble best to improve itself. So long as that spirit is there, it matters little whether substantial results accrue immediately or not, though, as a matter of fact, such results are accruing. It is, after all, the spirit underlying the effort that matters most. May that spirit prevail more and more in the countryside! Can our land be regarded as really happy and prosperous so long as our villages remain poor and unhappy?

Gentlemen, I shall conclude with my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. We have had and are still having wonderful showers. The tanks are all full and the whole country is smiling. May the future be as full of joy as the present!

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF SWITCHING ON
THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN AGARAM VILLAGE.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, paid a visit to Agaram village in Bangalore Taluk on the evening of the 12th March, 1933, at the request of the local people, to switch on the electric lights in the village.]

*Speech on the occasion of Switching on the Electric Lights
in Agaram Village.*

The Village Panchayet presented an address of welcome to the Dewan who made a short speech in reply in Kannada, which was in the following terms :—]

Sir Mirza Ismail thanked the people of the village, first 12TH
of all, for the kind way in which they had received him MARCH
that evening and for the generous reference made to him 1933.
in their address. The address recalled that Agaram was a
flourishing town a century ago, though, for various reasons,
it had fallen into decay and neglect subsequently.
Sir Mirza expressed the hope that the advent of electri-
city in the village would be a potent means of improving
it and restoring it to the position of a prosperous town
as of old. This should not be difficult, he continued, if
every one would make the best use of electric power in
their midst in the way of starting small industries, instal-
ling lift pumps for facilitating irrigation and so on. The
development of industries and the expansion of irrigation
facilities meant an appreciable increase of income to
the people, which would be reflected in the increase of
the material wealth of the village as a whole.

Alongside of the material improvement of the village,
the imperative necessity of attending to its sanitary
improvement should never be overlooked. It was a
practice to attend to the sanitary cleansing of the town
or village on the occasion of the visit of a District Officer
or other official. The place would then present a
neat and tidy appearance, but what was more important
was to ensure that those efforts were not allowed to
slacken subsequently. The people should realise that
health was the greatest of all human possessions and
that a sound public health was, indeed, the pivot of all
progress. It was up to the people, therefore, observed
Sir Mirza, to realise the great utility of communal labour

*Speech at the Farewell Entertainment to Dr. M. O. Forster,
Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*

and to work together to keep their town or village scrupulously tidy and improve it in all possible ways. He felt sure that they would succeed provided they approached the task in the right spirit and with sufficient energy and earnestness.

Continuing, Sir Mirza remarked that it was also necessary to give a little attention to the æsthetic improvement of towns and villages. Roads should be widened, parks formed where the children could play about freely, a *chavadi* or a common meeting place should be provided where the people could gather and hold moral and religious discourses or organise *bhajana* parties and the like. The residents of the town or the village were all the better in their lives when they had social amenities or recreations or places of relaxation. The sanitary and æsthetic improvement of towns and villages was, therefore, a work to which its inhabitants—men and women—should be proud to devote their efforts. On the side of Government, Sir Mirza promised that no effort would be lacking to bring about a real improvement in the standard of life in the countryside.

SPEECH AT THE FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO
DR. M. O. FORSTER, DIRECTOR, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

[An entertainment was got up at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to bid farewell to Dr. M. O. Forster, on the eve of his retirement from the Directorship of the Institute. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, presided at the function and delivered the following speech :—]

*Speech at the Farewell Entertainment to Dr. M. O. Forster,
Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*

Dr. Forster, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is a sad occasion, but it is also a happy one, for although we have gathered here to-day in such large numbers to say farewell to the distinguished head of the Indian Institute of Science, I am sure we all rejoice at this opportunity of exhibiting our personal regard for him and our deep appreciation of the value of his services to the Institute and of the value of his friendship to his many friends and admirers in the State, among whom I am proud to include myself. I accepted the invitation to preside at this function with the utmost alacrity, as Dr. Subramanyam would testify. Who would willingly miss such an opportunity of doing honour to a friend whom one holds in high esteem?

Dr. Forster has been the Director of the Institute for over ten years. He has served it with great zeal and ability. He has elevated it to a position which it did not hold before in the scientific world. Not long ago, Dr. Forster said to me that the existence of Bangalore was known in the West only by the fact that the Indian Institute of Science was located here.

Sir C. Venkataraman went one better. He told a Bangalore audience recently (we must admire his temerity) that hardly anyone in Paris (he had just returned from Paris) knew of the existence of Bangalore. Such a place did not exist for them on our planet. This is, of course, unfortunate for our City, of which we are so proud. It is a calamity to be so little known outside. But I hope that Bangaloreans will not take this too much to heart and will send up prayers to Heaven that this great Institute so firmly and happily planted in their midst, may still further fructify and come, yet more effectively, to their rescue.

*Speech at the Farewell Entertainment to Dr. M. O. Forster,
Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.*

I have referred to Dr. Forster's zeal for and devotion to the Institute. The Government of Mysore have felt the repercussion of this in rather an unwelcome manner, but let me not expatiate on such a delicate subject.

I remember Dr. Forster telling me sometime ago—I hope that I am not committing too many breaches of confidence this afternoon—that it was not without considerable hesitation that he accepted this appointment. One of the chief reasons for hesitation was that, when the offer was made to him by Sir Dorab Tata, the Moplah rebellion was raging. Disregarding Lord Salisbury's salutary advice about consulting large scale maps, he proceeded to consult a small one and found that Bangalore was situated perilously near Malabar. If great pressure had not been brought to bear upon him, he would have been more than happy to remain in his own home of peace and safety. When he arrived here, and found that Bangalore was not so near Malabar after all, and that it seemed a pretty safe place to live in, he felt very pleased with his choice. That pleasure, I am glad to say, has not diminished with the passage of time. It has, on the contrary, gone on increasing to an extent that has induced him to settle down permanently amongst us. I know that this decision is not entirely his own and I shall not grudge Mrs. Forster her due share of the credit, but she will, I am sure, admit that even she would have failed if Mysore and Bangalore had not possessed in Dr. Forster's eyes irresistible charms of their own.

Dr. and Mrs. Forster have come to love this State as much as we do. They have identified themselves with us completely. I need not tell them, for I am sure they know it well enough, that their decision to continue to

Speech at the opening of the Conference of the Secondary Education League at Kolar.

live amongst us, after retirement, is a source of the utmost gratification to their friends and even to those who are not privileged to know them personally. We feel that we shall be enriched by their presence in our midst.

Ladies and Gentlemen, what remains for me but to wish the distinguished guests of this evening on your behalf and my own, a long continued life, crowned with health and prosperity, with happiness and honour? Long may their old associates and friends enjoy the blessing of their cheerful and stimulating companionship!

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE
OF THE SECONDARY EDUCATION LEAGUE AT
KOLAR.

[The Eighth Conference of the Secondary Teachers' League was held at Kolar on the 17th March, 1933.]

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, opened the Conference and in doing so, spoke as follows:—]

Mr. Subba Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to be with you this afternoon, and to open the Eighth Conference of the Secondary Teachers' League in the State. Your reports show that you have been doing useful work in promoting a sense of professional solidarity among your members and in offering a forum for the discussion of subjects of professional interest. Associated effort is the order of the day, and though associations on a professional basis inevitably display a certain amount of what may be called, without offence, the Trade Union spirit, such associations

Speech at the opening of the Conference of the Secondary Education League at Kolar.

contribute greatly to welfare if the dual purpose of Trade Unions is always borne in mind. I am interested to see that your League has joined the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, which exemplifies the tendency towards Indian unity. I hope that in the coming years, educational organisations and institutions will play a very useful part in promoting a spirit of federal co-operation in the land, and thus help the Federal Constitution to function as a living reality.

I have no doubt you are fully alive to the numerous educational problems that call for a satisfactory solution and I shall, therefore, refer only to one or two. The first and main concern, I see, is with high school education. If it is now accepted that the high school stage of education should be the great water-shed of the educational organisation of the country, instead of being merely a change the figure of speech, a calling port on the continuous journey to the promised land of the University. I need not say that what is urgently wanted is a well thought out and carefully co-ordinated system of vocational training, properly fitted into the general scheme of education in the country. Not only should the high school course be organised but there should be also appropriate vocational courses after the high school stage to draw the youth away from the University. I hope your League will make special efforts to formulate its views on this very important subject, and suggest definite lines on which reconstruction may proceed. In laying stress upon vocational training, let me not be understood to underrate in any way the imperative need for what has been called the 'education of the whole man.' Every effort should be made, in particular by the

Speech at the opening of the Conference of the Secondary Education League at Kolar.

development of extra-curricular activities, to give the young full scope for self-expression and development of a many-sided personality.

The task of the teacher is not merely to instruct children but to educate them. I would remind you that in any intelligent community, whether in the school room, drawing room or lecture room, a difference of opinion may be worth much more than a general agreement. The teacher who finds intelligent disagreement from his pupil regarding any question of interpretation of facts or theories is doing incalculable harm if he attempts to make the pupil think as he does.

In the modern school room where knowledge is made passive, where teachers too often persuade children to agree with them rather than challenge them to disagree, the aim is to produce a mental softness which is unquestionably bad for the self-corrective process which is true education.

Gentlemen, it is your task to bring into existence a new type of man, the Mysorean of the future, capable of serving his people, his State, and humanity alike by virtue of a complete and harmonious development of his entire personality, soul, spirit and body.

Your aim should be education in the wider sense, culture rather than instruction of purely technical scholarship, a new humanism, satisfying not only the intellectual but also the artistic and spiritual aspirations of your students.

While your work in the school room and in its immediate environment must always occupy a large part of your thoughts and energies, it will be a pity if the demands of your school circumscribe and limit your interests. I should like each high school to act as a

Speech at the opening of the Conference of the Secondary Education League at Kolar.

centre of culture and as an uplifting influence for its locality. For example, the staff of a high school might consider its zone of interest to be about twenty to thirty miles around it. The needs and activities of this zone should be made the subject of investigation and study by the staff of the school. I can suggest a number of surveys such as an economic survey, a health survey, a survey of the educational needs of the area, though I fully realise that these surveys cannot be as complete as they would be if they were undertaken by a special staff appointed for the purpose. Knowing, as we all do, how small the chances are just now of making such surveys on an independent basis for the whole State, any collection of material that you, gentlemen, may bring together will be of considerable service. You should follow up with lectures and talks, and help in the tasks of the departments working for the betterment of the people. Such activities will dissipate the sense of isolation that a good many of you feel when posted to mofussil high schools, which often takes the form of importunities for a transfer to Mysore and Bangalore. They will promote a sense of solidarity between you and the other agents of administration working in the same area, and above all, they will bring you into close touch with the realities of life. For good or ill, the old regime of cloistered education, away from the hard realities of life, has passed away, and it is essential that in the new world, teachers while preserving their idealism and their hold on general principles, should also be men of the world, capable of understanding actual conditions and co-operating effectively in the solution of day to day problems. The call of the hour to educationists is to be also men of affairs.

Speech on the occasion of the Unveiling of the Portrait of Hajee Sir Ismail Sait in the Jubilee Town Hall, Kolar.

Gentlemen, I believe I am asking for no impossibilities, and have set before you no impracticable task. I have much pleasure in declaring this Conference open, and wish you a successful session.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE UNVEILING
OF THE PORTRAIT OF KHAN BAHADUR
FAKHRUT-UJJAR HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAIT IN
THE JUBILEE TOWN HALL, KOLAR.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Kolar on the evening of the 17th March, 1933 for the purpose of declaring open the Conference of the Secondary Education League.

On the conclusion of this function, Sir Mirza motored to the Jubilee Town Hall where he unveiled the portrait of Hajee Sir Ismail Sait with a short speech which was as follows :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to join you in honouring a great citizen of our State.

To unveil the portrait of such a highly respected gentleman as Sir Hajee Ismail Sait is, indeed, a privilege and I greatly appreciate your kindness in asking me to perform this ceremony to-day. We all know Sir Hajee—he is one of the best known men not only in Mysore but in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies. He has earned a name as a successful businessman, a keen sportsman, a public-spirited citizen and a great philanthropist. In unveiling his portrait, let me offer him on behalf of all assembled here our sincerest good wishes for his long life and happiness.

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SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE
COMMEMORATION STONE OF THE WOMEN'S
AND CHILDREN'S WARDS AT TUMKUR.

[On the 21st of March, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail paid a visit to Tumkur, at the invitation of the donors, Messrs. T. V. Kempahonniah and M. R. Basappa, to perform the ceremony of laying the Commemoration Stone of the Women's and Children's Wards as an adjunct to the General Hospital.

In laying the stone in the presence of a large gathering of the local people, Sir Mirza made the following speech :—]

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Gentlemen,—It is hardly necessary for me to say how pleased I am to be present here this morning to take part in a ceremony which makes a close appeal to me. As you know, any scheme for putting medical assistance within the reach of women and children has always received the earnest attention and support of His Highness's Government, but there is a great deal that private effort and philanthropy can do to extend and develop this work.

I am reminded at the moment of a similar function with which I was associated at Chikmagalur sometime ago. I refer to the Women's Ward munificently endowed by *Dharmapravartha* M. L. Nagappa Chetty. Messrs. Kempahonniah and Basappa are among those fortunate and respected men who seek their pleasure in the service of their fellow-citizens. The fine wards which we see rising before us and of which I am to lay the commemoration stone presently, are a tribute to their strong sense of duty and their public spirit and I feel sure that we cannot wish for anything better or more appropriate than that their example may prove infectious. It has given me great pleasure to be able to respond to their invitation. I congratulate them again warmly on their handsome contribution to the cause of medical relief.

REPLY TO CHITALDRUG MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

[On the 22nd March, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, visited Chitaldrug in the course of his tour and was presented on arrival with an address of welcome by the Town Municipal Council.

In acknowledging the address, Sir Mirza said :—]

Mr. President, Members of the Municipal Council and 22ND
*Gentlemen,—*It gives me a real pleasure to visit your MARCH
growing town for the second time, and I thank you very 1933.
warmly for your cordial welcome to me this afternoon
and for your address.

I welcome this opportunity of ascertaining personally your further wants since my last visit, and need I say what pleasure it will give me if I can be of any help to you in the satisfaction of those wants ?

The first question to which you refer in your address concerns, naturally, the improvement of water-supply in your town. I am aware that this matter has been hanging fire for a long time, and I fully realise your anxiety for an early solution of this problem. You raised this matter during my first visit to your town in December 1927, when I expressed the hope that the scheme, then under consideration, would prove satisfactory. That hope was, however, not realised. As you know, a project for the supply of water from Kathral Tank costing about two lakhs of rupees was sanctioned by Government in July, 1918. But, it was found subsequently that the cost was considerably under-estimated and the scheme was, therefore, not proceeded with. The position, I am afraid, has not changed since to warrant a reconsideration of that decision and the only feasible alternative before you is to fall back upon the less expensive scheme of supply from bore-holes, of which, I am assured, there is every chance of success. I understand that the

Reply to Chitaldrug Municipal Address.

investigation conducted by the Sanitary Engineering Department has revealed that a copious supply of water can be expected from bore-wells and that an adequate supply of potable drinking water would be available at a cost of Rs. 50,000, which, I believe, is well within the resources of your Municipality. I personally think that such a scheme has much to recommend it and I feel sure that, on a closer acquaintance with the facts, the Municipal Council will find it advisable to give it a fair trial.

You have asked for liberal grants from Government for providing your town with electric lights and a good drainage. The electrification of Chitaldrug town is part of a bigger scheme for the electrification of the malnad areas which must, of necessity, take some time to materialise in the present condition of the finances of the State. I understand, however, that you have no definite schemes ready for consideration. I can only tell you now that when the requests come before Government officially in the shape of definite and well-considered schemes, they will be pleased to give them their best consideration.

There is one other request which you have made in your address. You urge the necessity of establishing another middle school in your town to relieve the congestion in the existing school. On this matter, I am advised that so far no formal representation has been made to the Education Department. I am not sure that two middle schools for a town of the size of Chitaldrug are not of the nature of a luxury and that the need cannot be adequately met by adding one or two additional sections to the present school.

Gentlemen, let me thank you once again for your kindly welcome and wish all happiness and prosperity to the town and people of Chitaldrug.

SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-
STONE OF THE NEW DISTRICT BOARD OFFICE
BUILDING AT CHITALDRUG.

[During his tour in Chitaldrug District in March 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new District Board Office Building at Chitaldrug.

In declaring the stone truly laid, Sir Mirza made the following remarks :—]

Mr. President and Members of the District Board of Chitaldrug,—I sincerely thank you for your welcome and for the kind words which you have used in reference to me. 22ND MARCH 1933.

I must congratulate the District Board on the excellent work they have done during their term of office which is now drawing to a close. I attribute their success in the main to the friendly spirit prevailing among the members and to the tact and ability of the President.

I hope that such team-spirit will characterise every public body in the State. We must resolve to place the good of the public before our individual interests and work together in a real spirit of co-operation. In this way, it is quite possible to achieve remarkable results even in these days of financial difficulties. We cannot altogether ignore these, but we must refuse to recognise any other. Even financial difficulties are not such insurmountable obstacles as we are apt to imagine. Believe me, a great deal can be accomplished in spite of them, provided always that we are animated by a sincere spirit and work together harmoniously, united by lofty aims in the fellowship of national service.

Gentlemen, you have made a number of requests in your address. I think, and I hope you will agree with me, that we should sit round a table, so to say, and

Speech on the occasion of the opening of the Ananthiah Setty Students' Hostel at Chitaldrug.

discuss these subjects freely and frankly rather than that I should dispose of them in the course of what must necessarily be a formal reply. The procedure that I suggest and which I have followed elsewhere will, I feel sure, give you more satisfaction, as it will enable us to explain our points of view much more clearly to one another than is possible otherwise.

I shall, therefore, conclude my remarks at this stage with a renewed expression of my gratitude for your kindly welcome, and with my best wishes for the prosperity of the District Board of Chitaldrug. May all their aims and endeavours in the service of the people of this district be crowned with success !

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF
THE ANANTHIAH SETTY STUDENTS' HOSTEL
AT CHITALDRUG.

[On the 22nd March, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in the course of his tour in Chitaldrug District, opened the Ananthiah Setty Students' Hostel at Chitaldrug.

In reply to the address presented to him, Sir Mirza made the following reply :—]

Mr. Ananthiah Setty, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very glad that I have been able to visit Chitaldrug at last and to have this opportunity of opening this hostel.

I fear Mr. Ananthiah Setty has waited a tremendously long time for this function. I congratulate him on building such a fine hostel, which will be an enduring monument of his munificence. I congratulate him even more on his decision to throw it open to students of all

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Reply to Davangere Municipal Address.

communities and not to reserve it, as he originally intended, exclusively for those of his own community.

True philanthropy recognises no boundaries of caste or creed or even relationship. Charity may begin at home, but it need not end there.

There is another thing which Mr. Ananthiah Setty has done and which entitles him to our gratitude. He has very wisely made due provision for the maintenance of the hostel. I have often found that people build, but either forget or fail to make proper arrangements to ensure the maintenance of what they build after they are gone, the inevitable result being that the structures or institutions suffer from neglect when the donors are no longer there to look after them.

In declaring the Ananthiah Setty Hostel open, I offer to the generous founder, on your behalf and on behalf of the Government, our cordial thanks for a most useful gift, and wish him many years of happiness and prosperity.

REPLY TO DAVANGERE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

[In the course of his tour in Chitaldrug District in March 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Davangere where he was presented with an address of welcome by the Town Municipal Council.

In acknowledging the address, Sir Mirza made the following remarks :—]

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Council,— 23RD
It is a very great pleasure to me to find myself in your MARCH
flourishing town and I would like to thank you very 1933.
sincerely for the kindly welcome which you have accorded
me to-day and for all your friendly good wishes.

Reply to Davangere Municipal Address.

I am gratified to see that your address presents a full picture of your civic activities. You have alluded with becoming modesty to your responsibilities and the spirit in which you have been discharging them. I am pleased to notice on every side evidence of the harmony and zeal with which you are working. The provision of good drainage, tarring of the principal roads, improvement of the water-supply, are, I gather, some of the schemes which you have already put into execution, or are waiting to take up shortly. I feel sure that when these and other improvements which you contemplate have been carried out, you will have succeeded in making Davangere a town to be proud of.

I am glad to learn that notable work has also been done in town-planning, and improving the appearance of the town. To this line of activity, I attach, as you know, great importance, and I shall always be interested to hear of the progress which has attended your efforts in this direction.

Public life here, as elsewhere, offers a fascinating field to those who are ready to devote their energies to the service of their fellow-citizens. I am very glad to see that there are persons ready and willing to take advantage of such opportunities.

As regards the various requests you make in your address, I can only assure you in a general way that they will receive the best consideration of Government. I do not propose to make any formal replies to them, for, as I said at Chitaldrug yesterday, I would much rather discuss the questions in an informal way with you. I propose to do this before I leave your town. I hope you will agree that this procedure is likely to conduce to a better and more satisfactory disposal of your representations than is possible in the course of a formal reply.

*Speech at the Inauguration of the Electric Lighting
of Sarjapur.*

I thank you once more for your address and your kind wishes. It will give me great pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your expressions of loyalty and devotion to him. His Highness is deeply interested in the progress of the mofussil towns, as much as the capital cities, and he will be very pleased to hear of the good work you have been doing here.

I wish your Municipality all possible success and am confident that your administration will always be conducted in the best interests of the people of this town.

SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF SARJAPUR TOWN.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Sarjapur, a flourishing little town, 18 miles from Bangalore, on the 29th March, 1933, for the special purpose of switching on the electric lights there.

A large gathering was in attendance on the occasion. Sir Mirza motored over to the place in the evening with Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Hyderabad.

In acknowledging the address presented to him by the local Municipal Council, Sir Mirza made a reply in Kannada, which was in the following terms:—]

Sir Mirza Ismail thanked the members of the Municipal Council for their address and their kind reference to him and expressed his great pleasure in associating himself with the pleasant function of that evening.

It was the earnest desire of His Highness the Maharaja and his Government, he said, that, like the cities, the smaller towns and villages, too, should improve and develop, for the rural community formed the great bulk

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*Speech at the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the
Sri Ganapathi Temple at Chikmagalur.*

and towns would be electrified shortly, for which arrangements were in full swing. That was a fact which, he hoped, would delight every one interested in rural advancement. He wished all progress and prosperity to the people of Sarjapur.

**SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-
STONE OF THE SRI GANAPATHI TEMPLE AT
CHIKMAGALUR.**

[On the 30th March, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Sri Ganapathi temple at Chikmagalur. The leading citizens of the town including Mr. M. Lachiah Setty and his son, Mr. M. L. Nagappa Setty, the donors of the building, were in attendance on the occasion.

In declaring the stone truly laid, Sir Mirza made the following speech :—]

Mr. Nagappa Setty, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I had 30TH
the great pleasure and privilege of laying the foundation- MARCH
stone of a Christian church not long ago in Bangalore, 1933.
and it is now my good fortune to enjoy a similar privilege
by invitation of my Hindu countrymen. Mr. Nagappa
Setty and his revered parents will believe me when I say
that I greatly value the honour they have conferred upon
me by so directly associating me with a religious function
of such importance to their community. I think that
this act of theirs represents a just and noble view of
religion.

Ladies and gentlemen, our fortunes in life for the most
part are determined for us. We had no choice in the
religion or the conditions in which we were born, or in

*Speech at the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the
Sri Ganapathi Temple at Chikmagalur.*

Tolerance has been a pre-eminent characteristic of the Hindu religion right through the ages. Not being a proselytizing religion, it is satisfied with the followers it possesses, and cherishes no active desire to add to their number by conversion from other religions. May this spirit of toleration which is such a striking attribute of your religion remain undiminished! While firmly believing in your own religion, you have nothing but good-will towards others. That to my mind is true religion—designate it as you like.

Who is a better exemplar in this respect than our own Maharaja, whom all regard as the embodiment of catholicity and broad-mindedness—a devout Hindu, and, at the same time, a well-wisher and active helper of other creeds.

I should like, if I may, to say a word here about the Harijans, as Mahatma Gandhi prefers to call them. As you know, he is making noble efforts to secure for them a suitable position in the Hindu community, and every one interested in the future of Hinduism and, therefore, I say, of India, will wish him abundant success.

The question of temple-entry raises, however, a difficult issue. It is really to my mind more a social than a religious problem and it should be handled as such. This view may sound extraordinary to some, but I believe I am right. I believe that if this question is approached

Speech on the occasion of the presentation of the Indian Police Medal to Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh, District Superintendent of Police.

from a social rather than a religious standpoint, it is likely to be settled more easily and satisfactorily. And it is no use over-forcing the pace in such matters. The spirit of the times is bringing about a silent revolution in this as in many other matters in the social and religious spheres, and all it needs from us is some gentle assistance, some steady, sustained, pressure to bring about the desired result—no rude pulls or sudden jerks.

Let me thank Mr. Lachiah Setty, once again, and you, Mr. Nagappa Setty, his worthy son, for the opportunity you have afforded to me to-day to join you on such a sacred occasion. I hope that the temple which is to rise on this spot will be an ornament to your town, a centre of enlightenment, and an enduring monument of your piety.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE INDIAN POLICE MEDAL TO MR. C. M. H. RANAJODHA SINGH, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

[On the 3rd April, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, presented the Indian Police Medal to Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh, District Superintendent of Police. There was a large attendance of Police Officers headed by Mr. F. A. Hamilton, Inspector-General of Police, on the occasion.

Sir Mirza in presenting the Medal spoke as follows:—]

Mr. Hamilton, Officers and Men of the Mysore Police,— 3RD APRIL
It has given me great pleasure to present to Mr. Rana- 1933.
jodha Singh, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore

Speech on the occasion of the presentation of the Indian Police Medal to Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh, District Superintendent of Police.

City and Taluk, the first Indian Police Medal awarded to an officer of the Mysore Police.

As you are aware, the Indian Police Medal is a new decoration which has been instituted in order to provide adequate means for the recognition of the services of the Indian Police. To have made the Police in the States also eligible for its award was a happy idea, intended, I believe, to emphasise the fact that the latter have equally difficult tasks to perform and that the police forces of the Indian Empire should be animated by a common *esprit de corps*.

We are now accustomed to look upon a police force as an indispensable part of the machinery of administration, but our predecessors, hardly two generations ago, were not, many of them, of the same view. They felt grave doubts as to the desirability of maintaining a regular police force in the State, and it must be admitted that the initial results of this system, which was first tried in Bangalore City and District in 1868-69, were anything but encouraging. Fifty per cent of the officers and men in one year, and twenty-three per cent in the following year, had to be punished magisterially or departmentally for offences and irregularities. Commenting on these figures, the late Mr. Rangacharlu observed: "Such has been and must always be the effect of these new organisations, which, rudely superseding old establishments that at least had the merit of traditionary ideas of duty and responsibility, attempt to build up new departments with stray materials of all classes, without a character or a tradition about them"

Fortunately, this unexpected result has moderated the desire for the further extension of the system to remote

Speech on the occasion of the presentation of the Indian Police Medal to Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh, District Superintendent of Police.

parts, where a force of this description might prove an unchecked source of oppression."

Later experience, however, dispelled these apprehensions and the establishment of a regular police organisation proceeded throughout the State. The character and tradition, the absence of which Mr. Rangacharu lamented, have been built up over a long series of years in such a way that in the recent troublous times, there is no department of Government which has shown such loyalty and devotion all over India as the Police, and the Police in Mysore have been no exception to the general rule.

Many improvements have taken place in the department. In recent years, the pay of all subordinate ranks has been raised, housing accommodation has been provided wherever possible, and the arming and drilling of the force are receiving constant attention. In detective work and general efficiency, there has been a most gratifying improvement. I was greatly pleased the other day to read the testimony, accompanied in some cases by the offer of rewards, borne by the Inspector-General of Police of a neighbouring Presidency to the help rendered by some of our police officers and their work in rounding up criminal gangs.

In the handling of sudden situations that sometimes arise as the result of popular excitement, our officers are acquiring confidence and not a few have shown marked ability and resourcefulness.

While the Government realise that the Police Department should be a separate entity for purposes of discipline and professional technique, they are equally convinced of the necessity of preserving its association with the

Speech on the occasion of the presentation of the Indian Police Medal to Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh, District Superintendent of Police.

Revenue Department. Work in that department brings the officials into more intimate, and, perhaps, more friendly contact with the public. It is for this reason that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Amildars, while they are relieved of routine police duties, are required to maintain general supervision over the work of the police in their jurisdiction. It is in pursuance of the same policy that a certain number of gazetted posts in the department is held by officers of the Civil Service.

Mr. Ranajodha Singh is one of such officers. He joined the Civil Service in 1920 and after working for sometime in the general line, he was posted to the Police Department in 1924, in which he has served for nearly ten years and shown great zeal and aptitude. He undertook a trip to Europe at his own expense in order to receive training at Scotland Yard and other centres of police work. His services in the department were brought to the special notice of Government in July, 1931 when he handled a serious riot at the Binny Mills with ability and courage. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a worthy recipient of the medal which I have just presented to him, and I offer him my heartiest congratulations.

A well-organised and well-disciplined police force is a vital necessity in any State. There is no country in the world that can do without such a force. They are the guardians of the peace. They are friends of all law-abiding people, and enemies of all law-breakers.

What is the difference between the policeman's function and the soldier's function in war? I think that the chief difference is that, in the main, the first is protective and the other destructive. Both imply the use of force; and

Speech on the occasion of the presentation of the Indian Police Medal to Mr. C. M. H. Ranajodha Singh, District Superintendent of Police.

we are a long way from the time when Government will not rest on force. At bottom, even the most civilised Governments need force as the basis of their power and of the means of executing their will. But there is a tremendous difference between force and force. A police force is, in the main, a protective force. Now and then, to be sure, it proceeds energetically against a criminal, an offender, a disturber of the peace. But by far the greater part of the function of the police is protection. It goes quickly to the scene of any catastrophe; it preserves order on the highways, in crowds, and in industries; it maintains peace. The policeman's function is to be the friend of the people and their referee in cases of difficulty.

I hope that in the Mysore Police, we have a splendid example of the legitimate, the indispensable, the eminently useful police. I hope that all of you, officers and men of the Mysore Police, will always be animated by a keen desire to earn a high reputation for yourselves as a body of which the State may well be proud. In other words, your ambition should be—as I have no doubt it is—to enjoy the confidence and respect of the public and the Government alike.

Before concluding, I should like to congratulate you upon your smart appearance and to wish you all possible success in your arduous and responsible duties under the control and guidance of your Inspector-General, Mr. Hamilton, an officer distinguished for his great ability and experience.

SPEECH AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT
THE BABY WEEK CELEBRATIONS IN BANGA-
LORE CITY.

[The Mysore Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society organised the celebration of a Baby Week in Bangalore City in the first week of April, 1933. At the request of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, Her Highness the Crown Princess of Hyderabad, who had graced the occasion with her presence, distributed the awards. There was a large attendance of the principal officers of Government and the general public at the function.

Sir Mirza delivered the following speech on the occasion :—]

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APRIL
1933.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am extremely glad to come here for the concluding ceremony of this week of celebrations, which one can see from a glance at the programme has been one of extremely strenuous work for all concerned, and which, as I hear from all sides, has evoked a response which was fully worthy of the efforts made. I am very glad to congratulate the members of the Baby Week Committee and the doctors and others who have helped them on the great success of the Week. And, while thanking Your Highness for having acceded to my request to come and distribute the awards, I congratulate the lucky recipients that they have had the honour to receive them from Your Highness's gracious hands.

To me, Ladies and Gentlemen, these celebrations have a significance far beyond what is generally implied in the words 'Baby Show' or 'Baby Week.' We are passing through a great crisis in the world's affairs, and if there is one thing that it has taught us more than any other, it is that the nation or country which wishes to come through unscathed must learn to be self-reliant and self-sufficient in all things. And if the nation is to

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the Baby Week
Celebrations in Bangalore City.*

make good, the men and women that compose it must make good also. We want a race of men who will act on the principle that we are all members one of another. A great deal has been done in the course of the last generation in promoting this principle by encouraging the scout spirit and the co-operative spirit. There is another spirit that is as important as either of these—the Red Cross spirit. There is no aspect of life in which we are so much members one of another as that of public and private health. And if we are to fill a worthy place in the world, one essential part of the process must be that we adopt every possible measure of preserving ourselves and one another from the insidious attacks of disease which otherwise will make us a C₂ nation. Already, the Government, with the valiant aid of the Rockefeller Foundation, are doing a vast deal in this direction—far more, I think, than some of you realise. But public health is a matter in which no lasting success can be attained without the active co-operation of the people themselves, and that is why I want you to imbibe the Red Cross spirit, the spirit which, whether it be called after Cross, Crescent or Krishna, makes us all members one of another in matters of health, at every stage of our existence.

For the Red Cross, if you will, looks after you at every stage from the cradle to the grave. You all know the Seven Ages of the Melancholy Jacques—

“At first the infant,

“Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms.”

Obviously, a case for the Child Welfare Centre, where the Red Cross will bathe him and put his digestion in order, give him a proper diet and send him home smiling.

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the Baby Week
Celebrations in Bangalore City.*

“Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
“And shining morning face, creeping like snail
“Unwillingly to school.”

When he gets there now, we make him a Boy Scout and a member of the Junior Red Cross, and get him so interested in these activities that he will make sure of getting there in time in order to take his part in them.

“And then the lover,
“Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
“Made to his mistress’ eyebrow.”

If he is thinking of setting up a family, then our Red Cross doctors will give him some literature on things a young man ought to know and some lessons for fathers.

“Then a soldier,
“Seeking the bubble reputation
“Even in the cannon’s mouth.”

and likely to want a Red Cross ambulance when he has lost part of his body in the attempt to find the bubble.

“And then the justice,
“Full of wise saws and modern instances:”

This depicts the stage which, perhaps, I may claim to have reached myself, when one takes the chair at Red Cross meetings and advises other people to eat more fruit and get plenty of vitamin B.

And so it goes on to the

“Last scene of all

“That ends this strange eventful history
which

“Is second childishness and mere oblivion,”
in other words, a case for the Asakta Poshaka Sabha.

You will, perhaps, ask me what has the Red Cross to do with the Boy Scouts and the Asakta Poshaka Sabha?

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the Baby Week
Celebrations in Bangalore City.*

I quite agree with you that it has no concern in the administration of these and many other admirable institutions to which we owe more than we can tell, but it has one function which is peculiar to itself. It is a world-wide organisation with millions of members, and serves where it is rightly administered, as a general co-ordinating body for many other institutions that are working to promote the good of mankind in health matters. It is like a great charity organisation which studies the needs of different places in respect of improvement to health and the facilities that other organisations offer for supplying those needs. It collects funds from those who can afford to spare them and distributes them to those who need them most. It is for this reason that an increase in membership is urgently needed. We are none of us half grateful enough to the members of the medical profession, and especially to the lady members, for the enormous amount of work they do of a voluntary nature in connection with this and other organisations. We are apt to forget that, in giving us their time and their brains and the benefit of their training, they are giving us a part of what has cost them a very large sum of money. I am sure this is a point of view from which the members of the profession never look at the matter themselves, but it is up to the rest of us to do so, and if we cannot match their donations in kind, then, I think, we ought to match them in money. I am glad to say that many public-spirited citizens have done so. There is nothing more remarkable than the way in which philanthropic gentlemen have come forward in the past few years with donations to advance the public welfare. And there is one scheme that seems to appeal to their hearts more

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the Baby Week
Celebrations in Bangalore City.*

than any other, and that is the erection of maternity hospitals. We have now no less than seventeen women's hospitals in the State and thirty-four subsidiaries, such as women's wards or dispensaries or maternity and child-welfare centres, and the number of women patients treated at these special institutions last year amounted to over seven lakhs. But if that figure is a measure of what is being done, it is also a measure of the vast amount that remains to be done, and I hope that we shall not rest until we have some provision for the relief of women and children in every important village in the State.

I am glad to be able to tell you that within the past few weeks, arrangements have been made for starting branches of the Red Cross at Anekal, Hoskote, Kodiyala and Mandya, and I sincerely hope that there will soon be many more. But when we have got these branches formed, we have another important duty in organising them and arranging for a continual supply of lectures, cinema shows and other assistance. I have now pending before me an urgent application from the Red Cross for the appointment of a Lady Organising Secretary to undertake especially the organisation of the maternity and child welfare work, and I sincerely hope that the Government will be able to find the money for this appointment. Meanwhile, I feel sure that, if the Red Cross had the funds, they would appoint the lady themselves. And I, therefore, appeal to all those of you who have the welfare of your country at heart to join up and become members. I might add that there are grades of membership for all purposes, the most popular being that of Associate Member at from Rs. 5 to Re. 1 per annum.

I should like to add one reminder to this appeal, that

Reply to the Address of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

is, that the Annual Meeting of the Red Cross Society, at which its programme for the ensuing year is to be planned and its office bearers elected, is fixed for Wednesday next at the Daly Memorial Hall ; so I hope that all of you who are not members already will take the opportunity offered to you of becoming members to-day and of attending the Annual Meeting on Wednesday and beginning at once to take an active share in the direction of the work.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your presence here to-day, and I hope that this very successful Baby Week and Exhibition will not be an ephemeral matter, but will be a beginning of permanent work for the benefit of the women and children of the City of Bangalore.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE MYSORE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[The Mysore Chamber of Commerce had the honor of entertaining Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, prior to his departure to England to attend the meetings of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms, on the evening of the 11th April, 1933, when there was a large gathering of the members of the Chamber including the Chairman, Haji Sir Ismail Sait, and the principal officers of Government.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME WAS PRESENTED BY THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE DEWAN, WHICH
WAS IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:—

Sir, we, the President and Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, most cordially welcome you into our midst on the eve of your departure to England on a mission of great importance to India as a whole.

Reply to the Address of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

We would take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the valuable help rendered by His Highness' Government to this Chamber ever since its genesis now nearly seventeen years ago. We would also, with your permission, place on record your own personal interest in its welfare and progress. We cannot forget the inestimable service rendered by you to the Chamber in the matter of providing suitable grounds for locating its buildings. We feel sanguine that His Highness' Government will long continue to evince the same interest in the Chamber and its work as heretofore. We may be permitted to state that the Chamber has maintained its position as the premier commercial body in the State and its services to those engaged in the trades and industries of the State have been acknowledged to be not only helpful but also indispensable in the interests of the country. In the outside world of India and far beyond its confines, the Chamber has slowly but surely built up its reputation as a representative commercial body whose opinion is worth having in matters of moment to those actively interested in the trade and commerce of India and the countries adjoining it.

We would be failing in our primary duty if we did not take occasion at this moment, when you are leaving Mysore to join the Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs to settle the future Constitution of India, to urge on you the absolute necessity there is for settling finally and to the satisfaction of the people of this State one or two pending questions involving the very well-being of the millions that inhabit it. Needless to say that we refer to the total abolition of the Subsidy, which has been exacted for over a century now from this State, and the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore. As will be readily seen, both of these affect the trade and commerce of the State and the time is now arrived when both will have to be conclusively decided in the interests of the State. The Subsidy being the first charge on the revenues of the State, it has had a continuously adverse effect on the commerce and industries of the State. All development work has been, during the past fifteen years, in a state of suspense, as the result of crippled finances. An easing of the present unbearable position is thus a *sine qua non* if the country's

Reply to the Address of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

advance is not to be barred indefinitely. The objections to the levy of the Subsidy have been conceded even by export committees; its incidence is heavy; its effect has been deleterious to a degree; and its continuance any further can only mean injustice to the people of this country, who are asked to provide for the welfare of the rest of India at the cost of their own primary needs and requirements. As regards the Retrocession of the C. & M. Station of Bangalore, the needs of both the areas make it incumbent on us to urge it. Whatever may have been the reasons for its existence so far, the continuance of the C. & M. Station as such any further is fraught with avoidable inconvenience. What is virtually a single City, with a population of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of people, has been treated as two separate administrative areas. The resulting impediments to trade and free intercourse between the people of the two parts have been long too manifest for words. The Retrocession is not only bound to enhance the political status of our brethren in the Civil and Military Station, while leaving the military to look after their own affairs without let or hindrance, but also help to give an impetus to the trade of a larger Bangalore in the years to come. We would accordingly most respectfully urge that all possible steps be taken by His Highness' Government and yourself as its august head to obtain final and satisfactory solutions for these two problems which, to say the least of it, are closely bound up with the future prosperity, commercial and other, of the people of this State.

In concluding, we would request you to convey to His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, our beloved Maharaja, our deep sense of loyalty to his Throne and Person.

In acknowledging the address, Sir Mirza replied as follows:—]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce,—It gives me very great pleasure to come and meet you here in your fine new building and to hear the very kind things which you have been pleased to say regarding my connection with that project.

11TH
APRIL
1933.

Reply to the Address of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

There are two ways of looking at a project of the kind. There are those who believe that, provided the men concerned are all right and the inconveniences of an old or a rented building are not too extreme, it is folly to spend money on improving the place in which one's work is done. There are others who think that, so long as there is no extravagant expenditure, it has a distinct effect on the quality of one's work to do it in comfortable, dignified and beautiful surroundings.

I need hardly say that I belong to the latter school, and I think I may claim that my faith has been justified by results. It was not without some hesitation that I embarked upon a scheme for inducing villagers to make the most of the approaches to their villages, in the firm belief that the feeling would arise among them that, if they had a fine approach road, they must have something equally fine for it to lead to: in other words, that in course of time the improvement of the entrance would be followed by an improvement of the whole village. And I am glad to say that I have found in many villages that I have visited this is exactly the result that has followed.

The case of the Chamber of Commerce is not exactly on all fours with this, but I think I may claim that, since you have taken possession of your new premises, there has been a marked accession to your activities in several directions. And I feel sure you will agree with me that you owe a deep debt of gratitude to your most generous Chairman, *Fakhrul-tajjar Khan Bahadur* Haji Sir Ismail Saif, and to your most energetic Secretary, Mr. K. Shama Iyer.

If your activities have been considerable in the past, I feel they will be even more so in the near future. You include among your members representatives of many

Reply to the Address of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

les and industries, and I am glad to see that they
ude some representatives of the planting industry and
ers of the Civil and Military Station. You have
ntly dealt comprehensively with the question of the
tion of motor transport. You have put up a very
erful representation in favour of the imposition of a
ective tariff on silk. Members of your body have
en an active part in opening up what I hope will be a
ut industry for the State, namely, the making of sugar.
day, you have raised two matters of high politics
ch are of the first importance to the State.

s regards the first of these, the subsidy, I can only
ress my profound regret that this terrible drain on
resources still continues. The utter injustice and
maly of the levy has been universally recognised in
inciple. But we can feel no satisfaction nor look to
future with any confidence unless the principle is
owed in practice.

s regards the Assigned Tract, I would like to say, in
first place, that we owe it to the far-sighted statesman-
of that great friend of India, the present Viceroy,
t the matter is being brought under enquiry, and that
loing this just and gracious act, His Excellency has
ed the prestige of the British name, and has endeared
self more than ever to us all.

n the next place, I should like to ask the members of
Chamber to give me their assistance in dispelling
ain extraordinary apprehensions to which the reports
he newspapers appear to have given rise. I have
it stated, for instance, that the Government of India
going to withdraw the troops, and that when the
ops go, Bangalore will lose its attractions to pensioners
that the net result will be a great falling off in the
te of the Station. I need hardly say that these

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suggestions have no foundation whatsoever, that there is no question of any alteration in the garrison, and that all that is to come under discussion is the re-transfer of civil jurisdiction to the State.

As regards that again, I have heard it suggested that it might result in a deterioration of standards or in a minority community being unable to make its voice heard in the Councils of the State. I should like you to assure any one who feels apprehensions of this sort that in the Mysore State we are very proud of our standards, and that it will be our earnest endeavour not only to maintain, but to improve, the standards of administration that at present obtain. As regards the case of the minorities in question, I don't wish to stress the fact that they have no political rights at present and could have none under a federation if the present arrangements continued. As citizens of the Mysore State, they would have full rights, and, I feel sure, you will be able to assure them that minorities are not subject to disabilities in our Councils and that you find His Highness the Maharaja and his Government only too ready to assist you, to listen to your advice, and to give you their support whenever you find yourselves in difficulties.

You are already citizens of no mean city, and when the Civil and Military Station is included with it, it will be the ninth city in population in the whole of India. If it continues to grow as it has been growing of late, I expect that by the time the next census is taken it will reach a still higher place in the list. And as it grows, your duties and responsibilities will increase with it.

In these circumstances, I am very glad to be able to advise you that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accede to your request that you should elect your own member to the Legislative Council. I feel

*Speech at the Opening of the Thimmiachary
Chattram, Mysore.*

sure that your representative will be a worthy one, and on behalf of the Government, I shall welcome the assistance that I know he will give us in matters connected with the commerce and industry of the State.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you again very cordially for the pleasant welcome and the charming entertainment you have given me to-day.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE
THIMMIACHARY CHATTRAM, MYSORE.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Mysore on the 14th April, 1933, when he performed the opening ceremony of the Thimmiachary Chattram on the Irwin Road. A large gathering was present at the function including Dr. M. O. Forster, and Mrs. Forster, Dr. J. F. Robinson and Dr. Scudder of the Miraj Hospital.

Replying to the address presented to him by Mr. Thimmiachary, Sir Mirza made a speech in Kannada, which was in the following terms :—]

Sir Mirza Ismail thanked the donors for their kind 14TH
welcome and expressed his great pleasure at being able to APRIL
associate himself with the function of that evening. He 1933.
said that he was acquainted from a long time with Mr.
Thimmiachary whose record of service in the Palace was
marked by zeal, earnestness and honesty and who was
also known for his filial devotion. It was a truism that
dutiful sons were an ornament to a family. The three
sons of Mr. Thimmiachary, who were well-known
contractors of the City, were similarly inspired by

*Speech at the Opening of the Thimmiachary
Chattram, Mysore.*

devotion to their father and were of much help to him. It was, therefore, a matter of great pleasure to him to felicitate them on their worthy conduct.

The *choultry* cost, in all, Rs. 32,000—Rs. 28,000 for the building itself, and Rs. 4,000 for the site. In constructing that fine *choultry* in the heart of the City, Mr. Thimmiachary and his sons had done a service not merely to the citizens of Mysore City but to those others who visited Mysore and needed shelter. The *choultry* was typical of the buildings which were an ornament to a town or city. It was not the only act of public service to the credit of Mr. Thimmiachary. He had contributed the liberal sum of Rs. 5,000 to a Milk Centre in the City, engaged in the charitable work of distributing milk free to the children of the poor. He had also donated a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards the protection of the orphans. Mr. Thimmiachary's generous benefactions to the public were worthy of special mention.

Sir Mirza added that in any city or town or village, the poor were far in excess of the rich. It was, therefore, the imperative duty of men of means to come forward and devote their wealth to the service of their less fortunate brethren. Service to the needy and the poor was one of the cardinal principles of any religion, whether Hinduism, Islam or Christianity. According to Swami Vivekananda, the service of "Daridranarayan" was the first and foremost duty of one and all and service to the poor was service to God. Our State did not lack in public-spirited benefactors who were well-known. Mr. Thimmiachary and his sons were undoubtedly among them. Sir Mirza expressed the hope that their inspiring example might prove infectious. He also wished that private philanthropy might continually

Speech at the Sciences Exhibition, Bangalore.

increase in the State, resulting in an ever-increasing pleasure and happiness to the community and in raising the fair name of the land over which His Highness the Maharaja ruled.

SPEECH AT THE SCIENCES EXHIBITION,
BANGALORE.

[A Sciences Exhibition was held at the Central College, Bangalore, on the 15th April, 1933 and was attended by a large gathering of scientists and others interested in scientific knowledge.]

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in declaring the Exhibition open, made the following speech :—]

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When the scheme for 15TH the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science was APRIL still in embryo, one of the enthusiasts for the scheme 1933. recorded his vision of the future as follows :—

“Bangalore will become the greatest centre in India of scientific thought and research, and a place of pilgrimage to all lovers of science and learning. It will become the home of learned congresses of scientists, and a publishing centre of original contributions to scientific knowledge.”

It is very delightful to me to see this glorious vision taking shape, if only in part as yet. Bangalore has had the honour of being three times selected as the place of pilgrimage for seekers after scientific truth from all parts of India to the great Science *Mela*, the Indian Science Congress. Meanwhile, your Association extends its membership over the whole of Southern India, from Vizagapatam to Trivandrum, and draws pilgrims from all that area to Bangalore. This year, there are added to them the members of the Madras Branch of the

Speech at the Sciences Exhibition, Bangalore.

Indian Chemical Society and those of the Society of Biological Chemists.

I hope that I see also the beginnings of Bangalore becoming a permanent home for scientific men. We have secured that brilliant scientist, Sir C. V. Raman, at any rate, for fifteen years. I am delighted to note that another Fellow of the Royal Society, in the person of Dr. M. O. Forster, is taking up his residence permanently in Mysore. And I hope that the ex-Principal of another great scientific institution, in the person of Dr. Fowler, is going to do so in Bangalore.

With all these distinguished scientists in our midst, and your Association as the co-ordinating body, it can only be a matter of time for the publishing centre of original contributions to scientific knowledge to be established.

At the same time, Gentlemen, I am delighted to see that you place it among the objects of your Association to co-ordinate discoveries in different branches of science, to put them to practical use, and to place the results within reach of the ordinary layman. I read, not long since, a scientific article in which the author observed that the next stage of advance, in relation to the subject of which he was treating, was to "specialized contributions, in a field which can be entered only by the highly trained mathematical physicist, which are resulting, not in the simplification of ideas, but in the building up of a concept incomprehensible to all save a few who will differ among themselves as to its exact meaning." We have no use in Bangalore for science like that. But when you come forward and offer us a symposium on artificial ghee, we welcome you with open arms.

I am very glad also to welcome to Bangalore the members of the Madras Branch of the Indian Chemical

*Speech at the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the Office
of the District Board, Bangalore.*

Society and of the Society of Biological Chemists in India, who are joining you in your discussions. And I see that you have a very full programme of these, and are, no doubt, thirsting to get to work on it. If I may venture to parody the Walrus and the Carpenter,—

“The time has come, the Chairman says, to talk of many things :

“Of Raman Rays—and Isotopes—ghee substitutes—and Kings.”

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you all for the very warm welcome you have given me to-day, and I wish your Association all possible success in the future.

**SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-
STONE OF THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT
BOARD, BANGALORE.**

[On the 19th April, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new office building of the District Board, Bangalore, on Kempe Gowda Road, before a large gathering of members of the Board, the principal officers of Government and the general public. In doing so, Sir Mirza said : —]

Mr. President and Members of the Bangalore District Board,—Of late, I seem to be doing nothing but making speeches and opening new buildings, and laying foundation-stones. This, I believe, is the fourteenth foundation-stone that I am laying during the last few days. 19TH
APRIL
1933.

Mr. Venkatappa's invitation to me to preside at this function was so kind and insistent that it had to be

*Speech at the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the
Office of the District Board, Bangalore.*

accepted. This accounts for my presence here to-day, on the eve, literally, of my departure to England on what, I hope with you, will be a fruitful mission.

I thank you most sincerely for the generous words in which you have referred to me in your address. I may assure you that I value very much your appreciation of my efforts in the service of His Highness the Maharaja and his people.

I am delighted to learn of the progress achieved by your District Board, of which the new building will be a visible token. I am sure you are keenly alive to your responsibilities and are ready to fulfil your obligations towards your fellow-citizens by public service—sustained and devoted service.

As regards the several requests you have made in your address, I shall only say here that they will receive the early consideration of Government and their decisions will be communicated to you in due course.

It will be my pleasant duty, Gentlemen, to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your sentiments of loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

I shall not detain you any longer. I shall only add, in conclusion, how pleased I am to be associated with you in this function, and I most warmly wish the District Board of Bangalore the fullest measure of prosperity and success.

INDIAN REFORMS SCHEME.

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL'S APPEAL TO THE BRITISH NATION.

[Following the publication of the White Paper (containing the proposals of His Majesty's Government for a new Constitution for India) in June, 1933, there was a keen and heated controversy in England in which a section of the Conservative Party ranged themselves against the policy of the White Paper, describing it as "abdication" and "surrender" on the part of His Majesty's Government. At this juncture, Sir Mirza M. Ismail addressed a public appeal to the British people, through the columns of the "Times" of London, to give their whole-hearted support to the White Paper policy. The following is the text of Sir Mirza M. Ismail's appeal published in the "Times," dated the 28th June, 1933 :—]

As one deeply interested in the maintenance of the 28TH
closest possible association between Great Britain and JUNE
India, I deem it my duty, at this critical juncture, to give 1933.
expression to my feeling in regard to the situation which
has arisen from the attitude of a section of the Conser-
vative Party towards the policy outlined in the White
Paper.

I am sure that every reasonable and fair-minded person who has given attention to the subject will agree with me that there is neither "abdication" nor "surrender" on the part of the British Government in the proposals which they have placed before Parliament. What they seek is to establish, on a more fitting and satisfactory basis, the future relations of the two countries. Any settlement which is not founded upon the approval and consent of Indians cannot long endure, and those who are following in this matter the lead of Mr. Churchill and his section are building upon sand. Such a propaganda as they are carrying on cannot but create further embitterment between the two countries and

*Speech on the occasion of Switching on the Electric Lights
at Devanhalli.*

weaken the ties which at present bind us all in a common loyalty. Indeed, I would go farther and say that it would be a disservice to humanity if the most solemn and oft-repeated pledges of a great and powerful nation were not carried out in the spirit in which they were made.

In the interests of both Great Britain and India, may I make an earnest appeal to the British public not to be misled by the agitation to which I have referred, but to give their whole-hearted support to a policy which is dictated by political wisdom and foresight, and is based upon trust and good will; a policy which will, in my judgment, retain for Great Britain an ally whose support will be invaluable in the critical days which are impending?

**SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF SWITCHING ON
THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS AT DEVANHALLI.**

[Soon after his return from England, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was approached by the Municipal Council of Devanhalli, a flourishing town in Bangalore District, with a request that he should switch on the electric lights in the town. In compliance with their request, Sir Mirza paid a visit to Devanhalli on the evening of the 9th September, 1933, with H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin who was then on a visit to the State. In replying to the address presented to him on the occasion, the Dewan spoke as follows:—]

9TH SEPT. 1933. *Gentlemen,*—It is a great pleasure to me to be amongst you this evening and I thank you cordially for your kindly welcome and your address—

I do not think I need tell you how-delighted I am, so soon after my return from England, to have another opportunity of taking part in a ceremony which means so much to the prosperity of our country-side.

*Speech on the occasion of Switching on the Electric Lights
at Devanhalli.*

We are fortunate in having His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin in our midst to-day. It is most gracious of His Highness to come out so far and perform this ceremony. I need not tell His Highness, for I am sure he has seen for himself, how much pleasure his visit has given to the people of Devanhalli and how greatly they appreciate the honour which His Highness has conferred upon them. They will long cherish the memory of his visit to their village.

As you know, I have had the privilege of being associated with many similar functions before now, and on those occasions, I have dwelt on the great utility of electric power to a town or village, whether in the development of small industries or in stimulating agriculture, or generally, in brightening life. As a matter of fact, there is no limit to the possibilities for good that may be expected to follow from a policy of carrying electric power to rural areas. You have probably read in the papers a reference to a scheme for carrying electricity to every village in England. We, in Mysore, have already made a beginning, and a substantial beginning, in that direction and the ceremony which His Highness is performing to-day is but another step towards that goal.

You have made a few requests in your address, of which the more important concern the question of a satisfactory water-supply to your town and the construction of a Town Hall. These are matters which require some consideration and on which you will not, therefore, expect me to give you a definite reply at once, but I can assure you that these and your other requests will receive the best consideration of Government.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Now, Gentlemen, it must be a matter for great pleasure to you to see your village electrified and a vista of possibilities opened out before you. I share to the full your pleasure on this occasion and wish you all possible prosperity and happiness in the years to come.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly met, as usual, at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, at 12 noon on the 30th September, 1933. There was a large attendance of members, the principal officers of Government and also of the general public.

Sir Mirza in opening the session spoke as follows:—]

30TH
SEPT.
1933. *Ladies and Gentlemen*,—It is my privilege to welcome you to another session of this Assembly—a happy privilege in so far as the session marks the sixty-eighth occasion on which the representatives of the people of Mysore have come together to take their part in the government of the State, a less happy one in the fact that this is the last meeting of the present House.

Before I go further, I should like to ask you to join me in paying a tribute to the talents and devotion of a distinguished administrator who has for many years past taken an important part in our councils and has now entered upon a period of well-deserved rest. I refer to *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao. We shall all miss his wise counsel, his generous enthusiasm, his firmness in loyal devotion.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to say a few words to you on the subject of the White Paper, which is the main topic of discussion at present in India.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

In considering it, it is well to remember that we are living in a period of change that has no precedent, when all the old standards are being thrown down and we have not yet found the new ones that will some day take their place. This is specially so in the matter of political institutions. The slogan "The voice of the people is the voice of God" has given way to Chancellor Hitler's echo of Plato's theory of old, "The nation's will," as he puts it, "will best be declared through its best brains." The British Parliament seem, as usual, to be "muddling through" by virtue of the marvellous faculty of that people for compromise, by which the most radical changes take the form of conservative adaptations of old systems. The British Colonies, who have adopted and extended the British institutions, seem also to be winning through.

On the other hand, several European nations who have tried and failed to adapt British institutions to their own conditions have declared democracy itself to be a failure, and have arrived, by extraordinary processes, at an apparent conjunction of incompatibles in a despotism which enjoys the support of the people. The only conclusion we can draw so far from all these developments is that, while the old idea that democracy as the one ideal form of government is dead or dying, there is no new ideal yet to put in its place, and each nation is working out its salvation for itself.

Meanwhile, the League of Nations has been responsible for another new development, and we have seen how, where no political or economic expedient can suffice, the mere fact of open discussion and mutual understanding does much to dissipate hostility. Acts that before 1914 would have led to war are now dealt with, partly at least, by tribunals; and the great International

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Conference, if it failed in arriving at definite conclusions, succeeded in so far as it brought the nations to an understanding of each other's point of view.

Human
nature in
politics

This influence of what may be described as the element of human nature in politics has been wonderfully exemplified in the case of the White Paper. A great Secretary of State, disregarding all precedent, put himself in the witness box, and, by his ready, able and friendly replies to cross-examination from a host of counsel for different interests, showed that, however much or little he might be able to accept our point of view, he had studied it thoroughly, was prepared to make every allowance he could for it, and had no object before his eyes but to give India the best constitution that could be devised. I would couple with his name that of a great Viceroy who, in a recent courageous statement, has declared himself undismayed by any fear of the consequences to which a phrase may commit him, and is obviously actuated by the same deep knowledge and the same high motive as Sir Samuel Hoare.

It is no use minimising the fact, Ladies and Gentlemen, that there are opponents of their policy, but in dealing with this question of opposition, I would again ask you to remember the element of human nature in politics. Try to put yourselves in the place of the thinking people of England. The older generation has been bred and nurtured in the belief that democracy is the greatest system in the world. They have promised it to India as the world's greatest boon. And now that the time comes for them to redeem their promise, they are faced with the fact that everywhere parliamentary democracy is decaying, so much so that the opinion is held in some quarters that in the widespread realisation of this fact lies the chief hope for the future. However

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

admirable and inspiring the democratic system may be in theory, and even in its application under special conditions, it has been proved unsuited to the conditions of modern nations, who are now seeking to move beyond it.

What is to be the way of deliverance from this conflict of principles? I put it to you that the only way is that indicated in the words of Woodrow Wilson, written by him as a student of politics and long before he became a politician himself: "The method of political development is conservative adaptation, shaping old habits into new ones, modifying old means to accomplish new ends." Don't let us take some fair-seeming scheme that looks wonderful on paper and adopt it when we have no real need of it. Let us, rather, first get all we can out of our existing constitution, and when we have definitely located a defect which we cannot cure by other means, shape that old habit into a new one, modify that old means to accomplish a new end.

In this connection, I should like to remind you that any constitution that may be devised for India at the present stage must necessarily be in the nature of a compromise, if it is to satisfy important sections of British as well as Indian opinion, to provide guarantees for peace and order while affording scope for progress, to accommodate within its structure the two types of polity represented by the Provinces and the States, and to safeguard the interests of minorities without detriment to the growth of a common national life. If we bear these varied and conflicting factors in mind, and do not allow ourselves to be unduly influenced by mere theoretical or sentimental considerations, we must admit that the proposals made by the British Government in the White Paper are an honest and practical attempt to deal

Proposed constitution.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

with one of the most complicated questions that statesmen have ever been called upon to solve. They provide as favourable a setting as the realities of the situation permit for India's development as a self-governing unit of the Empire. Whatever complications the future may hold—and this is an aspect which cannot be altogether dismissed from our thoughts—India can give herself the solid assurance that a new and a great step forward will be taken.

Special
difficulties
of India.

There is another plain fact which we must frankly recognise. In this land of ours, with its warring creeds and communities and conflicting sectional interests, it seems well nigh impossible for the plant of a true democratic government to grow, even if, after studying the experiences of other countries, we should find it desirable to adopt it. Let us, therefore, not blame others when the blame is so much our own. Let us remember that self-government is a matter of character. Let us set about improving ourselves to display a greater unity of purpose. The rest will follow as the day follows the night. I am confident that the solution of the more serious of our political and economic problems is only a question of time and adaptation of our systems to our circumstances. Meanwhile, it is undesirable that our temporary difficulties should be unduly magnified and the many gratifying signs of progress overlooked.

Mahatma
Gandhi.

And here I am tempted to say that there is one man above all others who can help us towards a reconciliation of our difficulties, and towards that new phase of character that is the groundwork of self-government. I am not one of those who wish Mahatma Gandhi to retire from politics. There never was a time when India so badly needed the guidance of a genuine leader, and in him we have one who holds a unique position in

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

the country and is not only a convinced lover of peace and an ardent patriot, but also a far-seeing, sagacious statesman. I feel that he is qualified far better than any one else to reconcile the conflicting elements in the country and to induce them all to march together a further stage along the road that leads to self-government. He also has it in his power, as no one else has, to establish the happiest relations between India and Great Britain. I feel sure that the Government have in him a powerful ally and Great Britain a true friend. If he should retire from politics at this juncture, there are indications that the arena would, in all probability, be occupied by demagogues and vain visionaries out to mislead themselves and the country by meaningless shibboleths.

I might add that I personally found in the Mahatma The Senate.
a powerful ally at the Second Round Table Conference when voicing my criticisms of the feature of the White Paper Constitution which seems to me to be most open to criticism, that is, the composition of the Upper Chamber. This is a chamber constituted for the British Provinces on an electoral basis, though that basis is somewhat narrower than in the case of the Lower Chamber. The principles on which the States are to be represented on it have yet to be determined. My feeling about it is that it should be of quite a different character to the Lower Chamber, which depends on a popular vote. The interests which to my mind it should represent are those of the Governments of the Provinces and the States. I should like to see a very much smaller House than that which is contemplated, and I should like to see the Provincial and State Governments have their representatives at the headquarters who could make known their feelings in relation to the large

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matters of policy that come before the Federal Government. This, to my mind, would add an element of stability to the constitution which is wanting in it at present, while the large body contemplated by the White Paper would be a cause of considerable and unnecessary expense and would be to a great extent a fifth wheel to the coach. Paradoxical as it may sound, the bigger the body the greater the difficulty in securing a fair allocation of seats, a question in which the major States are vitally concerned.

The words
"Too late"

Let me mention here another piece of human nature in politics which was much in evidence in our recent discussions. Long experience has taught us that it is not enough to do the right thing, but that you must also do it at the right time, and it has been said many times, in connection with the efforts of the British Government to deal with the Indian problem, that the words "Too late" are written at the head of every chapter.

I sincerely hope that this time there will be no room for this reproach. If we may take as an example of the new spirit that is animating those responsible for the White Paper the promptitude with which they are devising new means to accomplish old ends in the case of the Reserve Bank and the new Railway authority, the auguries for the future are of the happiest. The important thing now remaining is to ensure that the new constitution itself is set up as early as possible. Let us hope also that it will secure, to quote Woodrow Wilson again, that "consent of a thinking people" in which he found the only right sanction for a rule of law.

The States.

As regards the States, I may say that I am, naturally, not one of those who anticipate difficulties from their side. The Princes have, on more than one occasion, shown their readiness to join an All-India Federation, subject to the

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recognition of their rights, of the individuality of their States, and of their own personal prestige—claims which have been fully conceded in principle. Assuming that suitable adjustments will be made in accordance with this principle in the Treaties of Accession to be concluded with them, I do not see why the Princes as a body, or the more important of them individually, should alter their intention to adhere to the Federal Scheme; on the contrary, every well-wisher of theirs feels that it is most desirable that they should take a part—a worthy part—in the peaceful evolution of India. What counts more than anything nowadays is a sober realisation of the problems to be faced and an honest endeavour to work out their solution. We should all co-operate in creating a living United India, and co-operation is the motto for the times.

Financial difficulties may at the moment loom large as a possible obstacle to the early establishment of the new constitution. But these difficulties, as the Secretary of State has shown in his statement on the subject placed before the Joint Select Committee, are for the most part due to the setting up of autonomous provinces on a self-supporting basis, and not to the establishment of the Federal Government in the Centre. The position is one which is receiving, and must necessarily receive, urgent attention and close scrutiny, irrespective of any constitutional changes.

That scrutiny will, I hope, include two matters that Mysore's we have very much at heart in Mysore. I refer, of course, to the remission of the subsidy and the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station. In respect of these matters, I may say that the spirit, to which I have referred, of readiness to deal with the problems that arise with promptitude and human understanding, makes me

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very much of an optimist. Both these questions have been brought on to the plane of practical politics, the justice of our claims has been admitted, and the Secretary of State has declared in memorable words, as regards the tributes, that it would be a very good thing to get them cleared out of the picture in any new Indian Constitution.

It is a matter, however, of profound regret to us that the Government of India should have disregarded the repeated recommendations of the Round Table Conferences and of the Davidson Committee for an immediate partial remission of the tribute calculated on a 5 per cent basis, which meant the giving up of no more than Rs. 11½ lakhs a year. After all, what we seek is neither "gift" nor "concession," but the remission of a payment which, if I may say so, is not due and which is strangling our State. Feeling in this matter is acute throughout the State and becomes more acute as time goes on.

As regards the Civil and Military Station, I hope that the Government of India may arrange in the near future to restore to the jurisdiction of His Highness the Maharaja this integral part of the Mysore State.

I must not omit to emphasise here the fact that these two requests of ours are long-pending ones. The request for remission of the subsidy is almost a century old and that for the retrocession of the Assigned Tract was first made in 1924. While Federation makes a settlement of these questions an obviously imperative necessity for Mysore, we maintain that they are really independent of it and in themselves require immediate settlement.

Finances.

As you will remember, the Revised Estimate for 1932-33, presented at the June Session of this Assembly, anticipated a Revenue Deficit of Rs. 21 lakhs, after providing the full contribution of about Rs. 19 lakhs to

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the Loan Sinking Fund and contributions amounting to about Rs. 12 lakhs to the several Depreciation Funds.

The Preliminary Accounts for 1932-33, which are now ready, show an addition of Rs. 4 lakhs on the Revenue side. The increases are mainly under Land Revenue and the Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric Works. The total expenditure chargeable to Revenue, however, shows an excess over the Revised Estimate by Rs. 2 lakhs, this net increase being mainly due to the entire sum of Rs. 5 lakhs received from the Government of India on account of the petrol tax having been drawn upon for road repairs during the year, against an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs provided for in the Revised Estimate. The net result of the year thus discloses an improvement of Rs. 2 lakhs over the Revised Estimate.

The *Mungar* and *Hingar* rains were, on the whole, timely and well distributed. All the tanks in the State, with the exception of a few in the Kolar District, received a good supply of water. In the Tumkur District, many of the tanks that had not received sufficient supply for many years discharged, and some of the *talapariges* which had completely dried up for over 15 years revived during the year under report. In the Shimoga District, the Sulekere tank discharged continuously for two or three months for the first time during the last 20 years. The Vani Vilas Sagara filled during the year and supply of water was given in the summer also. The outturn of crops was satisfactory and there was adequate supply of food grains in all parts of the State. There was no fodder difficulty for cattle in any part of the State and they were generally healthy. The labouring classes found sufficient employment and there was no occasion for any abnormal movements either for food or employment.

Land
Revenue.
Seasonal
Conditions.

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There was no necessity for seasonal remissions except in a few cases in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts. Loans to the extent of Rs. 22,705 were granted to the raiyats to tide over the situation brought about by the fall in prices and other economic causes. An increase of 38,079 and 49,208 acres in the areas cultivated with paddy and ragi, respectively, was recorded during the year.

Forest.

The Forest Department continued to devote special attention to the formation of plantations of economic value. Afforestation work on the Chamundi, Gopalswami, Bababudan and Nandi Hills, as also the successful restocking of the Hulikere block, were continued. Large nurseries to raise teak and fuel plantations were opened in many parts of the State. Owing to the continued trade depression, the sale of timber, tanning barks and minor forest produce was slack.

Irrigation.

On the Krishnarajasagara dam, cast iron flood-gates made by the Mysore Iron Works have been installed in the waste weir. They were found quite satisfactory during the recent floods. The main Irwin Canal from the dam to the end of the tunnel, the Maddur and Keregod branches and the first six miles of the Cauvery branch, were opened during the year to irrigate 50,000 acres.

The development of irrigation under the existing channels progressed satisfactorily. As the storage in the Krishnarajasagara, at plus 120' contour, was found to be sufficient to meet the irrigation requirements for some years to come, it was not considered necessary to raise the storage above 120 feet for the present, and the acquisition of properties has accordingly been limited to 120 feet. A full-time officer has been appointed to complete the acquisition work before January next.

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Three irrigation works, namely, the masonry anicut across the Bhruvu River, the Hairigi tank and the Miduva tank, have been completed, seven other large irrigation works are in progress and 62 minor tanks were restored.

The hospital buildings at Hassan and the Medical College at Mysore were completed. Public Works.

The important buildings under construction are the Vani Vilas Hospital for Women and Children, the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall and the Sanskrit College at Bangalore, the Ophthalmic and Children's Ward of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, and the McGann Hospital at Shimoga. The Jubilee Technological College building will be started soon.

The construction of the bridge across the Hemavathi, near Akkihebbal, has been completed except for the parapet wall. A bridge across the Kabini River, at a cost of Rs. 3,45,500, has been sanctioned.

The New Bangalore Water-supply Scheme reached completion last March. The masonry dam was constructed to a height of 110 feet above the river bed. The Waterworks were graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 15th March, 1933, and named the "Sri Chamarajendra Waterworks." Except the permanent waste-weir, the rest of the works are all nearly completed. The total outlay on the works amounted to Rs. 52,02,053.

The net revenue of the department, after setting apart Rs. 6,50,000 for the depreciation fund, amounted to Rs. 33,93,417. Electrical Department.

The electrification of Mulbagal, Chintamani, Devanhalli and Goribidnur was taken up, and the last two towns were supplied with power. Service was given to a large number of villages in the Kolar Gold Field, Kankanhalli, Bangalore and Mysore Power and Lighting

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Sections. The total capital invested in rural electrification schemes up to the end of June, 1933, comes to Rs. 19,02,158. The return from these schemes falls short of the guaranteed percentage at present, but I have no doubt that they will give an adequate return before long.

Estimates in connection with the electrification of Chamarnajnagar, Yedatore and Hunsur are under the consideration of the Government.

The number of electric pumps in operation was 358 against 297 in the previous year.

All possible facilities are being given for the construction of transformers locally and it is expected that good progress will be made in this direction in the near future. To meet the growing needs of the department and to popularise electricity in the rural areas, additional staff was sanctioned.

Railways.

The total length of railway lines in the State was 722·29 miles, the lines worked by the State being 450·73 miles and those worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company 271·56 miles. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 73·43 lakhs. The working expenses, including surplus profits paid to the M. & S. M. Railway Company, amounted to Rs. 45·93 lakhs. After setting apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the depreciation fund, the net revenue from Railways amounted to Rs. 22·63 lakhs against Rs. 26·13 lakhs in the year before, giving a return of 3·81 per cent on the capital investment of Rs. 5·43 crores.

The construction of the Arasalu-Anandapuram Railway is in progress and a new girder bridge over the Cauvery branch of the Irwin Canal near Yeliyur is under construction.

Judicial.

There has been a steady rise in the institution of civil suits since 1930-31, the increase in 1932-33 being 4·4 per

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cent. The number of offences and of persons brought to trial continued to increase, the increase last year being 26·2 and 7·3 per cent and there has been an increase in the number of convictions by 26·4 per cent. The additional District Court, Bangalore, will be continued up to the vacation of 1934. The Special Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere, which had been temporarily abolished, was re-established from 25th March, 1933 owing to the congestion of work in the court at Narasimharajpura. An additional Special First Class Magistrate's Court was also sanctioned for Mandya for six months to give relief to the Special First Class Magistrate there. The system of combining the Civil, Judicial and Magisterial functions is being introduced wherever possible, and is working satisfactorily.

Opinion as regards the working of the Agriculturists Relief Regulation is somewhat divided. While the Malnad Improvement Committee is in favour of the extension of the Regulation, the Law Association and the Civil Courts which are applying the provisions of the Regulation, are of opinion that the progress of suits is delayed by reason of the enquiries entailed under the Regulation and that the Regulation itself is of doubtful benefit to the agriculturists. The position is under examination by the High Court.

The Police Department was reorganised and the pay Police. and prospects of the subordinate staff have been improved. The minimum pay of the constabulary was raised to Rs. 15 per mensem.

The Committee, appointed in October, 1932, to enquire into the regulation and taxation of motor transport under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter have submitted their report and their recommendations are engaging the attention of Government.

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Military. The reorganisation of the Infantry, which was begun last year, is being continued. The 3rd Battalion of the Infantry has been armed with modern weapons.

Mysore University. The total number of students in the University was 2,834, of which 144 were women students, against 2,833 in 1931-32. Fifty women students were successful in the several examinations, 29 having qualified themselves for degrees. With the institution of the M.A. and the M.Sc. classes in July, 1932, the reorganisation scheme proposed by the University in 1925 became completely operative. The Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 5th January, 1933. The main features of the new Regulation are the constitution of an Academic Council as an additional University authority and the enlargement of the Senate so as to make it more representative of popular interests.

The B.E. Degree of the University was recognised by the Institution of Engineers and holders of this degree are now exempted from passing Parts A and B of the Associate Membership Examinations of the Institution. The Government of India have also recognised the holders of this degree as eligible for admission to the competitive examinations for Railway Engineering Service held by the Public Service Commission. The M.B.B.S. Degree of the University was recognised as a registrable qualification by the Government of Madras. The University of Cambridge has recognised the University as an Associate Institution.

The Indian Philosophical Congress, which held its Session at Mysore in December, 1932 under the auspices of the University, was opened by His Highness the Maharaja. The Indian Institution of Engineers held their annual Conference at Bangalore.

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There has been an increase in the number of educational institutions and pupils. Education.

A State Conference of primary and middle schools was held at Bangalore in the month of December, 1932 under the auspices of the District Board and the Bangalore City Municipal Council. A feature of the Conference was the holding of an Education Exhibition at which over 6,000 articles of educational interest from all over the State were exhibited. The courses for the training examinations have been revised. The administration of primary education under the Local Education Authorities during the year was characterised by efforts made at the consolidation of existing resources.

The development of sugarcane cultivation in the Irwin Canal tract is making rapid progress. In Government farms, 546 acres were planted with sugarcane and 240 acres were ready for planting. The raiyats planted 2,047 acres with cane. Cash advances of Rs. 24,521 were made and ploughs for cultivators valued Rs. 10,000 and fertilizers valued Rs. 63,013 supplied. A scheme for an enquiry into the cost of production of sugarcane was sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at a total cost of Rs. 16,020, and work was in progress in six selected villages. The scheme subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the breeding of thick varieties of sugarcane was under progress and a scheme for the opening of a Research Station for fruit cultivation is being drawn up. Agriculture.

On the Irwin Canal farm, the whole cane crop on an area of 200 acres was cut and supplied for seed purposes.

One Amrit Mahal range was completely and another partly abolished, resulting in a saving of Rs. 5,892 a year.

An outstanding feature during the year under report

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was the perceptible decline in the mortality of cattle from rinderpest. One hundred and thirty-five thousand animals were inoculated against epidemic diseases.

The Serum Institute was organised on permanent lines from 1st April, 1933. Vaccine and sera for various diseases were manufactured in the Institute and supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department and places outside the State.

Iron
Works.

There was no improvement in the prices of the main and the by-products of the Works during the year under reference. In regard to cast iron pipes, the position became even worse on account of Japanese competition. A representation has been made to the Government of India for relief under the Anti-dumping Law. The question of the protection required by the various branches of the Iron and Steel industry in India has recently been referred for enquiry to the Tariff Board by the Government of India.

The irregular operation of the furnace in the quarter ending December, 1932 on account of the wearing out of the lining and the consequent stoppage of work for ten weeks for re-lining it reduced the output of iron. The work of the pipe foundry was satisfactory. The reduced output of the furnace and the continued slump in prices resulted in a loss of Rs. 2·16 lakhs in the year.

Sandal Oil
Factory.

The demand for sandal oil was very slack and in consequence production was restricted both in India and America. The quantity of sandal oil sold in 1932-33 was 114,000 pounds against 116,000 pounds in the previous year. The net revenue of the Department was Rs. 11·33 lakhs against Rs. 15·44 lakhs.

The Industrial Laboratory was expanded by the addition of a testing branch for carrying out tests of stores purchased by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf

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of Government. The Porcelain Factory has been manufacturing insulators, bushings and the like for the Electrical Department.

The Arts and Crafts Depot at Bangalore was amalgamated with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore.

A Sugar Factory is under construction at Mandya. The work is going on rapidly and the factory is expected to be in operation early next year.

The working of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., has shown further improvement and the activities of the concern and its markets have been expanded. As a result of economies and careful management, the Mills have been able to show a small profit, after paying a little over Rs. 1,20,000 as interest and providing for depreciation to the extent of about Rs. 90,000. Krishnarajendra Mills.

The outlook in the Textile Industry, as in most others, is still by no means cheerful; but with any recovery from this acute depression, it is hoped that the Mills will enter on a period of prosperity.

The total number of medical institutions working at the close of 1932-33 was 277. Medical.

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions in the State was 4,070,964, of whom 47,880 were in-patients and 4,023,084 out-patients, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,603,231, 42,856 and 4,560,375.

The construction of the new Maternity Hospital (Vani Vilas Hospital) at Bangalore is making rapid progress, while the construction of the Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur and the Ophthalmic Block in the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, to which Mr. Chidambaram Chetty, son of the late Sir Mc. T. Muthiah Chetty, made a munificent contribution, is nearing

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completion. The construction of an Electro-therapy and Radiology Block in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, towards which Mr. B. M. Sreenivasiah of the Hindu Soap Factory has donated a generous sum of Rs. 30,000 is also in progress.

Health.

The public health of the State was generally good during 1932-33. There were, however, sporadic outbreaks of smallpox and plague in several parts of the State which were promptly controlled. The progress made in various directions during the past years was maintained and the Department continued to receive the advice and co-operation of the Consultants of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Mieldazis, the Sanitary Engineer of the Foundation, left us recently after rendering most valuable service to the State. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Foundation for lending to us the services of such an able and enthusiastic officer.

Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a Rural Health Unit for the area irrigated by the Irwin Canal. A preliminary health survey of 161 villages in this area was made and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for carrying on malaria relief work. Malaria surveys were also conducted during the year at Akkihebbal, Sivasamudram, Kadamanur Estate and at the Sheep Breeding Farm in the Mysore District.

Municipalities.

The three Bills relating to the City, Town and Minor Municipalities, which were placed before the Legislative Council, were passed into law during the year under reference and came into force from 1st August, 1933. The main features of these Regulations are the increase in the elected element in Municipal Councils and the introduction of adult suffrage in Minor Municipalities. The terms of such of the Minor and Town Municipalities as were due to expire on 30th June, 1933 or in the six

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months following were extended up to the end of December, 1933, pending their reconstitution under the new Municipal Regulation.

Lastly, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to refer to the very important work of village reconstruction. Many of the improvements which we are carrying out are improvements which embrace the villages as well as the towns. It is the villages that benefit by the programme of reconstruction of tanks; by the improvement of roads. We have extended electric light to a number of the larger ones; we have reorganised and improved the schools. We are carrying out small sanitary works as far as our funds permit. The villages again reap the chief benefit of the co-operative movement, of the progress of which we have such a satisfactory account given at the Co-operative Conference on the 26th of September. The question of village reconstruction is also the main work of the Village Panchayets. We have no less than 10,600 of these in active operation and they have accumulated a fund of not less than 30 lakhs of rupees, which is available for village expenditure. The activities of some of the important Village Panchayets have included the supervision and management of village schools, village forests, tanks and topes, planting of avenue and fruit trees, purchasing of improved implements of agriculture and sugarcane mills and letting them on hire to the villagers, and distribution of scientific manure. Weekly labour for communal purposes is being insisted upon by the Village Panchayets and is growing popular, and work to the extent of over Rs. 1,50,000 is reported to have been turned out in 1932-33.

Village
recon-
struction.

There are also evidences of the growth of a spirit of public service, especially in the liberal donations that are being given for buildings, for schools, for hospitals and

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the
Dasara Exhibition, 1933.*

for other village purposes. All these statistics are very comforting when we look at them in the bulk. And we need some comfort, for the problem is one of great dimensions, as will be plain to any one who examines the conditions prevailing in a typical village and studies the life of the different sections of its inhabitants. There are some countries in which similar problems are being tackled through the drastic action of socialistic States. I hope that it may never be necessary for us in Mysore to try to dragoon people into different habits of living by State action. But the alternative is to recognise that village reconstruction is the work of every one of us and we must never forget that the raiyats in the countryside are the backbone of Mysore and must never lose an opportunity of taking steps to assist them to prosperity, to improve their knowledge, or to help to induce that local pride in their villages which is such a powerful incentive to healthier and wiser living.

SPEECH AT THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT
THE DASARA EXHIBITION, 1933.

[The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which is usually held every year at Mysore during the Dasara festivities, closed on the 4th October, 1933. In the unavoidable absence, due to indisposition, of His Highness the Yuvaraja, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, distributed the prizes and medals to the successful exhibitors. Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Officers of Government and a large gathering of the general public were present on the occasion.]

In distributing the awards, Sir Mirza said :—]

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the
Dasara Exhibition, 1933.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It must be a 4TH OCT.
great disappointment to you all, as it is to me, that His 1933.
Highness the Yuvaraja has not been able, owing to indisposition, to honour the Exhibition with his presence on this occasion.

I believe this year's Exhibition is one of the most successful held in this City for a long time. This, however, is not saying much. I am conscious of the fact, as I am sure the Exhibition Committee is, that there is any amount of room for improvement. More and better building accommodation is needed, a more satisfactory lay-out of the grounds is required, and more amenities have to be provided for the visitors. There is, thus, much that has to be done urgently and a great deal more that has to be attempted before we can experience a feeling of real satisfaction. I may tell you that it is the aim and endeavour of Government to make this Exhibition an outstanding event of the year. The policy of holding the Exhibition annually has more than justified itself. I am sure that this is one of the best means of improving it year by year.

I congratulate Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari and his Committee, and, also, of course, their able and energetic Secretary, Mr. S. G. Sastri, on the success which has attended their efforts. This Exhibition has beaten all records in the matter of the number of exhibits, the number of your visitors, the amount of your receipts, and the Provinces and States from which the exhibits were drawn.

It is now forty-five years since the State of Mysore began to promote Swadeshi enterprises through means of this Exhibition, and in the course of those years we have been able to demonstrate to what a very great extent

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India can supply from its own resources every requirement of the mind or body. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is not enough to demonstrate that you can supply these requirements. The time is come to show not only that you *can* do so, but that you *are* doing so. It is, I believe, quite a common experience for people to come to this Exhibition, and when they see Indian-made fountain-pens and electric lights, delightful fabrics and sumptuous eatables, to exclaim, "I had no idea that things like this were made in India." I put it to you that such a remark is not a matter to be proud of, but rather a reproach. It is time to take stock of the situation and ascertain why it is, when so many delightful things are made in India, that the sales of them are so comparatively small, especially when compared with those of the foreign articles with which they are competing.

Method and Standard of Living.—We are to hear a few days hence at the University Union a debate, in which a team of debaters from the English Universities are to take part, and they are to discuss the abstruse question whether a method of living or a standard of living is the more important. While I wish them all joy in their discussion, I feel that the attitude of certain classes of the population of Mysore towards it will be that of the small hungry boy who was seen looking at an advertisement of a patent medicine that was guaranteed to remove what was described as "that feeling of fulness after eating," and all that he had to say was "I should like to feel the feeling of fulness first." So, with certain classes of the population, it makes no matter to them whether method or standard is the more important, because at present they have neither the one nor the other.

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the
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It is one of the chief purposes of an Exhibition like this to help them to secure them. "Method" is defined by the dictionary as systematic or orderly procedure, and a "Standard" as something that is established as a rule or authority by public opinion or custom. In Western countries, even among the poorest classes, there is a more or less uniform method in the arrangement of the houses, the utensils used for cooking, the packages in which food is sold and the articles of clothing that are worn, so that the makers of these things can turn them out by the thousand and secure great economies in the making of them as a result. In this country, there is, comparatively speaking, a great lack of this systematic and orderly procedure, and consequently a great waste of time and labour in the measuring out of goods and making them up individually and haggling over the price. As regards the matter of standards, nothing has been more remarkable in the last twenty years in the West than the improvement in the standard of living among the poorer classes. This has been brought about partly by increases in wages, largely by decrease in the prices of goods, and largely also, no doubt, by the more rapid circulation of money.

Wise Spending.—It may seem somewhat paradoxical to you, after the speech which His Highness the Yuvaraja made the other day to the co-operators on wise economies, that I should come before you to-day as an advocate of wise spending, but I am sure you will all agree with me that spending is a wise thing when your money is spent on Swadeshi goods, and the result of it is an increased circulation of money within the State.

There was a problem in one of the newspapers recently that may interest you in this connection. A man went

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the
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to stay in a hotel, and as he was unknown to the proprietor, the latter required a deposit; so he deposited a £10 note. The proprietor put this with his other money, and having a bill to pay to his wine merchant, sent it as part of the payment. The wine merchant owed some money to the draper and sent it on as part of his payment to him. The draper owed some money to the hotel-keeper and so the £10 note found its way back to the hotel. The man who had deposited it then came and paid his bill, and the £10 note was returned to him. It then appeared that the £10 note was a forgery, and the question was asked who had lost money through receiving a forged note in payment for goods. I am not going to tell you the solution of the problem, but I think you may draw the moral from the story that the circulation of money in itself is a great advantage to the people at large.

Value of Advertisement.—There is a third and more serious aspect of this question. Even if you have raised your standard of living and have induced those who have money put away to put it into circulation, you cannot expect to sell your goods unless you make it easy for people to buy them. I am tempted to parody a beautiful passage of Shakespeare:

Sweet are the uses of advertisement
Which like the toad; ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head.

Advertisement, as it has been practised till now, often has been just ugly and venomous, and yet we could not realise the precious jewel of profit without it. But here, again, a change has come over the scene, and it is rapidly being recognised that there is no better way for an artist to display his talents than in the tasteful advertise-

*Speech at the Distribution of Prizes at the
Dasara Exhibition, 1933.*

ment of goods. And, again, enlightened public bodies, instead of letting noble buildings be disfigured, are in some countries taking steps to erect boardings in suitable places on which alone advertisements are allowed to be displayed. I hope that both the artists, who have put up such a splendid show at the Exhibition, and the City Fathers may take these lessons to heart and that next year we may see our buildings left intact and a series of artistic advertisements of Swadeshi goods set up in attractive frames. May I commend to you in this connection the practice of giving prizes for designs? This is done largely not only by private firms, but by the Institute of Industrial Art as well as by other societies. In fact, there is one such prize of Rs. 150 now on offer by the Red Cross Society, and I hope that the Mysore artists will see to it that the prize is captured by one of themselves.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to look at this question of Swadeshi as one of mutual benefit to all concerned. If the rich man buys an Indian picture to adorn his house, and the artist buys a suit of Mysore clothes; and the cloth-maker a bale of Mysore cotton, the farmer some tools from the co-operative society, and the society a stock of Mysore Soap for its other customers, the profits of the Soap Factory will increase, the Government will be able to reduce the taxes, and the circle of mutual benefit will go merrily on to the great advantage of the country as a whole. We have all heard far too much of vicious circles of late. Let us start now a virtuous circle of Mysore Swadeshi trade, and all lend our hands to keep it circling for the general good and prosperity of our beloved State.

SPEECH AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE DASARA SESSION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly which commenced on the 30th September, 1933, closed on the 7th October, 1933.

In closing the proceedings, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan-President, made the following speech summing up the more important items of business transacted at the Session :—]

7TH OCT.
1933. *Members of the Representative Assembly*,—We have now reached the end of a strenuous session. But before I bring the proceedings to a close, I should like to refer to a few of the more important matters that came up for consideration at this session.

It is a matter of regret to Government that the general principles of the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, and the Bill to provide for the fostering and development of the sugar industry and for safeguarding the interests of sugarcane cultivators, did not receive the approval of this House.

The Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, seeks to expedite the disposal of criminal cases. It has repeatedly come to the notice of Government that the present provision of law which requires that a court should adjourn a case or an appeal as soon as notice is given to it that the complainant or the accused proposes to apply to the High Court for a transfer of the case or appeal, as the case may be, to another court, has been abused a good deal and has defeated the ends of justice. Government proposed, therefore, to retain the existing provision so far as the first application for a transfer was concerned, but as regards subsequent applications, to endow the presiding magistrate with discretion to postpone the case or go on with it as he deemed best in the circumstances placed before him. This, to my mind, will

*Speech at the conclusion of the Dasara Session of the
Representative Assembly.*

be a great improvement on the existing practice and is clearly necessary to prevent reckless and irresponsible persons from obstructing the course of justice and wasting public time and money.

The other measure was intended to provide for the development of the sugar industry and to safeguard the interests of the sugarcane cultivators—objects which it might have been thought would readily appeal to the House. During the past two or three years, there has been, as you are aware, a great stimulus to the establishment of Sugar Factories and this has led to large expansion of sugarcane cultivation. Government considered that if this activity were left entirely to the free play of competition, the conflict of interests between the sugarcane cultivators and the sugar producers would prejudicially affect the country as a whole and that, to prevent such conflict, Government should take steps to bring about a well-ordered development of the industry. They desired to take powers to license factories and to fix a minimum price for sugarcane. The House has, however, disapproved of the proposals of Government by a small majority mainly on the ground that the interests of the sugarcane growers are likely to be neglected.

I confess I am unable to understand the reasons for this decision. The intention of Government is exactly the opposite. It is to ensure that the sugarcane cultivator gets at least such a price for his cane as, after meeting the cost of cultivation, will leave him a reasonable margin of profit. Government are far from seeking to prevent the *raiyyat* from realising a much higher price. If you remember that the fixation of prices is proposed to be left not in the hands of the Government, nor in the hands of the Sugar Factory authorities, nor again in the

*Speech at the conclusion of the Davara Session of the
Representative Assembly.*

hands of the sugarcane growers, but in the hands of a body on which all these interests are adequately represented, you will, I am sure, realise that the sugarcane growers will be fairly dealt with. Government are convinced of the need and usefulness of a measure of the kind under reference and they propose to proceed with this Bill in the Legislative Council.

It is rather deeply disappointing that these measures, so clearly in the public interest, are not stamped with the approval of the people's representatives here, because, in such matters Government has a right to your keen co-operation. By your withholding this, Government's difficulties are increased no doubt, but that is an injury not to Government but to the State, and it is also an injury to the prestige of democratic institutions in Mysore. It is always the hope of Government that this democratic assembly may justify itself in the fullest sense. It has to express candidly the hopes and apprehensions and views of the people, but it has also to consider the proposals of Government with that reasonableness which may fairly be expected of representatives selected for a statesmanlike duty. And, whereas in these cases, the proposals are clearly of great and even urgent public usefulness it is the duty of the Assembly to identify itself with them and to explain their utility to the people. I feel that instinctive suspicion, automatic opposition, and the tendency, in any matter which the people may misinterpret, of standing aside so that Government alone may bear the brunt of the misapprehension, such an attitude is simply a renunciation of democratic duty. A policy in this Assembly of constructive and co-operative usefulness will be of immense and immediate value to the State. It will also tend towards the development of democratic institutions,

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for, as I indicated in my opening address, democracy is now-a-days as suspect as tyranny, and is judged solely by its practical service to the State.

I trust that these remarks of mine will not be misunderstood by any of you and that you will take them in the spirit in which they are made. I need not assure you that they come from a true well-wisher of the Assembly and one who is endeavouring to enhance its prestige, both in the State and outside, and to secure for it a high position in the polity of the State.

The House expressed a desire that the rate of court fees in respect of plaints presented to Civil Courts be reduced. In view of the strong support which this request secured on the part of the members, the matter has been examined with care. It is found that the reduction of the rates on small—cause suits to the level of those prevailing in Madras would involve a loss of about Rs. 40,000 a year—a loss which it is impossible to contemplate in our present state of financial stringency. Further, our rates are, on the whole, less than those prevailing in adjacent British Indian Provinces. I am afraid, therefore, that the matter has to lie over till our finances improve.

The question of giving relief to the agriculturist in view of the existing slump in the prices of produce was again pressed on the attention of Government. But it was felt that a general reduction of the rates of assessment was scarcely feasible in the present condition of the State's finances, while the benefit of such a measure to small landholders individually would be almost negligible. Government, however, agreed to show some leniency in enforcing coercive measures for the collection of land revenue during the current year by remitting notice fees

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at Hosaholalu.*

in all the cases where arrears are paid before a revenue sale is held and by continuing the discretion given to District Officers to waive *Isthihar* fees and interest in deserving cases. The question of reducing the rate of interest charges on Land Improvement and Takavi loans will receive early and sympathetic consideration.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we have worked together for nearly four years, and I am glad to say that our relations have been of the happiest. As the term of this House has expired, I am afraid that Government will lose the benefit of the active co-operation of some of you. But I fully hope to welcome many of you; and to those of you who may not be returned to the coming House, I would like to make an appeal. Don't lose your interest in public affairs. Keep it alive and come up to Government with any suggestions which, you think, will make the daily work of administration more helpful to the people and more productive of public good.

I now declare this session closed.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE MIDDLE
SCHOOL BUILDING AT HOSAHOLALU.

[On the 29th October, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, motored over from Mysore to Hosaholalu Village in Krishnarajpete Taluk to take part in the opening ceremony of the new middle school building in the village, the gift of Mr. Ranga Setty, a local sahucar.

In opening the building, Sir Mirza made a speech in Kannada, which was in the following terms:—]

29TH OCT. Sir Mirza Ismail expressed that it gave him sincere
1933. pleasure to be able to pay a visit to their ancient village and

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participate in the function. He thanked the donors of the school and the people of the village for the cordial welcome accorded to him and for their addresses so full of good wishes.

In his recent address to the Mysore Representative Assembly, Sir Mirza continued, he had laid stress on the necessity for the people of each village to evince a real interest in its development, to take a pride in keeping it neat and tidy, and as they do so, to advance rural welfare. It was his ardent desire to see the zeal and enthusiasm for village betterment permeate all sections of the population, so that the knowledge might grow that the improvement of the village was worth the personal attention and effort of each of its inhabitants. Personally, he felt very pleased to have the opportunity of seeing for himself something of the keen and lively interest which actuated the people of Hosaholalu Village. He wished that it might grow day by day and be reflected in improved health, happiness and prosperity of the rural folk, for the development of the State would depend on the development of its towns and villages.

Mr. Ranga Setty, Mr. Venkata Setty and his brothers had built a temple in the village at much cost in fulfilment of their father's cherished wish. They had also constructed a fine new building at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for locating a middle school for the education of the boys of the village and had made a generous contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the upkeep and recurring cost of the school. In addition, they had offered to meet a moiety of the cost of providing a better building for the local primary school. They had thus a fine record of public service and the late Mr. Dunda Setty was, indeed, fortunate in possessing such sons. By their service to God

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and their fellowmen, Mr. Ranga Setty and his brothers had proved themselves worthy citizens.

The people of the village, added Sir Mirza, should not rest content with the existence in their midst of a really fine temple which they owed so much to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Ranga Setty and his brothers. They owed a duty not merely to the donors but to themselves to keep the temple scrupulously clean and in splendid condition. It was necessary for every village to have a temple, but it was equally obligatory to keep it neat and tidy. More than that, it should be an object of beauty and attraction. It should on no account be left to be overgrown with weeds and other rank vegetation and present a neglected appearance. A small garden should be maintained surrounding the temple where flowers of different varieties should be grown. The temple with the flower garden around it would thus look very pretty and would attract people as a place where they could combine devotion with pleasure. In a word, the temple and its surroundings should be the most attractive spot in the village.

The State was full of instances in which persons in affluent circumstances had readily come forward to spend their wealth in the service of their less fortunate brethren. Their example deserved to be more widely emulated, for it could hardly be said that any limits could be set to such acts of philanthropy. Mysore should be more widely known as a State in which men of wealth, men of public spirit abounded and vied with one another in doing service to their fellowmen. If only they extended their enthusiastic and generous co-operation and help to Government in the great work of rural uplift initiated in the State, it would result in the move-

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ment being well-organised and carried forward to a successful issue. The money spent on so desirable an object was a sound investment which would bring a good return not only in increased revenue but in the betterment of village life. A rupee spent on rural uplift was a rupee spent for the public good. And it was also a service rendered to His Highness the Maharaja, for the promotion of the welfare of his rural subjects was close to his heart. The Almighty, too, would be pleased by such service. Therefore, it was up to everyone to contribute something, in whatever form and in howsoever small a measure, to the common good. If educated men would come forward to disseminate education and to make it popular and if men of wealth would deem the improvement of the amenities of rural life as an object worthy of their attention and help, the problem of village uplift would be brought very much nearer solution.

Sir Mirza concluded by wishing happiness and prosperity to the people of the village.

SPEECH AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

[The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated in Bangalore in the first week of November, 1933, as in many parts of India, by organizing a series of public lectures on various aspects of co-operation]

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, attended one of these lectures by invitation of the organizers, on the 4th November, 1933, when he made the following remarks. There was a large attendance of co-operators and also of the general public :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great 4TH
pleasure to be present here to-day and to associate myself Nov.
1933.

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with those who have promoted this series of gatherings for the purpose of propagating the idea that co-operation is a matter of international concern.

The President of the United States asked a little while ago the question—What is the single factor which should be the foundation of administrative policy and which should underlie all plans on detailed issues? And he answered his question as follows:—"It is interdependence—our mutual dependence one upon the other—of individuals, of businesses, of industries, of towns, of villages, of cities, of States, of nations. Thorough understanding of and the proper use of interdependence is vital—first, to get a clear view of our problems; second, to really solve them."

These last two phrases sum up, I think, the essence of what you are endeavouring to do by the series of meetings which we are terminating to-day. The first thing is to get a clear view of our problems, and to do that, the first step is to examine our progress and particularly our mistakes in the past. We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success; we often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and, probably, he who never made a mistake never made a discovery. Let us then subject the whole of our past work to as critical a scrutiny as if we were paid to examine that of some one else, and try to learn from our mistakes.

That, however, will only be a small beginning, because as is now recognised throughout India, we have in this country so far attacked only a small section of the great mass of work of which co-operation is capable.

And there is, a third aspect of this question of getting a clear view of our problem, which has never been more

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important than it is to-day, and that lies in the need there is to study the way in which other people have dealt with the same problems, to learn from their failures as well as from their successes, and to examine in particular the way in which, in these days of annihilation of distance, we are dependent on other nations and other nations on us.

As regards President Roosevelt's second proposition that we must really solve our problems, all I can say is that there is a greater hope of solving them in co-operation than in any other agency to which one can look. He says elsewhere that "Government includes the art of formulating policies and using the political technique to attain so much of them as will receive general support, persuading, leading, sacrificing, teaching always, because perhaps the greatest duty of statesmanship is to educate." In these days of universal economic depression and clash of ideas, standards, interests and beliefs, it is more and more necessary that forces which make for the removal of misunderstandings and for the promotion of mutual trust and goodwill should be allowed full play. Of these forces, I know of none that is more fruitful than co-operation. Beginning on a material basis, its principles permeate all activities of national improvement. It provides a common platform to workers of all shades of opinion, and recognises no distinction of caste, colour or creed. The spirit of self-sacrifice and service for the common good which form such an essential feature of co-operation is of special value in India to-day in view of the very near prospect of a close union of all the different units composing the Indian continent.

Yet, all about us, staring us in the face, are examples telling us that the most effective co-operations spring up,

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not out of altruism, but from enlightened self-interest. Not altruism, but a recognition of bonds of interest causes progressive business men to affiliate, say in a silk association, each to improve his own business by all combining to improve the silk business in general.

The world has become a neighbourhood, bound together, not by choice or brotherly love, but by necessity and the bonds of mutual interest growing out of conditions of modern commerce, modern communications. There is a conflict going on in the world to-day between the forces of nature and those of nationalism. The forces of nature, as represented by modern science, are tending towards the unification of the world and the annihilation of all barriers, while nationalism is busy building high walls across and isolating nations from one another. Exaggerated nationalism is among the chief factors that increase the world's present affliction. That kind of short-sightedness is grimly illustrated all over the face of Europe. Indeed, it is more than possible that any moment there may be, to use Mr. Baldwin's words, a second explosion in that continent.

The malady is there. All nations realise it and lament it. The only way to salvation is international co-operation and freedom of intercourse between peoples. They are the only ways of life for the world. At the present time, every wholesome economic activity is checked. Trade ceases to flow between nations, hampered by innumerable controls, prohibitions and quotas. If this process goes on much longer—it seems only Divine intervention can stop it—there will be no international trade except what is carried on by barter, and this will mean, as a writer in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review* puts it, the return of the stone age, the

*Speech at the opening ceremony of the New High School
Building at Chintamani.*

sacrifice of civilisation, of a thousand years of good and fruitful effort.

Though I regret I have not been able to be present at any of the lectures, I look forward to studying what your learned lecturers and chairmen have had to say upon the six aspects of co-operative education which they dealt with, namely, the housing problem, rural reconstruction, the marketing of agricultural produce, rural indebtedness, co-operative banking and finance, and education and internationalism.

I hope that the result of your deliberations will be to promote a real community of interest, and that these celebrations will become an annual feature of your activities, fostering a spirit of real co-operation and self-help throughout the State, especially in the rural areas.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE
NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT CHINTAMANI.

[On the evening of the 27th November, 1933, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Chintamani to perform the opening ceremony of the New Municipal High School building and also to switch on the electric lights in the town. A special *shamiana* had been put up near the High School where a large gathering was present.

In performing the functions, Sir Mirza made the following speech :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be with you to-day, and to declare this building open for the work of the High School. This evening I shall also have the satisfaction of switching on the lights. It seems to me that in both cases the services you are going

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to enjoy are similar in character. The electric installation is meant to supply you with power and light. In a different sense, the High School is also intended to supply you with "power and light,"—power of the well-equipped and enlarged mind and the shining light of the culture that centuries have shaped. Whereas the electric current has its source only in the works at Sivasamudram, the current that will bring power and illumination to this school is drawn from innumerable sources throughout the civilised world. And that is a current that never "fails" even for a moment.

A pleasant
and an
unpleasant
vision.

As I look at the new building, two visions cross my mind: one unpleasant and the other pleasant. In the one, the building grows older and dirtier, the walls get decorated with the scribblings of the boys, the rooms are unkempt, and the compound is littered with paper, and weeds are growing in peaceful security. The other vision is of a building which remains bright and clean, of walls free from the scriptory efforts of pupils bent on immortality, of a compound free from the taint of litter, of a well-designed and well-kept garden which sets off the attractiveness of the building. Which of my visions will be realised depends entirely on what I do not hesitate to call the civic consciousness of the staff and the pupils of the school. For, I believe that interest in, and care for, public buildings and public property generally are the signal hall-marks of an active civic spirit. May I, also, add that I should like the compound not to be desecrated by insanitary habits on the part of the students? For this purpose, it is necessary not only that latrines should be provided but also that they should be used satisfactorily. You all know what is meant by a base line from which heights are measured. I look

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upon clean and sanitary latrines as the base line in a community from which social, nay, even intellectual, heights must be measured. I feel no compunction, therefore, in enjoining upon the Headmaster the duty of looking to the condition and proper use of the latrines of the school.

I shall not, on the present occasion, enlarge on the national importance of secondary education or upon the urgent need for its reform, which is forming the subject of so much interesting and informative discussion at the present time. Whatever may be the new forms that secondary education may take—and there is no doubt that it is bound to depart radically from the present uniform pattern with its University motive—its essential aim should always be to illumine the minds of the pupils, and make them a power for good in the land. It is tragic when High School education concentrates on preparation for the University instead of preparation for life.

Importance
of
secondary
education.

If it is true, as we all know it to be, that the education of your pupils is by no means confined to the class-room or to the instruction they receive at the hands of the teachers, whether inside or outside the class-room, it is equally true that the obligation of the staff to society is, by no means, confined to the instruction of their pupils. It is also their function to serve as lamps of knowledge and wisdom at which other people may kindle their individual lights, and to serve as local centres of mental and moral energy to stimulate in those around them a love of culture and a spirit of service. Just as it will be the task of the officers in charge of the electric installation to extend the field of their service over wider areas to new customers, similarly it is a duty enjoined upon

The
teachers'
larger rôle.

Speech on the occasion of the opening of the Massey Hall at the Y. M. C. A. Physical Culture Institute, Madras.

It is only necessary to look around us with open eyes and contemplate the low level of physical development and health in our people to see how vital such a movement as that which this building represents is to the well-being of India. Our realisation of this is increased when we remember that the death-rate of India is among the largest in the world's records, and the average length of life among the smallest.

The extreme importance of physical culture is hackneyed in our theory and all but ignored in our practice. And our practice, when stimulated, tends to rush along the wrong path. I commend to other institutions the common sense of this one in its cult of the perfected normal. The physical aim of physical culture ought to be simply the body's health and efficiency, and it is high time that the public condemned as monstrosities those whose craze is abnormal development of some kind or other. To be able to lift enormous weights is not really virtuous, even physically. The ability to stop motor cars or endure all sorts of sub-human jumpings and pommelings is not enviable or a good example. We ought to expel the showman element entirely from our physical culture ideas, because they give wrong aims to our boys. Not trick-performers but sound men are turned out by this College. There is no wastage of effort or time. Every man turned out is both an example and a trained preceptor of health, energy and endurance—the three great physical lacks of the country.

Again, a considerable part of the curriculum, on this purely physical side, is concerned with health from other points of view than that of mere exercise. All that hygiene in its widest sense can mean—diet, fresh air, sanitation, control of disease—is so dealt with here that

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any one of the hundreds of men who go out of this College is likely to find himself, in any health emergency, equal to the situation. But it is the steady, penetrating work of these men that will prove the value of this training. Each man will be a missionary of wholesome living and of village transformation. Surely, he cannot fail to be so. Every privilege is a responsibility. Every graduate is a debtor—in Saint Paul's sense—to the poor and illiterate. But how great is the responsibility to his countrymen, to his neighbours, of each one of the comparatively few that can come here to obtain knowledge, the broad-casting of which is precisely India's great need at the present time. It is noteworthy that even during the training, village projects in health and sanitation and social customs are assigned to the students for practical working out. I am sure they all realise that the village project is an important part of their duty for all the remainder of their lives—even those of them whose homes and official work will lie in the towns.

The number of graduates admitted annually to this College is severely limited by lack of accommodation. Yet, it is likely that a considerable proportion of the comparatively few men turned out remain, at least for a considerable time, unemployed. If this is so, it is tragic. Generosity, sacrifice, labour, have combined here to produce something which, if accepted and used, will, to a considerable extent, be the salvation of our country. I wonder whether the country is prepared to allow these men, any of them, to slip away into the ordinary ruck of employment or unemployment, denying them the task and opportunity for which they have been equipped. This is a practical problem to be faced by all our education authorities. Few of them, at present, are free

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from intense financial anxieties. The appointment of graduate physical directors in their schools and colleges is naturally regarded, by many of them, as merely a delightful dream. But could it be realised that this dream is of more urgent and practical importance than almost anything else? The point of view would alter and one of the world's most salutary revolutions would begin. I believe that it is necessary for us all—for all who are concerned with educational planning and practice—to make a violent and difficult change in our purposes. It will need all the courage and enterprise we can command. I mean that we must deliberately resolve that henceforward we will not be content with a purely intellectual education.

I believe in the idea that our educational system is badly in need of broadening into a far more complete preparation at once for citizenship and for the full relishing of the individual life. One thing that is undoubtedly required, and that must be given in direct fashion, as at present it is not given, is instruction in citizenship itself—partly in the duties of citizenship, and partly in those various practical affairs with which any man who is to be efficient in the special relation of citizenship must have some acquaintance. It is my belief that in India, where the ideas of civic responsibility are not absorbed from the atmosphere, as in Western countries they are, every school-boy must receive a deliberate training in citizenship. By the same token, every school-girl should have a thorough businesslike training in what is called domestic science—a training specifically adapted to Indian needs; not the sort of training that now causes parents to lament, "There is nothing here that is of use in *our* homes." And these

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citizenship and domestic-science courses are to be examination subjects, the neglect of which stops promotion. I will not hear of difficulties, such as the over-crowding of the curriculum. Something else has to be left out or cut down, because of the paramountcy of this practical need. The matter has to be discussed as regards universities also, but my present point relates to the schools. Everyone, I think, agrees that school reformation is needed in the direction of making school education in itself a satisfactory preparation for life, the idea of preparation for a university becoming secondary, not dominant as it is to-day. And if our schools are to send boys and girls straight out to the obligations of the world properly fitted for these, it is impossible to ignore any longer the necessity of public fitness for the boy and home expertness for the girl. In a Western country, they can acquire this out of school: here, for the great majority, the school is the only hope. There is a kind of theoretic recognition of this everywhere, but it is time for action now.

There is another lack which to me, personally, appeals for remedy even more strongly. That is the almost complete lack, both in school and in college, of æsthetic training and opportunity. This matter is closely related to our ideals of *physical* training. Here the Greeks are our greatest of exemplars. The Greek ideas of soundness of body meant also, and essentially, beauty of body. There is nothing more striking than the exquisite beauty of the human form as represented in the classical sculptures. I believe very strongly that physical culture should also be æsthetical culture—its postures seeking the ideal of sculptural beauty, its movements being visible music. But this cult of beauty should, of course,

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go far beyond the sphere of physical training, and I think that a great weakness in our Indian educational system is the almost entire absence of the æsthetic element. The beauty that can be *seen*, for example, is as full of joy and inspiration as that which appeals to the ear or directly to the inward sense, and it has the advantage of an all but universal appeal. But do we take any pains to secure that our young people shall have beauty to look upon each day, so that the two elements of visible beauty, richness and order, may enter into their being, with promise of lifelong happiness? How many schools in India are set in beautiful surroundings? On the other hand, are all our present school compounds so intractable in hideousness that a little effort will not bring a touch of freshness and charm into them, even if it be only by the making of a well-tended little garden? I wonder whether much is done, in school or college, to foster the growth of that love of nature which may be an instinct, indeed, but certainly needs nurture. And when poetry is ready to provide that nurture, I am afraid the shade of the examination enters and exerts its necromantic power to petrify the loveliest verse. And then there are the human arts—the instinct to respond to them and even to share their creative zest, but where in school or university, is there the opportunity for this? It does seem wrong that, in general, music, painting and sculpture are outside the student's sphere. Literature is within it; but in the main it is foreign literature, and the eager young Indian budding poet stutters rather than lisps in numbers because he writes a foreign tongue. I think that there should be that in our educational curriculum which, on the one hand, will give the naturally gifted artist-pupil his first impulse to creation, and,

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Y. M. C. A. Physical Culture Institute, Madras:*

on the other hand, will help the ordinary, quite average boy or girl to become actually creative up to the limits of their powers. There is, literally, not one that cannot, if given the chance, make some beauty. And there comes the teacher's opportunity of bringing the emotions into play, with wise stimulus and guiding. It is the emotions that are the driving forces of life, and I believe the present ill-predicament of humanity is due less to wrong thinking than to distorted and undisciplined feeling.

It has occurred to me to speak to-day of these matters, which, to a hasty view, might seem at the opposite pole from physical training in the educational sphere, because in this College physical training is so conceived as to fit into, and demand, such a changed scheme as I have suggested. In framing the special curriculum here, the founders have been dominated by a very definite idea of the function of education in general. Here is a typical sentence from the Prospectus: "The aim should be to make possible for individuals and groups full opportunity for self-expression and self-development by providing stimulating situations out of which will arise experience abundant in physical, mental, social and moral values." All that I have said is really based on this—self-expression and self-development. That is, self-development *through* self-expression. It is the cardinal doctrine of education. Physical development through exercise made vital by interest and desire. Development of mind and spirit not by taking but by giving, by self-utterance, by the eager exercise, in worthy ways, of those powers of making and discovering which now rust unused, wasted, troubling the young spirits with dimly felt unfulfilment—atrophied at last and lost for ever.

*Speech at the opening of the New Dispensary
at Anandapuram.*

Towards the inevitable reconstruction of our educational scheme, this College is making a unique contribution. At every point where the physical life touches the personal, the civic and the national life, our debt to it is felt increasingly year by year. Let us hope that from every part of India there will come, in increasing measure, that sole repayment which these generous givers seek—the acceptance of the idea that has inspired them and prompt and practical co-operation with their labours.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW
DISPENSARY AT ANANDAPURAM.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in the course of his tour in Shimoga District, performed the opening ceremony of the new dispensary building at Anandapuram, which is the gift of Messrs. A. Narasimha Iyengar and A. Ramakrishna Iyengar. Accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. T. V. A. Isvaran) Sir Mirza arrived there on the morning of the 26th February, 1934, and in declaring the building open, made the following speech :—]

6TH FEB.
1934.

Gentlemen,—I thank you for your warm welcome and the sincere good-will which breathes through your address. I am glad to be with you to-day, for the privilege of meeting friends, in the beautiful setting of our Malnad, is not one which comes often in the pre-occupations of a crowded official life. I value it the more for the insight it affords of life in the interior under conditions somewhat different from those of the rest of the State. I feel strongly that amelioration, to be real, must comprise in its scope all parts of the State;

*Speech at the opening of the New Dispensary
at Anandapuram.*

and none can doubt that the welfare of the Malnad will always be a matter of earnest solicitude to the Government.

I fully share your hope that the railway will bring new life and prosperity to your picturesque village. I do most sincerely wish that its name, "Anandapuram," of which you have given the interesting origin, will be more than fulfilled in the happiness of its children in the future.

The improvement of your communications with Shikarpur on the one side and Hosanagar on the other, is a corollary to your being on the main railway line which opens out the Shimoga Malnad and will receive the attention its importance deserves. The establishment of a Sub-Taluk is, however, a proposal which can only be supported on an absolute administrative necessity, such as, I am afraid, does not exist at present.

Your request for a bore-well is on an altogether different footing. That prime necessity of life—pure drinking water—should, I strongly feel, be provided in every village, for without it no human being can be healthy. Many villages in the Malnad are sadly in need of this vital necessity. Your request is, therefore, one which has my entire sympathy, and I will do my best to secure a satisfactory supply of drinking water to your village.

You refer to the hard predicament in which landholders are placed by the present state of agricultural prices. I agree that they stand in need of some relief; and I hope you will also agree that there are very obvious limitations to the practical extent of such relief. I can only say this, that we shall do all that is possible to afford it to them.

*Speech on the occasion of the opening of the
Town Hall at Sorab.*

Coming now to the immediate occasion of our being here to-day, I am sincerely glad that the hospital is being appreciated as meeting a public need ; and I am even more glad that it has furnished the occasion for the munificent gift of a building to the public by Messrs. A. Narasimha Iyengar and A. Ramakrishna Iyengar.

I congratulate the brothers on the form their public spirit and filial reverence have taken ; for surely, there can be no more appropriate memorial to maternal love than an institution dedicated to the relief of human suffering. And I thank them most cordially on behalf of both the Government and the public for their generosity.

I have great pleasure in declaring this building open. May the institution it houses conduce by its ministrations to the health and happiness of the village which the donors love so well !

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING
OF THE TOWN HALL AT SORAB.

[During his visit to Sorab on the 26th February, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of the Town Hall. In doing so, he made a speech in Kannada, which was in the following terms :—]

26TH
FEB.
1934.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be in the midst of the citizens of Sorab Town once again ; to renew his acquaintance with many of those whom he had met there on the occasion of his last visit seven years ago and to take part in the

*Speech on the occasion of the opening of the
Town Hall at Sorab.*

pleasant function that evening. He thanked them cordially for the generous references made to him in their address.

It was necessary and desirable, he continued, that every town should possess a Town Hall. It would be an ornament to the town itself, but there was little use in possessing a building and keeping it under lock and key. It should be open to use in a variety of ways for the benefit and advancement of the community. It was only then that a Town Hall would have fulfilled its purpose. Civilization was like a tree which required to be tended with care. The first requisite for its growth was the diffusion of knowledge. The people of every town should use their Town Hall as a means of increasing popular enlightenment in many ways. Lectures by learned pandits could be given there on literary and scientific subjects; music parties arranged for popular enjoyment; Harikathas, dramas and cinema shows could be got up occasionally with a view to guiding and improving the public taste in such matters.

That was not all. The Town Hall, said the Dewan, might usefully be enclosed by a neat garden to which the townfolk could resort and enjoy their evenings. Such gardens might be laid out wherever possible, but what was quite essential was that both the Town Hall and the garden around it should be kept in an absolutely neat and tidy condition.

Sir Mirza congratulated the people of the town on their effort to possess a Town Hall which was, no doubt, an important amenity of civic life. He expressed the hope that the example of the people of Sorab Town would be more widely followed by those of other towns in supplying their own essential wants.

*Reply to the Address presented by the Sagar Municipal Council
on the occasion of the opening of the Town Hall.*

The Dewan next referred to the requests made in the address and said that rather than making a formal reply to them, he proposed to discuss them with the people presently, as that, he believed, would conduce to a more satisfactory disposal of those questions. There was, however, one request in their address, said the Dewan, to which he felt he must make a special reference in the course of his remarks, for it afforded him very great pleasure. He referred to the request made by them for some help for the local mosque. He was so pleased not because he happened to be a Muslim and it was a Muslim institution that they were desirous of helping. His pleasure was due entirely to the fact that as an Indian and a cosmopolitan, so far as religions were concerned, it rejoiced his heart whenever he saw people trying to do a good turn to others, more so in regard to religious institutions. It was so human and so natural to think of oneself first, not to bother about others. There was more merit in helping others than in helping one's own people. Sir Mirza hoped that that spirit of broad-minded fellowship would ever inspire all their actions and would become, in an ever increasing measure, a feature of the public and private life of the State. Therein lay the salvation of Mysore.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
SAGAR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ON THE OCCA-
SION OF THE OPENING OF THE TOWN HALL.

[In the course of his tour in Shimoga District, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Sagar on the evening of the 27th February, 1934, when he performed the opening ceremony of the Town Hall. He was presented with an address of

*Reply to the Address presented by the Sagar Municipal Council
on the occasion of the opening of the Town Hall.*

welcome by the Town Municipal Council, Sagar, on the occasion. In acknowledging it, he returned the following reply :—]

Gentlemen,—I am very thankful to you for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me and for the appreciative terms in which you have spoken of my services, in your behalf, at the Round Table Conferences. 27TH FEB. 1934.

I am delighted to be in your midst again. It cheers my heart to see all around me evidences of the progress you have been able to achieve during the past five or six years. I take such improvement to be the expression of a wise and vigorous civic consciousness.

When I was here last, you felt strongly the need for a High School. You have not only been able to realise this wish ; you have also been able to provide for your school a suitable building. Sagar owes this largely to the munificence of her esteemed citizens, the members of the Rattihalli family. I take this opportunity to thank them on your behalf, and also the other public-spirited gentlemen, who by handing over the vacant sites adjoining the school have rendered future expansion possible.

I am happy to find that the Municipal Council have been zealous also in promoting the general welfare of the citizens. A handsome building has been constructed to serve the purposes of a Town Hall ; sanitation and town improvements have received appropriate attention ; the system of lighting has been reorganised and placed on a more satisfactory basis ; and efforts have been made to cultivate the æsthetic sense of the citizens by gradually beautifying the town. Such achievements, and such aims even more than achievements, bespeak a mutuality of trust and response between the town and its

*Reply to the Address presented by the Sagar Municipal Council
on the occasion of the opening of the Town Hall.*

Municipal Council; and in this mutuality, which is the very soul of civic service, I read the promise of greater things to come. And you will readily admit that, creditable as your record of the past few years has been, much yet remains to be done. With towns, as with individuals, the stage of growth is a period of emerging and increasing wants; and I should have been surprised if each step forward did not disclose to you the scope for further progress. I, therefore, take your statement of requirements as an index of the keenness with which you have entered into the spirit of the work before you.

While the developments mentioned by you are all desirable, they are not all of equal urgency, and some involve considerations of a complex nature and require examination from an administrative point of view. It is not possible, and you do not expect me, I am sure, to make a pronouncement on your representations here, and now; but believe me they will receive careful and sympathetic attention. You may always count on my good wishes, and my active and whole-hearted co-operation in all measures that you may undertake for the general welfare and happiness of the citizens. I trust that the zeal and the enthusiasm which have inspired you will never be allowed to flag, and that you will persevere in the path of progress on which you have so resolutely started.

I shall now proceed to perform the pleasant function of declaring this Town Hall open. In doing so, I fervently hope that this building will not only house the Municipal Offices, but that it will be the centre from which you and the other leaders will, by precept and example, develop that civic consciousness which is the life of all local self-government.

Speech at the opening of the Tirupaliah Choultry at Shimoga.

I thank you once again for your warm welcome, and will gladly perform the pleasing duty of conveying to His Highness, our beloved Maharaja, the sentiments of profound loyalty and gratitude so well expressed towards him in your address.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE TIRUPALIAH
CHOULTRY AT SHIMOGA.

[In the course of his visit to Shimoga in the last week of February, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was requested to open the new choultry built by Mr. M. Tirupaliah. In acceding to the request, he made a speech in Kannada, which was as follows:—]

Sir Mirza Ismail said that he was grateful to 28TH FEB.
Mr. Tirupaliah for the address and for the kind sentiments 1934.
expressed therein about him. It gave him great pleasure to take part in the opening ceremony of the new choultry.

It was necessary, and, indeed, fitting that men of means should come forward to devote a portion of their wealth to objects such as these. Such use of wealth was indeed praiseworthy. They should rejoice in the opportunity which Providence had given them of serving their fellow-men. What greater happiness could wealthy men desire than that which would come of employing their resources for the good of their less fortunate brethren? It was not enough, said Sir Mirza, just to construct buildings and leave them alone. What was even more important was that they should be rendered perpetual. It was then only that the purpose inspiring such benevolent acts could be realised in full measure. It was common experience that many of the temples and similar public institutions in the country had been allowed to

Speech at the opening of the Tirupaliah Choultry at Shimoga.

deteriorate. That was due, principally, to the fact that the first flush of enthusiasm so markedly evinced by the donors in the provision of structures had subsequently flagged, and eventually vanished without necessary provision being made for their future maintenance. It was obvious that no lasting benefit could accrue from short-sighted charity of that kind. It should, therefore, be regarded as an essential duty of the donors to ensure that their benefactions endured for all time and not disappeared with their disappearance from the world. If they failed to take this precaution, it was not likely that those who came after them would do so.

Considered from both these points of view, Mr. Tirupaliah's grandfather's action was really worthy of praise. He built the temple of Sri Anjaneyaswamy. He also built a choultry. That was not all. He not only managed those institutions himself during his life-time, but also made adequate provision for their future maintenance by an endowment of Rs 27,000.

To Mr. Tirupaliah and his father would go the credit of having managed these institutions satisfactorily since the death of the donor. Mr. Tirupaliah had erected a new structure in place of the old choultry, and the Dewan felicitated him on his enthusiasm and public spirit.

Sir Mirza expressed the hope that the new choultry would fulfil its purpose in ample measure. He also wished the people of Shimoga town increasing prosperity and happiness.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE MALUR WATERWORKS.

[On the evening of the 15th March, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail paid a visit to Malur for the purpose of declaring the Waterworks open and also turning on the electric lights in the town. He was presented with an address by the Municipal Council on the occasion, to which he made a reply in Kannada in the following terms :—]

Sir Mirza Ismail expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be able to pay another visit to Malur Town that evening and to take part in two functions, which made a close appeal to him, *viz.*, the provision of a pure water-supply and of electric lights to the town. 15TH MAR. 1934.

Only the previous evening at another place (Dodballapur) he had stressed the value to the people of an improved water-supply. The lack of a pure water-supply was a common grievance of many of the villages in the State. The dangers attending a defective system of water-supply were apparent to all and it was, therefore, of the highest importance that schemes designed to provide this prime necessity of life should go forward with enthusiasm and vigour. For their part, Government were trying to do all they could to supply this want. During recent years, many towns and villages had been provided with an adequate supply of pure drinking water. Government would pursue this policy more and more actively and strenuously. But any tangible progress in this direction was conditioned by the zeal, co-operation and help forthcoming from the people themselves.

The advent of electricity in the town, said the Dewan, was also a matter for sincere pride and gratification. That electric lights were an ornament to the town itself, shedding light and dispelling darkness and generally

*Speech at the opening of the Puttathayamma Maternity
Hospital at Yedatore.*

brightening civic life, was well known. The uses of electricity did not, however, end there. It was a potent factor in the development of the town. Power could be used also for starting small industries, for installing lift pumps, for facilitating irrigation, for watering orchards, and so on. It was up to the people of the town to take full advantage of the presence of power in their midst and to put it to the best possible use. Sir Mirza expressed the hope that the citizens would show still more enthusiasm in the future and endeavour jointly to improve their town and thus increase their own happiness and prosperity.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE PUTTATHA-
YAMMA MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT YEDATORE.

[On the 15th April, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to perform the opening ceremony of the Puttathayamma Maternity Hospital at Yedatore. In accepting the invitation, he made the following speech :—]

Gentlemen,—It gives me very great pleasure to visit your new town again and to be with you all this morning. I thank you very warmly for your cordial welcome. I am grateful to Mr. Siddalinga Setty for the address that he has just presented to me, and for the kind references he has made to me personally.

The relief of the sick and suffering has always claimed the earnest attention of His Highness's Government, and I need not tell you how pleased I am, personally, to be able to assist in this direction. It has fallen to me

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*Speech at the opening of the Puttathayamma Maternity
Hospital at Yedatore.*

before now to open or lay the foundation stones of women's hospitals in various parts of the State. On those occasions, I ventured to lay stress on the medical needs of our State and to appeal to men of means to supplement the efforts of Government in the early satisfaction of those needs. The response, I am glad to say, has been most gratifying. Nothing could be more striking than that in recent years many of our more prosperous citizens should have freely come forward to assist in the construction of schools and hospitals and the provision of pure water-supply. Therefore, it is not in any formal sense that I refer to the great pleasure I feel in opening this hospital to-day. I am sincerely glad to take my part in starting on its career an institution that will mean so much to the women and children of this town.

And here, I should like, both on your behalf and that of Government, to congratulate Mr. Siddalinga Setty very warmly on his public spirit and his generous gift to this town which owes a great deal to him. From the very beginning, he has taken the greatest interest in its creation, and has worked most willingly and unceasingly to ensure its growth on sound lines and to make it a town of which its inhabitants may well be proud. I hope that he may live, in health and happiness, to see all his dreams about his town realised in ample measure!

I now declare the Puttathayamma Maternity Hospital open.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF
THE APPAJIAH GIRLS' SCHOOL AT YEDATORE.

[During his visit to Yedatore on the 15th April, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, performed another public function, *viz.*, the opening of the Appajiah Girls' School. In doing so, he made a short speech in Kannada, which was as follows :—]

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Sir Mirza M. Ismail said that he was very glad to have been asked to take part in the pleasant function that morning, for it afforded him an opportunity of expressing once again his sincere sympathy and interest in the problem of women's education. It was a great pleasure to him to be able to assist, in whatever manner, their progress and interests.

The address which had just been read, the Dewan continued, showed how much the school owed to the generosity of the late Mr. Appajiah and his brother, Mr. Lingappa. Mr. Lingappa had given a touching account of the origin of this act of philanthropy, one of the many public benefactions of his brother, and the Dewan felt sure that the people of Yedatore felt grateful for the devotion and public spirit of the late Mr. Appajiah whose desire to provide a Girls' School for the town had, happily, attained its fulfilment that morning. The grateful thanks of the public were also due to Mr. Lingappa who had carried out his brother's cherished wish. The school building would, the Dewan hoped, long preserve the memory of the late Mr. Appajiah and the service which his brother had rendered to the people of Yedatore Town.

With the keen interest that was being taken in these days in the advancement of women's education in the State, the Dewan said that the need for more girls' schools would steadily increase. Indeed, he thought it

Indian Constitutional Reforms.

was a most encouraging feature of the situation that the more well-to-do among the people should so readily come forward to provide such schools and thereby help the cause of education. It showed also that the people were not content to sit still but were anxious to play their own part in the general advancement of the State. It was well to foster and encourage such a spirit among the people, for a great impetus towards educational advance might confidently be expected to result from such hearty and enlightened public co-operation.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.STATEMENT TO THE "TIMES" OF LONDON CONTAINING A
MESSAGE OF INDIAN GOODWILL.

[The publication of His Majesty's Government's proposals for Indian Constitutional Reform, commonly known as the White Paper Scheme, on the 15th March, 1933 was followed by the setting up of the Joint Select Committee "to consider the future Government of India, and in particular, to examine and report on the proposals." In the interval between the constitution of the Committee and the publication of their Report in November, 1934, the White Paper Scheme naturally elicited a most careful and critical examination both in England and India from many points of view. Appreciation and criticism of the scheme were expressed in the Press and elsewhere, and public anxiety in India became very keen as the date for the publication of the Joint Committee's Report drew near. And in England a campaign was started by some interested politicians and newspapers that the Reforms Scheme was acceptable to no party or interest in India. At this juncture, Sir Mirza M. Ismail wrote the following letter to the "Times" of London:—]

It is clear from the letters I receive from English 20TH
friends in England, and from the English papers, that APRIL
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the idea is gaining ground that the adoption of the White Paper will be welcomed by no party or interest in India, but will merely inaugurate an era of dissatisfaction and unrest. Thus arises an apprehension that by this policy the bond between England and India, instead of being made more secure, will be strained, perhaps even to breaking point.

On this matter, if you will permit me, I feel that I can give a reassurance based on my connexion with these discussions from the beginning and on knowledge of present feeling in India. Was it ever conceived in the laborious planning of the White Paper, with a view to the just reconciling of innumerable interests, that this give-and-take could fully satisfy any one of them? To press its special desires is policy for any party, and, of course, is essential to the retention of party support. It need not by any means imply an intention of practical disloyalty to the scheme; and I am convinced that those leaders in India whose partial opposition to the scheme has been felt in England to be rather disconcerting will not fail to co-operate in its working. The English public cannot easily realize the subtlety of a public man's position in India. They must not think that there is anything but goodwill, except of course among extremists.

As for the central idea of the White Paper, namely, an all-India Federation, no one with any practical experience of the position of the States under the present Constitution can seriously suggest that their interests are quite safe either politically or economically. Their position has to be strengthened and safeguarded, and unless this is done, they will count less and less in the new India that is fast arising.

The necessity of safeguards, now and for a considerable period, is merely a matter of logic to those who do not

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shut their eyes to facts. Moderate criticism does not signify hostility to the safeguards, but a desire to minimize them and to secure the maximum of power and independence for British India. These critics do understand the situation and its needs, and so it will be found. I represent an Indian State, and to the States the safeguards are necessary to prevent such encroachment on their essential powers as obviously requires prevention, and which would be unfortunate not only for them but for the whole of this by no means democratically-tempered India. This point of view is bound to be recognized by statesmen of all non-extremist parties.

I trust, therefore, that the British Government will not allow itself to be deflected from the main line of that policy, essentially generous and just, which has been emphasized in many an undertaking. They may well proceed in a spirit of optimism and of confidence in the good will of India.

SPEECH AT THE KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAT,
BANGALORE.

[The Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore—an institution devoted to the promotion of the study and development of Kannada—organized a vacation course of lectures and a Book Exhibition in the early part of May, 1934.

At the request of the Parishat, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, inaugurated these functions on the morning of the 6th May, 1934 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of members of the Parishat, principal officers of Government and the general public. Sir Mirza, addressing the gathering, said :—]

Mr. Gundappa, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I esteem it a 6TH MAY great pleasure to associate myself with the activities 1934.

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which the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat is inaugurating this morning. These activities are designed, each in a different way, to bring home to our minds both the progress that has so far been achieved and the progress that it is possible to achieve in the future in the development of the Kannada language. It was a very happy idea of the Parishat to organise these interesting functions, and I hope that it will be possible for it to repeat them periodically. The renaissance of the vernacular literatures and the awakening of public interest in them in all parts of India, has been one of the most significant phenomena of our time. I am sure that, as time goes on, the interest of the public of Mysore in the development of their chief spoken language and its literature will grow and react beneficially in all departments of the country's life.

A country's language is, in a very real sense, its true history. Its very words and their distinctive usage are the record of its search for contacts with the universal reality of which it is a part. Its literature is the nation's autobiography. I believe that the study of the Kannada literature of the past will bring to light much that is obscure in the history of the great ages of India's culture; for we must not forget that we of the Kannada country are the descendants of the immortal, though anonymous, geniuses who created the unforgettable glories of Belur and Halebid, and the artistic and literary triumphs of later ages. The spirit of these achievements is incarnate in the Kannada language and makes it the natural and only true vehicle of the creative expression in poetry or prose of those to whom it is their mother-tongue.

The Karnataka Sahitya Parishat was started nineteen years ago for the purpose of promoting the study of the Kannada language and the enrichment of its literature;

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and, during all these years, it has enjoyed, as I am sure it will continue to enjoy, the munificent patronage of His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja. You are all, I doubt not, aware of the keen interest which Their Highnesses have taken in the progress of the language which is theirs as well as their subjects'. It is only natural that the whole Karnataka country should look up to His Highness the Maharaja as the embodiment of its history and as the chief protector of its literary and cultural interests. It should be no small satisfaction to those working here that their labours are being watched with the eye of kindly approval by their Sovereign.

The Executive Committee of the Parishat have acted appropriately, it seems to me, in taking advantage of this occasion to instal the portraits of three of its benefactors, which it has received as gifts. The late *Rajasevadhurina* Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya and *Rajasabhabhushana* Mr. Karpur Srinivasa Rao were great lovers of Kannada and each of them contributed freely and enthusiastically to the establishment of the Parishat. This institution owes much to them, and all of us are grateful, I am sure, to the donors for adorning this hall with their portraits, which, I have no doubt, will serve as a source of encouragement to those who are engaged in the work of this institution.

There was urgent need for an institution like the Parishat taking up work of the kind we are here met to inaugurate. During recent years education in our country has been taking on a new phase. It is becoming more and more related to the practical needs of national and international life. The books used in schools are no longer mere compilations of passages selected from

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classical and mediæval authors. The school curricula of to-day are including more and more information on modern science and modern thought. Civics, Sociology and Economics on one side, and Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology on the other, figure in the educational syllabus now quite as prominently as Poetry, Drama and Fiction. If the new text-books thus planned are to be satisfactorily taught by the school-master, it is essential that he, in his turn, should be a diligent student of the latest advances in both scientific knowledge and humanistic thought. We have been informed that the course of lectures which is to open to-day is specially intended to give schoolmasters an opportunity of acquiring the wide background of knowledge so essential to a satisfactory handling of the modern text-book. I see that the lecturers selected are all gentlemen of high standing and reputation in their respective branches of knowledge. I am sure those who attend the lectures will profit greatly from them. Not only the teachers, but the general public also will, I am certain, be benefited by these discourses. They are calculated to present, though, of course, not exhaustively, the modern point of view and to help in modernising our outlook upon the world at large and our place in it. In attempting this, however, I am glad to recognize that the importance of the old has not been forgotten. The great literary and philosophical heritage of India has come in for its share of attention, side by side with the disquieting world problems of our day. The whole lecture-scheme is an attempt at modernising and internationalizing the mind without neglecting the ancient and the national. I have no doubt the public will appreciate the service which the Parishat is thus rendering and ask for it in larger and larger measure as the years go by.

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The Book Exhibition is meant to be an occasion for literary stock-taking. We shall presently see, in the adjacent hall, a collection of some 3,000 volumes representing the literary output of the Kannāda country since the beginning of the present century. This record, which roughly works out to a hundred books a year, is by no means an insignificant one. Particularly, since the establishment of the Parishat, the output has grown from year to year and the growth is remarkable not merely from the point of view of the number of books, but also from that of the variety of their contents and attractiveness of their form. I think the Parishat may well claim credit for having stimulated this literary activity in the land. I see that the output under the head of Poetry and Short Stories is somewhat more impressive than under the head of Natural and Social Sciences. I should be happy—and I am sure there are many others who would feel similarly—to see a larger growth in the department of the sciences. Life in our country has too long stood gazing at the cloudland of scholastic thought and ethereal fancy, unrelated to the facts of life and the forces in operation around us. It seems to me that it is not enough for the literature of a country to content itself with gratifying the emotions and titillating the argumentative faculty of man. For the beautifying of life, we need stimulus to action no less than aids to contemplation. Literature should not only stir the heart, but also clarify the understanding and strengthen the will. If literature is to be a dynamic power, it should embrace not only the dreams of the poets and the transcripts of the novelists, but also the more concrete achievements of the scientist and the social reformer. We need knowledge as well as inspiration.

Speech at the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.

I have no doubt that the survey now attempted by the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat will be fruitful in pointing out the directions in which literary effort should proceed. The Exhibition will also, I am sure, help the public to realise how the language has been taking on a new form in recent years, enriched with sustenance gathered from many sources and adapted to express the moral and intellectual experiences of a rising people.

I have mentioned the matter of the attractiveness of book publication : and I should like to lay stress on this. Just as many a fine picture is spoiled by bad framing, so is many a good book spoiled by bad printing, bad paper, or bad binding—and sometimes by all three together. This is, I believe, a matter on which we Indians have to become sensitive. It is no use arguing that the soul of a book is all that counts. Our approach to the soul of a book may be—indeed, I think, ought to be—prejudiced unfavourably by an ugly or unsuitable body. There should be complete conformity of the outer and inner aspects of a book. If its contents are austere, its outer presentation should express austerity. A book on art should be artistically produced. But whether a book expresses the illumination of the soul, or the beauty of creation through humanity and nature, or truth as apprehended by philosophy or science, it should never descend to slovenliness or ugliness in external appearance.

I stress this matter because it has bearings on other aspects of a nation's life besides its book-shelves. Insensitiveness to outer appearance is the sign of an inner dullness to beauty and order, and this inner dullness is bound to show itself in many ways—as it does, for example, in untidiness or artistic poverty in the home, or in the oblivion of worshippers to the incongruity of insanitary and unclean approaches to their places of

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worship. On the other hand, the attainment of a constant desire for beauty and order will not only show itself in the objects, including books, with which one surrounds oneself, in the effort to make an outer world in harmony with our inner world, but will show itself in personal appearance and address, and in the conducting of professional business and public life, the latter being a very important consideration at the present juncture in the development of the organized life of India.

The highest value of the lectures and the Exhibition lies in the proof which they both furnish of the fitness of Kannada to become the medium of communication on all subjects of interest to the modern world. For purposes of high philosophy, Sanskrit, and for modern science and business, English, have till now been regarded as the best means of expression in this country. This week in Bangalore will, I am sure, prove to the Kannada public that their language, too, is quite capable of being adapted to modern intellectual intercourse.

I am not suggesting that either English on the one hand or Sanskrit and other classical languages on the other, should be banished. Their importance is great and undeniable; and is bound to remain so for as long a time as we need concern ourselves about. English has become the *lingua franca*, so to say, of not only India but of, perhaps, the largest area of the world; and neither on the national nor on the international plane of intercourse can we afford to dispense with the use of this most useful and powerful instrument. It is one of the great unifying and nationalising forces in India to-day, indispensable for her national life and growth. I trust, therefore, that it will receive special attention in our University. But we have, at the same time, to think of the clamant needs of our masses. We have to think

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of the easiest and the speediest way of educating and equipping them for life.

No country can afford to neglect its own language. Only those who keep intact the bond of unity with their own people are capable of exercising any sound influence amongst them. Let our pupils, then, not neglect their vernacular. It is desirable that they should, as far as possible, learn through the medium of their own vernacular. They will not only show more capacity to assimilate their new knowledge; they will pass it on. Still standing shoulder to shoulder with their own people and seeing through their eyes, they will at the same time see more and see further.

The true aim of education should always be to cultivate in the individuals a feeling of love towards their tribe, but never to draw them away from the national, body.

In conclusion, I should like to appeal to the public for liberal support for the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat. The Parishat was started partly with initiative supplied by Government. For its existence even to-day, it has to depend to a very large extent upon Government grants. Government will, no doubt, be very glad to help forward an institution of this kind. But the public, too, should be appreciative and helpful. They should not act as though they had no need to concern themselves with a movement of such potentiality for good. In any case, the help given by Government is bound to be limited and can never be adequate for the requirements of a growing institution. I am sure the Parishat has, by its activities, proved that it deserves well of the country. It has set before itself a large programme of educational and cultural activities and needs all the help that the country can give it. I look forward to a rapid rise in its

Speech at the laying of the Foundation Stones of the Out-Patient Dispensary and the Maternity Hospital, Shimoga.

membership and in its accumulated funds and heartily wish it every kind of strength and prosperity.

It is particularly pleasing to note that the Parishat is being administered by gentlemen who believe that they are providing "food for the soul" and that it is a patriotic duty to get as many people as possible to accept nourishment. Let us, therefore, heartily wish them all possible success!

I have now great pleasure in declaring the vacation course of lectures and the Book Exhibition open.

SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONES OF THE OUT-PATIENT DISPENSARY AND THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, SHIMOGA.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, who had proceeded to Bombay to take part in a conference of States' representatives, arrived at Shimoga, on his way back to Bangalore, on the 26th May, 1934 for the purpose of performing the ceremony of laying the foundation stones of "Sreemati Bhoopalam Subhadramma Maternity Hospital" and "Channagiri Ramanna Setty Rangappa Setty Out-patient Dispensary," which are the gifts of Mr. Bhoopalam Rukmiah Setty and Messrs. Seenappa Setty and Govindaswami Setty, leading merchants of Shimoga Town.

In declaring the stones truly laid, Sir Mirza made a joint reply in Kannada to the addresses presented to him by the donors.

The reply was as follows :—]

Sir Mirza Ismail said that it gave him very great pleasure to be in the midst of the people of Shimoga MAY once again, so soon after his last visit, and to take part 1934.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

donors had earned the lasting gratitude of the community. What greater reward could they hope for than the sincere regard and gratitude of thousands of their fellow-men who would benefit by their benefactions?

If the public of Shimoga should derive the benefit of these gifts in full measure, they had also a duty to perform by themselves and their town. It was not enough to seek medical aid in times of illness. Ill-health must be prevented in so far as that was humanly possible; and the people should give a little attention to those simple and inexpensive things which tended to ensure healthy conditions from day to day. It was possible for the poor also to make a little effort and lead happy lives.

Finally, the Dewan said that it would be a great public convenience to provide a separate building for a children's hospital at Shimoga which would undoubtedly secure better attention to the treatment of young children. It was certainly worth the while of some generous-minded citizen of this town to supply this much-needed want. Few objects, he imagined, could make a stronger appeal to those who were blessed with wealth. It was his keen desire, Sir Mirza concluded, that the hospital at Shimoga should rank in its importance and equipment next only to the big hospitals of Bangalore and Mysore.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on the 14th June, 1934 and the following days. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. Sir Mirza M.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Ismail, Dewan and President of the Assembly, in opening the proceedings of the session, delivered the following address:—]

Members of the Representative Assembly,—It is my 14TH privilege to extend a warm welcome to Hon'ble Members JUNE now entering on their labours here in the first session of 1934. the newly constituted Assembly and to present to them the Budget for the official year 1934-35.

INTRODUCTORY.

When I welcomed your predecessors, the hand of the economic barometer was pointing to "very stormy" and we were in the full blast of the economic blizzard and busy shortening sail with all speed to enable us to ride the economic storm. And for the rest of the term of that Assembly we were kept busy riding the storm, keeping the head of the Ship of State to the wind, and throwing overboard much valuable cargo in the shape of schemes for improvement which we could not carry any further. I hope that your term is going to be a happier one. We have still to run under shortened sail to continue many reductions in expenditure which we would fain restore, but we have at least got the ship on an even keel, that is to say, we have balanced the budget, and I think we can see some rays of sunshine breaking through the clouded skies.

A great captain of industry, summing up the achievements of one of the largest companies in the world in the year 1933, stated that the year had been one of "moderate but general recovery." And as regards 1934, he used language which, I think, we might well apply to ourselves in Mysore. He said: "Depression and exchange depreciation bring strong competition. In recent years Japan has, for instance, become not only largely self-supporting in many manufactures but also a rapidly

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

expanding factor in export markets. The remedies are to be summed up in the words efficiency, organisation, currency stabilisation, and co-operation."

Of these four sovereign remedies, currency stabilisation is a matter for the Government of India, and will soon be one for the Reserve Bank, where, I hope, it will be dealt with by a body of real experts who will be uninfluenced by any political considerations. Meanwhile, I think there is no doubt that we in Mysore have benefited from the policy which the Government of India have pursued of linking the rupee to sterling and limiting the variations in its value as far as possible. And this leads me to mention a windfall that has come to us in common with other gold-producing countries that have adopted a sterling standard.

Mining Revenue.

The existing agreements with the Kolar Gold Mining Companies expire in the year 1940. At the instance of the representatives of the Companies, the question of the renewal of these agreements after that year was taken up a short while ago and terms for renewal for a further period of thirty years were agreed upon. The Mining Companies were naturally anxious to get a definite assurance well in advance so as to be in a position to regulate their operations, while we wanted better terms of royalty, especially in view of the prevailing high price of gold. I am glad to say that a settlement, which is regarded as satisfactory by both sides, has been arrived at after personal discussion carried on in a spirit of mutual goodwill and accommodation. We have been getting a royalty of 5 per cent on gold produced and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on dividends declared. According to the new terms the State will receive, from the year 1940, in addition to the

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5 per cent royalty on gold produced, a royalty calculated on dividends which will vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 40 per cent as the percentage of dividend increases. In addition to this, we shall receive from 1934 to 1940 a royalty on dividends calculated at two-thirds of the scale fixed for the new lease in lieu of the present fixed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. By this arrangement, the State will participate to an increasing extent in the profits made by the Companies, and that even during the remaining period of the current lease, while the Companies will be enabled to arrange their plans of working with the definite assurance of the renewal of their lease for a further period of thirty years. The extra royalty on dividends payable during the next year, according to the revised terms, is estimated at Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and has been taken into account in the budget.

THE CONVERSION LOAN.

Closely allied to the question of currency is that of borrowing, and here we have been able to secure, not an increase of revenue, but a large decrease in expenditure, by the issue of a conversion loan. This subject was dealt with in Sir M. N. Krishna Rao's speech at the Budget Session of this Assembly last year. In accordance with the proposals then made, a 4 per cent tax-free loan repayable after twenty or thirty years, at the option of the Government, was issued in two instalments in October and December, 1933. The loan was first offered at par only to holders of Savings Bank call deposits and fixed deposits carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum. It was later extended to the holders of all fixed deposits, whether for seven or for five years, and to holders of Mysore State $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds 1938, $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent loan 1940, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan 1941-51, the holders of deposits and securities carrying interest higher than 4 per cent

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

being allowed the difference between the rates of interest of the old and the new securities till the date of maturity. The total subscriptions to the loan amounted to about Rs. 2½ crores, and with this amount and the accumulations of the Sinking Fund at the usual rate of Rs. 18·78 lakhs per annum, Government will be able to pay off the unconverted securities maturing before 1941, which amount to Rs. 380 lakhs, without resort to further public borrowing. After these are discharged, there will remain only two loans, one the 5 per cent loan 1955, amounting to about Rs. 1½ crores, and the other the new 4 per cent loan 1953-63, amounting to Rs. 2½ crores.

The effect of the conversion on the budget will, however, be visible only after 1938, since the benefits of higher rates of interest till the date of maturity have been allowed to the holders of converted securities. The new 4 per cent loan is very popular both within and outside Mysore and is already quoted at a premium of three rupees.

In the recent Imperial Bank of India Amendment Bill, provision has been made for the admission of securities issued by Indian States for purposes of investment by the Bank subject to the sanction of the Governor-General. The Government of India have been asked to issue the necessary notification recognising our securities for this purpose. They have also been asked to have the Indian Trusts Act amended so as to provide for the recognition of our securities as trustee securities, and I hope soon to hear that the disability to which they have been subject in this respect also has been removed.

THE NEW EXCISE DUTIES.

Another windfall which will help us to balance our budget for 1934-35 arises from the action of the Government of India in imposing an excise duty on matches and

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another on factory-produced sugar equal to the amount by which the present revenue duty on imports exceeds the duty which it would be fair to impose if protection were the only reason for imposing it.

The excise duty on matches was, as you are aware, one of the measures of taxation contemplated for the purpose of balancing the budget under the new constitution, and has now been introduced in advance of it. Mysore, with other States, has agreed to recover a corresponding tax on matches manufactured in the State and to pay the proceeds into a common pool along with the proceeds of the British Indian tax, for distribution between British India and the States on the basis of estimated consumption. The Government of India have imposed an excise duty on matches at one to two rupees per gross of boxes or booklets from 1st April, 1934. The Mysore Government have passed emergency legislation for the levy of a similar duty in Mysore, and the papers have been placed before this House. The amount of the duty on matches manufactured in Mysore is estimated at Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum, while our share of the proceeds of the general taxation on the consumption basis will amount to about five lakhs of rupees per annum. During the first year only eight months' receipts are expected to be distributed. A credit of Rs. 3½ lakhs on this account has been taken in the budget.

As regards sugar, in order not to give an amount of protection greater than is required by the industry, the Government of India have imposed an excise duty of Re. 1-5-0 per cwt. on factory-produced sugar with effect from 1st April, 1934. They have invited the States which produce sugar in factories to impose an equal duty for their own benefit on production in their territories, and have provided that sugar exported from States which do

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not levy this excise duty will be liable to levy of an import duty on entering British India. We intend, in response to this invitation, to levy an excise duty on sugar manufactured in Mysore. A revenue of two lakhs is included in the budget on this account.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

I can best illustrate what we are endeavouring to apply the other three remedies recommended by Harry McGowan, namely, efficiency, organisation co-operation, by referring to the work done in the course of the year towards the making of the State self-sufficient in the matter of sugar supplies—a matter in connection with which we owe a debt of gratitude to the former Director of Agriculture, Dr. Leslie G. Coleman.

I think anybody who studies the history of the scheme will find that these qualities are exemplified from the outset, that is to say, from the first discussions of the Committee who were entrusted with the working out of the details connected with the use of the water of Krishnarajasagara, down to the projects we now have on hand for finding a profitable employment for all by-products of the factory.

Those who were responsible for the new scheme of irrigation encountered a serious difficulty, almost before the water was ready to be put on to the land, in the rapid fall of prices of agricultural produce. Fortunately, the Government had already provided in their scheme for the introduction of a new crop that was more profitable than rice in the shape of sugarcane. But it is a very long step from getting people to grow sugarcane to organising the production on a scale suitable for factory use. New varieties had to be produced, new methods of cultivation and irrigation tried out and put into practice, and a satisfactory

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rotation arrived at. Arrangements had to be made to advance money to *raiyats* on reasonable terms and to ensure that they secured reasonable payment for their crop, and it had further to be arranged that the crop came forward to the factory in such quantities on each day that one factory could handle it and was not choked with cane pending a period and stopped for want of it at another. All this is being done in the case of something like 3,000 acres of land that have already been placed under cane. The output of the factory from 15th January to 31st March, 1934 is 3,022 tons of sugar, representing the crushing of 10,448 tons of cane brought from 1,400 acres. There remain 900 acres of cane still to be crushed, and it is anticipated that these will produce another 2,000 to 2,500 tons of sugar. Meanwhile, 2,858 tons of sugar have been grown, 1,668 tons in Mysore and 1,190 tons in neighbouring places in British India, for a total price of Rs. 17,58,280. The holders of the land are now anxious to have more cane, and in order to be able to deal with this, it is proposed to extend the factory so as to increase its crushing capacity to 1,400 tons a day. When the extended factory comes into operation, it will be the largest factory in India and will be capable of producing about 15,000 tons of sugar during the first year and 25,000 tons of sugar per year thereafter.

Again, it is desirable that there should be no avoidable waste in respect of the by-products, and, therefore, it has been decided to utilise the molasses produced in the factory for distillation of alcohol, both potable and industrial, and Government have agreed to the shifting of the Central Distillery from Bangalore to Mandya and to entrust the contract for the manufacture of country spirits to the Mysore Sugar Company for a period of ten years, in the first instance. The Company

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have ordered distillery plant of an up-to-date type and the estimated cost of the plant will come to about Rs. 1,50,000. A remarkable index of the success of all these measures is the fact that before the first year's accounts of the industry are available, the price of the shares has already advanced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-8-0. The Government, who are the largest shareholders, have taken credit in the budget for a sum of 1'20 lakhs of rupees as their share of the first year's dividends.

OTHER PROMISING DEVELOPMENTS.

While I have taken the sugar industry as an outstanding example of an enterprise in which efficiency, organisation and co-operation show a prospect of resulting in a substantial success, I am glad to say that there are other smaller instances in which our endeavours to make the State self-supporting have been by no means unsuccessful. The Soap Factory, which is now well established, has shown a profit in the year of over a lakh. The Serum Institute, which we hardly expected to do more than pay its way, shows a revenue from sales of its products of Rs. 1,30,000 as against a total expenditure of Rs. 90,000. In the matter of making transformers, we have not only succeeded in effecting a very large saving on our previous expenditure, but we already have indications of a greater demand from other parts of India than we are able to supply. Our Porcelain Factory is meeting our demand for insulators and other electrical apparatus, and, at the same time, is turning out quite a number of useful and attractive lines of work in other directions. Our Industrial Laboratory is developing rapidly and has a difficulty in meeting the demand for its products. To turn to quite another department, I have every hope that the efforts of the Chief Commandant

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in producing a proportion of his own remounts at a much lower figure than we have been paying for imported horses will be crowned with success, and that the loss on the working of the Kunigal Horse Breeding Station will be turned to a profit before many years are over.

SOME OLDER ENTERPRISES.

The Electrical Department.—These are, for the most part, new enterprises. To turn to some of the older ones: the Electrical Department is still returning a profit, but not nearly so big in proportion to the outlay as in its earlier years. The reason is twofold. For one thing, much of the plant and machinery which was put down in the early days is now falling due for renewal. But more important than this is the fact that we are trying to raise the standard of living of our people and that one means of doing this is to spread the use of electricity to as many villages as possible. It will be obvious, however, that an enterprise that is applied to purposes of this kind cannot be expected to pay the same dividends as when it is applied to the purpose of meeting a commercial demand.

Silk.—The silk industry continues to be depressed. It has not received at the hands of the Government of India, I am sorry to say, the protection that we thought it was entitled to, though, I am glad to say, they have given the industry some measure of safeguarding and also decided to give a grant for sericultural research. The Silk Factory, too, is now suffering from an accumulation of stock, as the market is overstocked owing to very heavy imports in the first three months of the year, anticipating the Indian Textile Protection (Amendment) Act.

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REVISED ESTIMATES 1933-34.

While framing the budget for 1933-34 in June last, we expected to realise a total revenue of Rs. 343·63 lakhs, and provided for an expenditure of Rs. 362·33 lakhs, including the usual Sinking Fund contribution of Rs. 18·78 lakhs. The revised estimates now framed on the basis of the actuals so far known provide for an improvement of Rs. 74 lakhs under revenue and an increase of Rs. 3·59 lakhs under expenditure, making the final result Rs. 2·85 lakhs worse than the estimate.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1934-35.

I pass on now to the budget of the coming year. I am sure that you will all rejoice, after the depressing spectacle of four years of deficit budgets in succession, in seeing that we have come to a surplus budget at last. Even this, as I have already suggested, is largely a matter of good fortune. I have described the year as one of moderate recovery, but recovery in revenue, I am glad to say, reaches the taxpayer first and only comes to the Government at a later stage. In so far as land revenue is concerned, there are many of the taxpayers who will feel even now that their share of the recovery has yet to arrive. The prices of most agricultural products are still extraordinarily low, and we recognise that many of the *raiyyats* have had difficulty in meeting their revenue demand. Excise, again, offers a remarkable barometer of the condition of the people. When things are going badly with them, consumption falls and auction fees decrease, and when they have money to spare, consumption rises and the auction fees increase. But they go up only after the element of increased consumption is available, and that is the stage which we have yet to

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reach. Stamps, again, depend upon the volume of commercial transactions, which so far are not being carried on in largely increasing numbers. And this is the case with most of the ordinary heads of revenue. It is the windfalls that have saved the situation, more especially the increased realisations from gold and the excise duties on sugar and matches, in relation to which I have already given you the figures. I should like to take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Government of India for the grant of Rs. 1·73 lakhs from the Road Fund Reserve towards the expenditure on the Kabbini Bridge.

But all these receipts together would not have enabled us to balance the budget if we had allowed expenditure to return to the normal. On the expenditure side, I am sure you will agree with me that we owe a special debt of gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja for having been graciously pleased to continue the large contribution of a lakh of rupees a year from his Privy Purse to the general revenues. We are grateful to the other Members of the Royal Family, too, who have continued their contributions to the same end. And I feel that these noble examples will make it easier for the members of the services to endure the continuance of the salary cuts which we have most reluctantly been compelled to impose. As regards other items of expenditure, I have already referred to several instances in which drastic reductions have been made. You will find these throughout the budget, but the most marked of them all is in respect of the grant for the Public Works Department. The programme of capital expenditure which at one time stood as high as Rs. 112·96 lakhs for the year 1921-22, and for 1933-34 at Rs. 35 lakhs, is being cut down in 1934-35 to Rs. 20 lakhs. You will find further details in the Financial Secretary's memorandum.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

THE SUBSIDY.

As a net result, although the budget is balanced, I have no surplus to distribute. I have actually new taxation to announce, although, I believe, that neither the sugar excise duty nor the excise on matches will materially affect any one in the State, and I have had to confess that the small surplus that we have succeeded in securing is due rather to special receipts than to an improvement in general conditions. I cannot, therefore, invite you, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently invited the House of Commons, to sit down to enjoy the first chapter of a book of Great Expectations.

But there is one expectation that we in Mysore have always before us. I refer, of course, to our expectation of the remission of the one great charge on our budget the realisation of which would turn all our deficits into surpluses, and which, if credited to us in the current year, would enable us to proceed with our capital programme and to carry through many schemes that we have had to hold up. I mean the subsidy. I sincerely hope, and I am sure you will all join me in this hope, that the time is not long distant when we may be freed from the further payment of this heavy drain upon our resources and put in a position to spend the whole proceeds of the taxes of the State upon the State and its people. As my predecessor said several years ago, so long as that drain continues, our finances can never be in a really satisfactory condition.

THE OUTLOOK.

Though, as you are well aware, I am and have always been an optimist, I should like to take this opportunity of warning you that we are living in an age of instability,

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of exaggerated cyclical fluctuations and monetary upheavals.

International trade continues to be as bad as ever. Commodity prices remain low. Altogether, the position at present and in the future—in the immediate future at all events—is full of anxiety for all nations. We, who live in a comparatively remote and quiet corner of the world, with no weapons of offence or defence (I mean economic weapons, of course, but these can be as formidable in their own way as others), are compelled by circumstances, to remain a silent prey to the forces so relentlessly operating around us. The Economy of Scarcity, under which mankind has been operating since the dawn of the world, has given way in the last generation to an Economy of Abundance. Enormous changes have been brought into the economic life of every nation. Conditions are altering so rapidly that we are obliged to revise our old theories and to re-adjust our old methods in order to suit them to a new world of economic abundance and economic nationalism. We have all got to wake up to the fact that the old days of "Live and let live" and of *laissez faire* are gone, perhaps for ever, to be replaced by an era of economic strife and economic planning.

We have all been watching, some of us with amazement and some of us, perhaps, with amusement, the struggles that Mr. Roosevelt is making in America to substitute economic planning for individualism in industry. Sir Basil Blackett, whose opinion we all respect, has recently passed judgment on this matter. He said that the codes of fair dealing that have been introduced into American industry were of enormous interest to England because they pointed to some means by which eventually there was a hope of relieving the Government of some of

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the economic functions that had been thrust upon them by giving something like self-government to organised industry with power in extreme cases to coerce minorities. I presume that he was referring to such schemes as the Milk Control Scheme, under which it has actually become a crime in England to sell milk below a certain price. But this is only one instance of several. A much more striking one is, perhaps, the gigantic combine that has been formed of all the road and rail transport agencies in and around the City of London in order to give a better service at cheaper rates and avoid cut-throat competition. Several other countries are imitating these examples, especially Canada, which has just introduced a most comprehensive measure dealing with a large number of industries.

The Government of India are also taking steps in the same direction, as you will see from the proceedings of the recent Economic Conference. Several important developments are expected to arise out of these consultations. One hope is to improve the standard of living in India, and another to make the country self-sufficient in as many respects as possible. Other important recommendations dealt with agricultural indebtedness, economic surveys, crop-planning, and especially marketing, and the undertaking, with the aid of the cheap finance now available, of capital schemes which show a promise of paying their way.

ECONOMIC PLANNING IN MYSORE.

You may ask me what part we in Mysore are going to play in these developments. My reply is that we have already gone a long way along the road of economic nationalism and economic self-sufficiency. We can generate all the power we need without going outside the limits of the State to buy coal, and we are rapidly arriving at a stage

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when we shall be able to supply our own transformers and insulators as well as our own poles, whether of wood or iron. We can make our own pipes and other iron materials, our own clothes, whether of cotton, wool or silk. We can wash ourselves with Mysore soap, perfume ourselves with Mysore perfumes and ride on Mysore-bred horses. And I sincerely hope that, now that the Government of India are prepared to take up capital schemes that will pay their way, there will be no more delay in putting in the missing link from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam to which we look for so much development of our markets and railway traffic. But economic self-sufficiency does not cover the whole ground. Economic planning is a thing that has to be tackled with one eye on our own production and the other on that of the rest of the world. We are suffering already from an enormous reduction in the price of rice, and are disposed to rejoice at the introduction of what is more or less a new crop to us in the shape of sugarcane. If we look abroad, however, we see that Java has had to reduce its sugar production from three million tons to half a million, so that it is evident that a change from rice to sugar is not a complete and final solution of our difficulties, and that other means will have to be found of using much of our land. The first line of research that suggests itself is to examine the import statistics with a view to discovering what are the articles that we buy from abroad which we might by intensive working produce at home. There is one item that will strike us all at once, namely, milk and butter and other products of the cow, but while this is a good example of the possibilities, I think you will also find it a very good example of a case in which very intensive work is required before the difficulties of making dairy farming a really paying proposition are overcome.

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

CONCLUSION.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now said all that I wished to tell you this afternoon concerning the financial position of the State. The picture I have drawn, if it is not too bright, is not, I trust, a gloomy one. Having regard to the economic condition of the world in general we have reason to be satisfied with our own lot. Let us, therefore, be prepared to meet the difficulties with full and fresh hope for the future. Difficulties there are and will always be, but what are difficulties but obstacles to be overcome, opportunities to show grit and ingenuity, challenges to draw out the spirit of mutual service? Let us go on, then, in the spirit of self-reliant optimism, pursuing steadily, even if slowly, the path which the State has so steadfastly pursued under the wise and benevolent guidance of its illustrious Rulers, since that memorable day when His Highness's Father was installed on the historic throne of Mysore and placed in charge of his great heritage.

I have, no doubt, that Mysore is destined to play a great and worthy part in the India of the future, a rejuvenated India, that we see slowly arising on the horizon, with all her limitless possibilities.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly closed its sittings, after a discussion lasting over a week, on the 21st June 1934.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan-President of the Assembly, in winding up the proceedings of the session, said :—]

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have come to the end of this session and before we part, I should like to make a few observations on some of the important matters which have come under our consideration. 21st JUN 1934.

Of the Bills that the Government placed before the House, those relating to the levy of excise duty on sugar and on matches were of a very important character. While the Bill for the levy of duty on matches was generally accepted by the House, that for the levy of duty on sugar did not find acceptance. This Bill is based on the Bill passed by the Government of India which affects the whole of British India. We stand to lose if we do not introduce a similar measure in our State. Unless that is done, our sugar will be subjected to duty if it is exported to British India and the realisations will all go to the Government of India. By falling into line with them, we derive this benefit ourselves. It is true that, if all the sugar produced in the Mysore State was sold in the State itself, we might avoid payment of this duty, but as a matter of fact our sugar has a wide market outside Mysore and any attempt to restrict the market would be fatal to the industry.

Attention has been drawn frequently, in the course of the discussions, to the slump in the prices of agricultural produce and the consequent reduction in the money incomes of the landholding classes. This has been, as you know, a source of anxiety to Government for the past few years. But we may derive some consolation from the fact that the rainfall during this period has been plentiful, and that the effect of low prices has, to some extent, been counteracted by good harvests. It is true that large areas of land have been resigned voluntarily or otherwise, but these are, for the most part, current fallows or lands on the margin of profitable

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cultivation. It is a significant fact that although the area under occupancy in the State has decreased by 131,110 acres during the past four years, the area cropped shows an increase of no less than 83,751 acres.

The prices of certain classes of produce have latterly shown a tendency to rise, and if the world, as some competent observers believe, has been the worst for the economic depression, we may hope that the return to normal times cannot be long delayed.

With regard to the demand made at this meeting for a general, though temporary, reduction of assessment, I can only repeat what I stated in my concluding speech at the last session. Such a measure is scarcely feasible in the present condition of the State's finances. Besides—I should like to stress this point—while it would involve a serious loss of revenue to the State, its benefit to the small holders individually would not be appreciable. We have, therefore, been unable to accept the proposal for a percentage reduction in land revenue assessment. But we have adopted instead what I may venture to describe as a policy of discriminating relief. Remission of land revenue has been granted on a liberal scale in all cases where there was a general failure of crops; several miscellaneous items of revenue demand have been reduced and the procedure of revenue collection has been relaxed in every possible way.

The subject of retrenchment took up a good deal of the time of the House and various suggestions were made. The budget for the coming year shows how careful the Government have been in this matter. In the course of our discussions, several instances were mentioned to you of the retrenchments effected by Government during the current year. We are endeavouring to carry out a policy of economy and efficiency in the

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one of the most urgent needs of the State. The supply of good drinking water, the extension of educational and medical facilities, the opening up of the backward tracts and the provision of quick means of communication, the betterment, generally, of the conditions under which our raiyats live, occupy a very definite place in our programme. Financial position being what it is, it has been impossible for Government to do all that they would like to do, although, I hope you will agree, a great deal has been done in all these directions. Let us hope that times will soon improve and that we will be in a better position to realise our ambitions.

Reference has been made by more than one speaker, in the course of the budget discussions, to the question of further constitutional reforms in the State. I should not have thought that it would have been necessary for me to make a declaration on that subject, having regard to the trend of things all over the world at present, but it seems necessary to do so, as I perceive there is a great deal of loose thinking about the matter. Let me tell the House that there is no idea of introducing any further changes in the constitution or of altering the structure of Mysore Government. The Government are convinced that it would not be in the best interests of the people of Mysore or of the State as a political entity to alter the constitution on the lines contemplated by the advocates of constitutional reforms in the State. That is a policy which it would be neither practicable, wise, nor desirable to adopt. I cannot help expressing my surprise that this policy should have been advocated at a time like the present when Parliamentary democracy is decaying everywhere. This does not mean that liberty need be destroyed, especially in Mysore, nor that public opinion cannot have its part in shaping policy. I

Mysore and Indian Reforms.

am speaking, of course, of the present and of the immediate future. I am not concerned with the remote incalculable future with which we mortals need not bother ourselves. I can answer for to-day—I can fairly well for to-morrow—the day after to-morrow I leave to Providence. I am sure the conscience of the State feels that our present constitution is quite democratic enough for all practical purposes. That constitution is the result of a long process of peaceful and steady evolution; the fruit of ripe experience and careful nurture. In the past it has worked most satisfactorily; in the present it is admirably suited to the needs of the State; in the future it will prove capable of working even more satisfactorily than a constitution based upon Parliamentary control. Therefore, I venture to offer this counsel to you and I trust you will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered. Improve by all means what you have got when any improvement is needed. But attempt no radical changes. Let us, like practical men, check our ideals by actualities; therein lies our success and our happiness.

I hope—and perhaps my hope is greater than my expectation—that you will all agree with me.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I declare this session closed.

Mysore and Indian Reforms.

Federation. It was necessary for securing an unprejudiced consideration of the question of the Retrocession that the case for Mysore should be put before the British public as clearly as possible. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, accordingly addressed the following reply to the Editor of the "Morning Post":—]

5TH JULY 1934. I have received by this mail a copy of your issue of June 19th containing a leading article entitled "His Excellency" in which it is suggested that the retrocession of the Civil Station of Bangalore to the Government of Mysore is linked in Indian opinion with what you describe as an attempt at over-persuasion of the States to join in the proposed Indian Federation. I think that it may, perhaps, help to clear matters up if I endeavour to state to you what is my own position in this matter, and I believe that my own feeling is fairly representative of that of the State of Mysore.

We in Mysore are not concerned with the politics of British India except in so far as they affect the future of the country as a whole. Looking at the Reform proposals from this point of view, we cannot fail to recognise four important factors in the situation. Firstly, that the transitional scheme of government introduced in 1919 has outlived its utility; secondly, that the people at large are eagerly expecting a further instalment of self-government, and that if this is not given, the consequences are likely to be very serious; thirdly, that undoubtedly world opinion as to the benefits of democracy as a system has greatly changed since the policy which led up to the White Paper was first initiated; but fourthly, that there is no alternative in the field and that it is better, to proceed with the White Paper scheme than to put the whole matter into the melting pot again.

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Now as regards the Indian States. We have been held in tutelage till now. The Mysore Treaty gives full expression to the measure of the paternal guidance that was thought necessary for an Indian State at the time of the rendition of the State in 1881. In the past half century, we have grown up; the State has long enjoyed the reputation of being the "Model State" in India; and we feel that the time has come for it to be taken out of leading strings.

This feeling is quite independent of British Indian politics or of the constitution of the future. We, in common with other States, had been agitating the questions of subsidies and cessions of jurisdiction long before Federation was thought of, and the justice of our case has already been recognised. Nearly a third of our subsidy was remitted seven years ago, and retrocessions have been granted in Indore, Bhopal and Hyderabad. There is no question of principle to hinder the remission of the rest. Whatever form the Government of the future may take, we shall continue to protest against these unfair burdens. And the sole connection of Federation with the matter is that we could not be equal partners with the other units if we were in these matters to have a stigma of inferiority attached to us.

I hope this frank statement of the case will make it clear to you and your readers that, while there is no question of Mysore being bribed, as you seem to suggest, by this retrocession to enter the Federation, there is equally no question that it would be extremely unfair to expect Mysore to adhere to it unless it is allowed to do so as an equal partner and not as one which yielded important rights to the rest. It is impossible for Mysore to live contentedly so long as these two matters are not settled in a fair and equitable manner.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE JUDICIAL
CONFERENCE.

[A conference of judicial officers in Mysore was held in the Legislative Council Hall in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 7th July 1934. There was a large attendance of officers of the Judicial Department including the Chief Justice, Mr. P. Mahadevayya, and the Members of Council. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in declaring the conference open, delivered the following address :—]

7TH JULY
1934.

Mr. Mahadevayya and Gentlemen,—It is an honour to have the opportunity of speaking in person to those responsible for the administration of justice in our State.

You, gentlemen, constitute the foundation on which the integrity and the happiness of the State mainly rest. A country whose judiciary is weak or otherwise unsatisfactory and which does not enjoy the full confidence of the public in its truth and impartiality is a country which is doomed to decay. It can never be a progressive or a happy country.

In India, perhaps more than in any other country in the world, there is one quality, which we, public men and private citizens alike, should assiduously cultivate, and that quality is, to my mind, justice. Great Britain owes her greatness in no small measure to her great judges. She has enjoyed the inestimable blessing of a succession of the most eminent and the most independent judges that have adorned the judiciaries of the world. They have administered the law and they have dispensed justice in a manner which has won for them the respect and confidence of the public at large. I need only cite, as a striking illustration of the high standard of judicial administration in England, the case mentioned in the papers not long ago, in which a

Address to the Mysore Judicial Conference.

Communist who was convicted for a breach of the law was awarded damages against the head of the London police on the ground that a bundle of papers which the police had lawfully seized when they executed the warrant on his premises had been detained longer than could be justified.

It has been stated that it is extremely difficult to earn a name as a just and upright judge in this country where motives are too apt to be attributed to a man on the ground of his caste or creed.

I have no hesitation in saying that I do not share this view. I believe that human nature in India or elsewhere is essentially good and just. No judge need be afraid of being misrepresented and misunderstood. Let him discharge his duty in accordance with the law and the dictates of his own conscience, looking neither to the right nor to the left, striving to discover the truth and to decide accordingly, and he may be perfectly sure that his reward will come to him sooner or later. And what reward could be higher or more gratifying to a man than the esteem of his fellow-men and their confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose?

It is not possible for any man to provide himself with brains when Providence has not chosen to do so. But it should be possible for every one of us to be earnest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. Experience shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work, body and soul.

You know what the motto of His Highness the Maharaja is—a motto which is emblazoned on the State flag—“ಸತ್ಯಮೇವೋದ್ಧರಾಮ್ಯಹಂ” (We uphold Truth and Truth alone). His Highness looks to you, his judges, to act upon that motto in all you do. Indeed, that injunction

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applies to us all, judges or not, and if we fulfil it, ours will, indeed, be a happy land.

Gentlemen, these are days of congresses and conferences. Conferences there have been which, instead of solving difficulties, have only added to them. But your conference runs no such risk. It can do nothing but good. I hope that it will become an annual fixture so that you may have an opportunity every year of jointly reviewing the work of your department, and discussing the problems that arise from time to time. There are certainly many questions clamouring for solution. Take, for instance, what is, in my view, perhaps the most important question of all, the expeditious disposal of cases. Delay in litigation is a reproach upon the administration, and this reproach has still to be removed. What is the good of justice when it is too long delayed? There are, I believe, at this moment suits pending in our courts for seven to ten years, and for aught we know, they may go on for as many years more, as there is nothing to prevent them from so doing. You have doubtless heard of the quiet and witty rebuke which Mr. Justice Darling gave the barrister who at the close of a long examination of the opposing plaintiff had said: "Madam, how many children have you?" and the judge said, "Well, at the beginning of the examination she had three, but go on."

I hope the lawyers will not be offended with me if I say that they should not regard themselves as quite blameless in this matter, nor can I altogether exclude the judges, but our trouble is really more serious and is due to causes much more deep-seated, for it is the procedure itself that is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory state of things. The ends of justice are too often defeated by means of law. The high aims of

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justice are often circumvented by the technicalities of legal procedure.

There is obviously something radically wrong in a system which permits of such inordinate delays.

Litigation is not only slow but is terribly expensive. If justice delayed is justice denied, justice rendered too expensive is equally disadvantageous in the case of those who can ill afford the expense.

I would ask this conference to pay special attention to this subject and suggest practical measures for removing these evils. Let us not be afraid of trying new experiments, of chalking out new lines of action and of adopting new methods to suit new conditions, so long as we are reasonably sure of success. Success is often the child of audacity.

While, as I have said, a speedy disposal of cases is important, most important, it is not everything. It should not result in deterioration of the quality of the work turned out. The litigant public must feel satisfied that the judge has taken sufficient pains, has bestowed sufficient care and thought upon the case and has not dealt with it in a hurried and perfunctory manner.

There is one further observation which, I feel, I must make on this occasion and it is with real pride and pleasure that I do so. The reputation of your department for integrity stands very high, and I believe deservedly so. I congratulate you most warmly upon it. I do not think that even a breath of suspicion of corruption exists against a single officer of the Mysore Judicial Department or he would not have been left in ignorance of it. I sincerely trust that the department will continue to deserve and maintain that reputation, for no reputation can be more highly prized, none more enviable

Speech at the public meeting of the citizens of the Mysore City held to express their deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Her Highness the Maharani Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C.I.

and praiseworthy in the case of a judge than a reputation for honesty and integrity.

It is, however, not sufficient that you yourselves are honest, but it is your duty to see that your ministerial staff, too, is honest. I believe it is quite easy to eradicate the evil, if the evil exists to any appreciable extent in our State, so far as the ministerial staff is concerned, by greater vigilance and stricter supervision on the part of the judicial officer and by exemplary punishment of the offender whenever he is found out.

Gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you any longer, but I need not tell you how much importance I attach to the matters with which your conference will be concerned and which you will, in the future, be considering. I wish the conference all success and pray that by your efforts you will contribute materially to the progress of Mysore and to the happiness and well-being of her people.

SPEECH AT THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE
CITIZENS OF THE MYSORE CITY HELD TO
EXPRESS THEIR DEEP SENSE OF SORROW
AT THE DEMISE OF HER HIGHNESS THE
MAHARANI VANI VILASA SANNIDHANA, C.I.

[On the 10th July, 1934, a public meeting of the citizens of Mysore City, including a large gathering of ladies, was held at the Town Hall to convey their loyal and sincere condo-

Speech at the public meeting of the citizens of the Mysore City held to express their deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Her Highness the Maharani Vani Vilasa Sannidhana, C.I.

lences to His Highness the Maharaja and his family. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, who presided at the meeting, delivered the following speech :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are met together to-day 10TH under the shadow of a great sorrow to mourn the passing JULY from our midst of a very full and a very noble life, to 1934. tender to our beloved Sovereign, our respectful but heartfelt sympathy, and, while we bow our heads in the face of the Infinite, to try and learn what lessons we can from the great character, from the great achievements of her who has passed away.

This is not the time to recount the history of the life of Her Highness the Maharani Sri Vani Vilasa Sannidhana. I shall only refer to a few of the more salient points in her life. By her marriage to the late Maharaja of revered memory she became a member of the Royal Family in 1878, the year following one of the greatest famines that Mysore, in common with the rest of Southern India, has ever known; and her entry into it marked the commencement of a period of unbroken prosperity for the Royal Family and for the State at large. In 1884, she bestowed upon us the greatest gift that has ever been bestowed upon the State—the gift of a Ruler whose wisdom and loving kindness to his subjects are known throughout the world. In 1894, she suffered a tragic bereavement in the death of her illustrious husband at the early age of 31, but she rose to the occasion. All of you who know anything of the history of Mysore know that the period of her Regency, 1895 to 1902, was a period of active and courageous advancement of the interests of the people in every direction. And her achievements as the Ruler of the State won

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unstinted praise from the great Viceroy, Lord Curzon who said :

“ She has set an example of public and domestic virtue which has been of equal value to her people and to her family and which has earned for her the admiration and respect of all.”

Thirty-two years ago she made over the reins of Government to her beloved son, but her beneficent influence has been, if anything, greater and not less than when she ruled directly through her officers. There are many monuments throughout the State to her honoured name—monuments which will keep it in reverence for generations to come, in lake and waterworks, road and market, hospital, college and school. It was less than a year ago that she gave a fresh impetus to the movement for the welfare of women and children, which she and her brother, the late *Rajasevadhurina* Sir M. Kantaraj Urs had so much at heart, by giving her name to the largest of the child-welfare centres in the City and to a shield to be competed for by such centres all over the State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have spoken of her as a Ruler. But there is another aspect of her character to which I feel it is only right I should refer. The people of Mysore have always associated themselves with the domestic experiences, whether sad or joyful, of His Highness the Maharaja and his family. Rarely, if ever, have their sympathies been appealed to more poignantly than by the blow which has now afflicted the Royal Household. The relationship of His Highness to his mother was, to all who knew it, something very special, something very beautiful, and the measure of its

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loveliness is the measure of the sorrow that must follow after its severance. The loss which His Highness the Maharaja and all his family have sustained is irreparable. And we are all assembled here to-day to extend to them our deepest sympathy—to the Third Princess, to His Highness the Yuvaraja, and above all, we especially grieve for His Highness the Maharaja in his loneliness. To him his mother was a constant source of joy and never failing strength. Our thoughts and prayers to-day will all be with His Highness and all the members of His Highness's family in their own personal and intimate sorrow.

I said at the commencement that we had two duties—one to tender our most respectful sympathy to His Highness and his family, and the other to learn what we can for the good of ourselves and the State from the perfect life that has just passed. I have reminded you of the many monuments to Her late Highness that will adorn the State for generations to come. But there is another monument that she has left with us that I hope will be more permanent even than these. If I may speak of her as one who had the privilege and honour for many years of working under her eyes, I will only say that rarely have there been combined in one person to the same degree all the qualities that go to make a great lady—directness, simplicity, dignity, independence, quick insight and the warm heart of the most womanly of women—these are qualities which her example over a life reaching nearly to the period of three score years and ten has impressed on all about her. And not only that, they have been fostered and enforced for half a century by our beloved Ruler, her son. They have given a great

*Speech at the inaugural meeting of the Indian Academy
of Sciences at Bangalore.*

spirit to the State; let us cherish and encourage it in the memory of a great and noble soul. Her life is over. She has gone upon her long journey. To all who knew her, her memory and example will be a glorious and abiding possession. If I may borrow the form of the epitaph of another great Ruler, let us feel within ourselves that—

Her keen and loving spirit still
Shall quicken and control.
Living she was Mysore, and dead,
Her soul shall be its soul.

SPEECH AT THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE
INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT BANGALORE.

[The inaugural meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences, which was recently formed with the object of establishing a national research institution, was held at the Institute of Science, Bangalore, on the morning of the 31st July, 1934. There was a large and distinguished gathering of scientists from all parts of India, the principal officers of the State and members of the general public.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to preside on the occasion. In doing so, he made the following speech:—]

Sir Venkata Raman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am grateful to Sir Venkata Raman and the other organisers of this assembly for the honour they have accorded me in choosing me to preside on this very notable occasion. I am conscious of the significance of the occasion as marking an important stage in the intellectual progress of our country.

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The past quarter of a century has witnessed a remarkable change in the attitude of Indian thought towards the material sciences. The intellectual of former times exhibited a lack of interest in, and even a certain amount of distrust of, investigations into the working of a universe of the objective existence of which he was not too sure. It is, therefore, not surprising that practically all the scientific work from India which came to international notice was that emanating from the scientific departments of the Government. The system of scientific education or instruction followed by the Indian universities, in which the study of experimental science hardly figured, was responsible for inducing in the younger generation an attitude of undue submission to the authority of books and for discouraging independence of thought and of action in pursuing original investigation. In fact, so marked was this effect as to create a general impression abroad of deficiency of originality and resourcefulness in research as a quality inherent in the Indian character.

Reforms in the methods of teaching the experimental sciences introduced some twenty years ago have not been long in bearing fruit in the form of the very respectable volume of scientific research of a high order which now stands to the credit of Indian workers in academical institutions as well as in official departments. Indian science may be said to have come again into its own, after a long dormant period. Of recent years, indeed, its success has been nothing short of spectacular. In every branch of research, Indian investigators have gained international recognition. Some have become leaders of the very front line in their own particular subjects. As evidence, I need only cite such names as those of Sir C. V. Raman,

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Professor M. N. Saha, Sir J. C. Bose and Sir P. C. Ray. India's new position in international science demands the foundation of a permanent central institution, charged with the functions of representing Indian scientific opinion as a whole, of safeguarding the position of research, of offering reliable guidance in scientific matters to the administrations, of providing means of publication for work of merit and value—in short, of being to India what the Royal Society of London is to England, and what the other Royal Societies of the British Empire are to their respective Dominions.

Regarding the necessity for such an institution, there can be no difference of opinion. Judging from certain newspaper paragraphs that have recently appeared, there does seem to have been some dissension in Indian scientific circles regarding the form of the new institution and particularly regarding its location. Without presuming to discuss a matter which is to be considered at your business meeting to be held later in the day and without prejudice to any decision you may reach, I may say that I should welcome the choice of Bangalore as the home of the Indian Academy of Sciences; and the Government of Mysore would be prepared to consider the grant of special facilities to the Academy should you finally decide to found it here.

Bangalore needs no introduction to the scientific fraternity in India. This city presents a combination of climatic advantages and social convenience and amenity such as probably no other place in India can offer. It is already sufficiently accessible from all parts of the country and will become more so in future years as the aviation services develop. Here, also, the young plant of the Academy will find, during its growing years, a

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sturdy support in the Indian Institute of Science, the only all-India institution for the pursuit of original research in a variety of branches of pure science—an institution, moreover, which is independent of external control to the extent of practical autonomy, and which is now under the direction of an Indian researcher whose brilliant discoveries have done so much to bring this country to the forefront among the nations in the field of scientific advance. May I also mention here the fact that the Science Department of the University of Mysore is located at Bangalore, a department which can, I believe, stand comparison with any of a similar description elsewhere in India, as regards both equipment and personnel. For all these reasons, it appears to me that no more favourable ground than Bangalore could be found for the germination of the idea of an Indian Academy of Sciences and for the subsequent growth of the organism into a flourishing national institution with the necessary international affiliations. I trust, therefore, that those well-known scientists of the North—some of whom visit Bangalore regularly in connection with the meetings of the Institute of Science—who are, at present, not so kindly disposed towards the proposal, will modify their attitude and will lend their powerful support in establishing a successful and influential Academy. The mind of science is one of high ideals—and the Academy holds out a great ideal before us all.

I understand that sixty distinguished scientists from all parts of India have already enrolled themselves and I hope that other eminent men of science will soon join and make the Academy an institution truly representative of the growing scientific achievement of our country.

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of Sciences at Bangalore.*

It ought to be one of the functions of the newly established Academy to secure the intimate co-operation of the medical, agricultural, industrial and forest research departments and to stress the importance of such co-operation among those departments for the promotion of the national health and the economic well-being of the country. I hope that in the years to come, the Academy will expand and grow into a great national research organisation. The function of the Academy ought not to be restricted to the encouragement and co-ordination of research work conducted in detached centres, nor merely to the publication of scientific papers and memoirs—however important and necessary these may be for the intellectual greatness of the country. The Academy should seek opportunities for establishing a link between Science and Government on the one hand, and on the other between Science and Society. It should accept the responsibility of promoting discussion in the Council Chambers of All-India on scientific subjects in their application to economic policy and national well-being. The usefulness and importance of the Academy will be tested not merely by the scientific prestige which it attains and the number of publications which it produces each year, but also by the confidence it inspires in the public and the influence it exerts on national affairs.

Within the short space of two months, the Academy has turned out excellent work. The first number of the Journal has been published with businesslike promptitude and I understand that the second number is to be brought out within the next fortnight. These publications form an earnest for the future of the Academy's purpose in this branch of its activities, and it is to be hoped that the facilities offered by the publication section of the

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Academy will be appreciated in an increasing measure by scientists all over India.

We live in an age of extraordinary scientific development. Pure science has become a cult in Russia, where it takes the place of both law and religion. The Soviet administration has clothed science with all the authority of which it has deprived religion. I do not say that we in India should, or, perhaps, ever could, follow the example of Russia and enthrone science as our God, but there is one lesson which, I think, we should learn from her. That lesson is the application of science to industry in its many forms, and above all to agriculture which is our basic industry in India.

It is in this practical application of science that we lay men expect to derive benefit from scientific bodies in India and not in the somewhat frantic speculations in which science is engaging and all but confounding itself at present. It appears to be a tendency of certain branches of pure science, in these days, to set the world in equations as history was set in madrigals in olden times. We want concrete knowledge; we want knowledge which can be translated into tangible facts for the benefit of humanity.

It is with real pleasure and with my best wishes for the success of your deliberations that I declare this meeting open. May the establishment of this Academy kindle a spirit of enthusiasm and energy which cannot fail to achieve great things for this great land of ours!

VISIT TO THE ST. PETER'S SEMINARY, BANGALORE.

THE ADDRESS AND THE REPLY.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, accompanied by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., paid a visit to the St. Peter's Seminary at Malloswaram on Tuesday, the 7th August, 1934 at 5-30 p.m. He was received on arrival by the Bishop of Mysore, the Right Reverend Doctor Despatures, the teachers and the students of the Seminary who accorded him a very warm and enthusiastic welcome. The Dewan was conducted to the spacious hall where, after he had taken his seat, he was presented with an address by the Seminarians.

The following was the text of the address :—

"It is with sentiments of deep gratitude and joy that we welcome you this evening, and it is with all our heart that we cry : Thank you ! Thank you for having deigned to come and visit our Seminary in spite of your absorbing and manifold duties.

It is for us an inestimable honour to be able to offer our humble and respectful greetings to a great statesman of our motherland who guides with such remarkable ability and success the destinies of the premier State of India.

This will be a red-letter day in the history of St. Peter's Seminary and if we dared to express a wish, it would be to see the visit repeated.

We had been told of the great interest you took in our Seminary ; this is a new proof of it.

We are also aware of the fact that, if our Seminary occupies such a beautiful site at the doors of Bangalore, if we enjoy such pure and invigorating air and if we feast our eyes on the grand scenery which surrounds us, we are indebted for it all to you and we are glad to have this opportunity to lay at your feet the homage of our respectful thanks and gratitude.

Many of us come from distant parts, but we feel already, that no one is a stranger in this blessed land ; and we realize to-day what we read long ago ; *viz.*, "to see Mysore is to love it." We love it already and feel certain that our love and regard for this beautiful country and its hospitable people will

*Reply to the Address presented at St. Peter's
Seminary, Bangalore.*

grow more and more as time goes on and our regret in after life will be to have left it.

The other day we learned, with deep sorrow, the sad event which plunged the kingdom of Mysore in grief and desolation, and our hearts went out in sympathy to His Highness our gracious Maharaja. May God console and comfort him.

His Highness may rest assured that the students of St. Peter's Seminary will be his most loyal and obedient subjects and we promise to pray often to the Almighty for his exalted person, for the Royal Family and the Mysore country. You too, Sir, will have no small a share in our prayers as well as all those who are near and dear to you."]]

In his reply, Sir Mirza M. Ismail said that he had absolutely no idea until he arrived there a couple of minutes ago that he was to be the recipient of so grand and cordial a reception at the hands of His Lordship the Bishop of Mysore, the Principal and the Professors and students of the Seminary. He would only express a few simple words of gratitude to them for the great kindness with which they had welcomed him and for the more than kind terms in which they had referred to him in the address just read. It was, no doubt, a fact, and it was very good of them to refer to it—it was a fact of which he had every reason to feel proud—that he took a keen interest in securing the establishment of this institution in Bangalore. 7TH AUG. 1934.

It was very gratifying to him, continued Sir Mirza, to hear that they were so highly pleased with the site selected for the Seminary. It was a most delightful situation, no doubt, and the fine and imposing structure standing on that commanding site formed a most prominent landmark in Bangalore. To have been associated with such a project would always be a source of pride and gratification to him.

Message on India's Need To-day.

Sir Mirza said that it would be his duty and pleasure to convey their loyal condolences to His Highness the Maharaja in his recent bereavement. His Highness would specially appreciate the sympathy of a body of religious men such as they were who had dedicated their lives to the service of their fellow-beings.

INDIA'S NEED TO-DAY.

[At the request of the Editor of the "Toj" Delhi, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, contributed the following message to the *Krishna Number* of the Journal :—]

11TH AUG.
1934.

What India needs to-day is a spirit of co-operation for the common good. We must learn that an independent and defiant attitude towards men and measures is not the true spirit of the nation, that every movement which tends to drive the wedge of discord deep into the national heart is un-Indian, unpatriotic and a blot upon our culture and civilisation.

I believe a glorious future awaits this country if only her children will unite, or, at least, will cease to spend all their energy and ingenuity in rending one another. The Hindu-Muslim feud, which is such a sad feature of the public life of the country at present, is attributable in a large measure to suspicion based upon fear as to what may happen in the future. If the various communities in India would attach more importance to "quality," if I may so put it, rather than to mere numbers, and would have more confidence in themselves, they would view the future with less misgiving. It is not always mere numbers that decide political issues even in the most

Message on India's Need To-day.

democratic constitutions : the personal equation counts for a good deal—much more than is generally credited to it.

Important minority communities such as the Christian, the Muslim, and (in some provinces) the Hindu are apprehensive of the future—a feeling with which one should sympathise. They are anxious to have certain rights guaranteed to them by statute. Where is the harm in giving them this satisfaction? I should not grudge any safeguard to anybody so long as it is in reason. If the safeguards are really necessary, they will remain; if superfluous, time and reason may be trusted to extinguish them. In any case, let every community, let every important interest in India feel perfectly safe; let them feel that justice will be the sole governing force in the India of the future.

The world is undergoing tremendous changes. Undoubtedly, still more tremendous changes are in store for it in the near future. The whole structure of modern society is being shaken to its foundations.

I believe that in the new India, religion, as commonly conceived and practised, will find its own place and will not intrude unnecessarily into worldly affairs, where economic factors will always be the guiding consideration. In this way religion will be a blessing to India, not a curse—the curse of religious bigotry.

Then will arise an India, great in achievement, great in hope, but greatest of all in the inspiring “will for service”—philanthropic and co-operative service at home and disinterested human service abroad.

Let us, therefore, bestir ourselves, compose our miserable differences, set our house in order, and hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, march along that great and glorious road of progress and prosperity which Providence offers to our Motherland.

SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE
EDUCATION WEEK AT BANGALORE.

[An Education Week was organised at Bangalore on the 11th August, 1934 and the following days. There was a large attendance of teachers and officers of the Education Department including the Director of Public Instruction, besides the general public. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, being invited to inaugurate the proceedings of the Week, delivered the following speech :—]

11TH AUG. 1934. *Ladies and Gentlemen*,—The Education Week which I have the pleasure of inaugurating this morning, is intended, I take it, to serve three purposes. First, it is intended to bring together the members of the teaching fraternity and enable them to compare notes and to appraise the methods and achievements of different institutions. Secondly, to the pupils this Week is meant to be a source both of pleasant excitement and of inspiration, as instruction and diversion are pleasantly blended in the functions of the Week. Perhaps, I am not wrong in assuming that the third purpose is the most important of all, namely, to rouse public interest in your work as educationists. The school is, so to speak, brought outside its four walls, and exposed to public gaze for scrutiny.

The attitude of the public to education at present is somewhat mixed. On one side, there is an extraordinary mass demand for education in general, while, on the other, there is individual disillusion and discontent concerning the educational system both in its working and its results. It is, therefore, all to the good that educationists are seeking by means of this Week to place themselves and their work under the immediate scrutiny of the public. It may be that they will succeed in convincing the public by the evidence of their methods displayed in the

*Speech at the Inauguration of the Education Week
at Bangalore.*

Exhibition as well as by lectures and talks, that things are better with education as imparted in our schools than they are sometimes said to be and thus obtain the continued sympathy of the public.

As you are aware, the expenditure on education in Mysore has been mounting up from Rs. 19½ lakhs in 1911-12 to Rs. 64½ lakhs in 1932-33 (including the University) and now absorbs a considerable proportion of the revenues of the State. Yet there is a persistent demand that more should be spent. Unfortunately, the economic depression has compelled our own Government, as it has compelled Governments elsewhere, to view proposals for increased expenditure with less than their usual generosity. It has been said that a fit of mental depression is only another name for the mood in which a man sees things in their true perspective, and I think that the financial depression, which compels us to tighten our purse-strings, is helpful in forcing us to examine our expenditure carefully and to appraise the relative social value of expenditure in different directions. As Shakespeare has said, "There is a soul of goodness in things evil", and the financial shortage may really be a source of gain, if it obliges us to examine with care the amount and the directions of public expenditure. It is an accepted theorem that limited resources should be so distributed as to result in the largest total gain to the community and the individual, and, therefore, we are entitled to ask whether it is worth our while to spend more on education, as compared, for example, with public health or communications. We may ask our educationists if there are no wastages in the working of our schools which can be avoided. Then, again, there is the question of the relative urgency of different branches of education

*Speech at the Inauguration of the Education Week
at Bangalore.*

itself, and importunate voices are heard demanding that more should be spent upon primary and vocational education and less upon general education of the higher grades.

In suggesting these doubts as to the social utility of additional expenditure on education or even of the sums spent already, I am not to be understood as depreciating the social value of education, but merely postulating the need for establishing a clear and defined relation between expenditure on education and the resources of the community. I desire to make a special appeal to those engaged in the work of education, whether as teachers or administrators, to examine carefully the problem of wastage—wastage of resources and wastage of human effort. Take, for example, the expenditure on primary education. In spite of the fact that the expenditure on primary education between the census of 1911 and that of 1931 has increased enormously from Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs, the increase in literacy in the same period is disproportionately small, and there is the notorious fact that, of one hundred pupils that enter the first year primary class, less than twenty complete the four-year course which is the minimum for attaining a modest degree of literacy. I should like you to consider if nothing can be done to get better value for the money spent. This demand for a greater return for the present expenditure on primary education does not in any way prejudice the case for taking primary education to the enormous number of villages which at present lack schools.

Take, again, the great disparity between the number of those who sit for the Middle School Examination and the School Final Examination, and the number of those

*Speech at the Inauguration of the Education Week
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who pass these examinations. Is there not a sad waste of human effort here? Yet the unhappy thing is that, in spite of the large numbers that drop off at every stage, those that are successful in the different examinations seem to be too many for the community to absorb into gainful employment. Enormous wastage all along, and superfluity in even the small numbers that succeed in getting through the examinations—these are the paradoxical features of the present educational system that vex the minds of many and raise fundamental issues as to the utility of the education given in our schools and colleges and the appropriateness of methods and curricula.

The great evil of our educational system is unemployment of its products. If even the present low percentage of successful candidates from high schools and colleges finds it hard to get employment, what will happen if larger numbers are turned out and thrown on a market that is already glutted? The answer is obvious. Though the community has everything to gain by the presence of educated—rightly educated—recruits to every branch of the social organization, the trouble has been that the supply has been lopsided. The comparatively small output of our schools and colleges cannot be absorbed in the single field which they seek to enter, namely, Government Service or occupations of which office work is the type. What is wanted is a comprehensive, well thought out, and graded scheme of vocational education. The young must be diverted after every stage of general education—primary, middle school and high school—from pursuing the straight path that leads to the university into the parallel paths of vocational training. At the same time, I have no illusions that vocational

*Speech at the Inauguration of the Education Week
at Bangalore.*

training alone will mean employment, for we have at the present time in the West the terrible spectacle of millions of people vocationally trained for whom no employment can be found. That only means, however, that the economic machine is out of gear, and not that vocational training is useless. The reorganization of education must be an integral part of planning of the economic life of the country in close relation to the economic life of the world as a whole.

I may assure you that Government are fully alive to the gravity of the problem and will do their utmost to solve it in some measure at least. Personally, too, I feel deeply for the young men—many of them possessing high qualifications—who have not been able to secure employment. My office brings me into close contact with them. It will be my earnest endeavour, as it is my constant prayer, to see as many young men as possible absorbed in various occupations in the State. In the meantime, I advise my young countrymen not to yield to despair. The outlook is not so dismal as all that and things are seldom as dark as they appear to be.

Education in the different senses of the term has two main functions. In the narrow sense, the aim of education is to train a boy or girl for some special work in the community. That is vocational education. But in the widest and truest sense of the term, the aim of education is to develop and mould the pupils' character and abilities so that they become complete, well-balanced and valuable citizens. Now, a complete personality cannot ignore the body. A pupil must be given the opportunity to develop full bodily health and all facilities for necessary exercises. It is unfortunately true that this very vital part of education has not been given its proper

*Speech at the Inauguration of the Education Week
at Bangalore.*

importance in our educational work. The development of full bodily health depends not merely on physical culture but also on clean surroundings both at home and in the school, and above all on the supply of a balanced diet. I am confident that in the coming years greater attention will be paid to this important branch of education.

The great handicap on the proper functioning of our educational institutions is that they are far too crowded. Aristotle has said that a boat is not a boat if it is either only a span long or if it runs to the length of a furlong. A school or a college ceases to be a school or a college when spread over too many square yards. Our classes contain far too many pupils; the teacher is unable to pay sufficient, much less individual, attention to his pupils. They lose that personal touch with the teacher which is the true way of learning, for let us not forget that education does not mean merely the ability to pass examinations. It is something higher. True education not only imparts knowledge but develops character, for, the agency which makes education valuable in life is force of character. This is nothing more than the faith that "to believe that what man has done man can do is a step towards doing something oneself." To inspire that faith should be the teacher's first duty and his chief desire.

The Headmaster of a school in England spoke the other day of the three R's—Reverence, Respect and Restraint. I would ask you to preach these three R's and to let it also be your constant endeavour to instil into the minds of your pupils loyalty to their Maharaja, love of their country and love of their fellow-beings, be they of their own or other religions, be they human beings or animals.

REPLY TO THE NANJANGUD TOWN
MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

[On the evening of the 16th August, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, visited Nanjangud in the course of his tour in Nanjangud Sub-Division. He was received on arrival by the President and members of the Town Municipal Council and presented with an address of welcome.

In acknowledging the address Sir Mirza made a reply in Kannada, which was as follows :—]

16TH
AUGUST
1934.

Sir Mirza Ismail expressed great pleasure at being able to visit Nanjangud that evening and his gratitude to the Municipal Council for their welcome. He thanked them also for their reference to his services to the State.

Nanjangud, the Dewan said, was an important place of pilgrimage, with a historic temple which attracted hundreds of pilgrims all the year round. It was well known that Sree Sreekanteswara Swamy was worshipped by His Highness the Maharajah and his ancestors.

One could not but admire the fine sense of beauty and love of nature apparent in the choice of the places of pilgrimage in India. Nanjangud was situated on the banks of the river Kapila and was renowned for its sanctity. But the places of pilgrimage in the country were seldom kept neat and tidy. The main defects were lack of sanitation, lack of pure water-supply and lack of decent houses to live in. These drawbacks were not unknown even in the case of such historic places as Benares and Gaya. Places of pilgrimage devoted to divine worship should be models of cleanliness, for it was a trite saying that cleanliness was next to godliness. Who would wish to live in the midst of dirt? Cleanliness and agreeable surroundings were as necessary as peace of mind for meditation.

The Dewan impressed on the people of Nanjangud the

Reply to the Nanjangud Town Municipal Address.

necessity of keeping their town absolutely neat and tidy.

He said that under the wise and enlightened reign of His Highness the Maharajah, Mysore had earned a very high reputation both in India and outside. Every Mysorean should feel proud of the fact that he was a Mysorean and owed allegiance to such a Maharajah. Only a few days ago Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu paid a high tribute to Mysore and expressed her warm appreciation of the many-sided activities in progress in the State. She also said that she was so strongly impressed with the exceptional beauty and general cleanliness of the State that she could not help remembering it every minute of her life. Mrs. Sarojini Nayudu was a great lady with an international fame. It was, therefore, a matter for real pride to the people of the State that one of her position in the public life of the country should have made such handsome references to Mysore. Several other persons of influence and authority had similarly spoken highly of the State. The people should not rest content with these encomiums, but they should, in truth, spur them on to greater enthusiasm and more fruitful activity in the interest of the State. That was the plain duty of every patriotic citizen, of every true Mysorean.

The Dewan expressed the hope that the places of pilgrimage in the State would serve as models to the rest of India. That was his keen desire which, he was sure, was shared by the people of the town. They had improved Nanjangud very much in recent years, but he would like to see it kept still better and made still more beautiful.

VISIT TO THE GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT AND SCHOOL.

THE ADDRESS AND THE REPLY.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, with the Raja Sahob of Akalkot, paid a visit to the Good Shepherd Convent and School on the morning of the 29th August, 1934. He was received by the Bishop of Mysore, the Mother Provincial Superior and other Sisters of the Convent, and was conducted to the open yard where had assembled all the children of the school, the teachers and the nuns to bid him welcome. One of the pupils of the Convent presented the Dewan with an address, which was as follows :—

"It gives us very great pleasure to welcome you to our midst to witness the educational and social activities of the Good Shepherd Convent.

There is no need for us to remark upon the keen and valuable interest you take in the welfare and social elevation of all classes in the progressive State of Mysore. The fact that you have been placed in the position of confidence which you hold in the government of this State is sufficient evidence that your qualities of mind and heart have been appreciated ; and facts are not wanting to show how untiringly you have placed your talents and energies at the service of your fellowmen.

A few weeks ago we had expected to have the pleasure of your presence as we sported on the green at our May Day Revels. It would have rejoiced us to have you witness this enjoyable side of school life, but we understand that more pressing duties kept you from our function. We deeply appreciate the kind thought and condescension that urged you to accept this invitation to be formally received in the Convent to-day and to compensate us for your absence on that happy day.

The endeavours of the Good Shepherd Convent to further the educational interests of youth and to better the condition of those who have passed beyond the realm of school days must be known to you, and we hope that as you pass round

Visit to the Good Shepherd Convent and School.

the different categories and inspect the work of each you will find that our Convent comes up to your expectations.

Social work is always arduous and often disappointing, but it is a valuable spur to the labourers to know that those in authority understand and second their efforts.

We feel sure that you will ever entertain a sympathetic attitude to all such activities, and that any attempt to elevate and improve the youth of India can claim your support and appreciation.

In one voice we unite to wish you every blessing, with health and strength to enable you long to continue your valuable services to your Sovereign and State and to humanity."']

Sir Mirza Ismail thanked the Bishop, the Mother Provincial Superior and the staff and the pupils of the Convent very warmly for their cordial reception and for the exceedingly kind terms in which they had referred to him in the address. He was delighted to visit an institution which was doing such great work for the young people of Bangalore.

29TH
AUGUST
1934.

The Dewan expressed his regret that his preoccupations prevented his attendance at the May Day Revels, but he looked forward to attending the next function if the Mother Superior would be good enough to extend an invitation to him, as he was sure she would be.

Sir Mirza expressed his appreciation of the reference made in the address to his keen interest in educational activities and assured the authorities of the Convent of his deep and abiding interest and sympathy in the advancement of their institution.

[The Dewan and party were then conducted by the Mother Superior to the various sections of the Convent—first, to the Orphan Section and then to the Weaving Section, the Indian Day School Section and the European Section.

The Dewan was much interested in his visit to the

Speech at the opening of the Middle and Agricultural School, Sravanabelagola.

Convent and School. He admired the scrupulous cleanliness of the place and its surroundings and the well-lighted and ventilated rooms in which the classes were held, which were greatly conducive to the health and welfare of the pupils. Above all, he was struck by the enterprise and enthusiasm of the Mothers and Sisters of the Convent in their work and their devotion to the institution.]

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE MIDDLE AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, SRAVANABELAGOLA.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, visited Sravanabelagola on the afternoon of the 17th September, 1934, in the course of his tour in the Hassan District, and performed the opening ceremony of the Middle and Agricultural School built by Mr. G. K. Padmarajaiya, a local *sahucar*.

In reply to the address presented to him by the donor, Sir Mirza made a few remarks in Kannada, which were as follows :—]

17TH
SEPT.
1934.

Sir Mirza expressed the great pleasure it had given him to be able to participate in the pleasant function. He also expressed his gratitude to Mr. Padmarajaiya for his address and for the kindly sentiments expressed in it about him.

Sravanabelagola, the Dewan said, was a well-known place of pilgrimage of the Jain community. It was the pride of Mysore that the great spiritual teacher of the Jains, Bhagwan Srutakevali Bhadra Bahu, resided at that place. It was recorded in history that Chandragupta Maurya, too, had visited that spot in his last days. The sacred place where the Jain guru left his mortal coil was to be found there. A great spiritual teacher, to whichever

*Speech at the opening of the Middle and Agricultural
School, Sravanabelagola*

community he belonged, claimed the reverence of one and all. Sravanabelagola, where Mahatma Bhadra Bahu lived and died, was one of the hallowed spots of our country.

Sravanabelagola was noted also for the wonderful image of Sree Gomateswara, which commanded the respect of the Jains and the admiration of others. The image represented an extraordinary work of sculpture, the beauty and skill of which it was difficult to describe adequately. That such a marvellous image had its place in Mysore was a most gratifying fact.

Talking of the Jains, one was irresistibly reminded of their great and lasting service to the literature of the country. The great works of Pampa Bharata, Pampa Ramayana, to name only a few, were classics in Kannada literature. All lovers of Kannada had read, and would always read, those works with the greatest pleasure and interest.

The Jain community had earned a name for diffusing education and enlightenment in the country in various ways. Mr. Padmarajaiya, said the Dewan, had followed that time-honoured custom and rendered a lasting service to the cause of education by providing the school building which he was to open presently. To him, therefore, the grateful thanks of the people of the neighbourhood were due.

A special feature of the school was that instruction in agriculture was designed to be provided to the pupils. It was a truism that agriculture was the basic industry of Mysore, as, indeed, of the rest of India. That fact had tended to emphasise the importance and value of Mr. Padmarajaiya's service to the industry and, in a general way, to the community. If the example of

*Speech at the opening of the new Municipal High School
Building at Hole-Narsipur.*

Mr. Padmarajaiya was more largely followed, how much more good would accrue to the State and its people! The Dewan thanked Mr. Padmarajaiya most warmly for his gift. He felt specially glad to hear that the Sree Swamiji of the Jain community had helped in the undertaking and said that if the heads of the Mutts would actively interest themselves in the welfare and advancement, not only of their own disciples, but also of the people at large, they would be doing an immense service to the country and themselves and their own institutions. The more the *Mathadhipatis* made themselves useful in that way the greater the hold they would have on popular imagination and the greater and wider would be their influence, and the longer it would endure.

"The world is in a very exacting mood to-day;" Sir Mirza Ismail concluded, "it will probably be in a worse mood to-morrow. We have all got to justify our existence."

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW
MUNICIPAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT
HOLE-NARSIPUR.

[In the course of his visit to Hole-Narsipur on the 18th September, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was requested to open the new Municipal High School building. In acknowledging the address presented to him by the Municipal Council on the occasion, Sir Mirza made a reply in Kannada, which was as follows:—]

18TH
SEPT.
1934.

Sir Mirza Ismail thanked the Municipal Council for their warm welcome. It was a source of very great pleasure to him, he said, to be able to participate in so

*Speech at the opening of the new Municipal High School
Building at Hole-Narsipur.*

pleasant a function as that of the opening of a new building devoted to the education of children. In a country such as ours, in which the number of persons who were educated and economically well off was very small, nothing contributed so much towards progress than institutions designed to remove illiteracy. The children of to-day were the citizens of to-morrow. So, the greater the facilities created for their education, the greater would be the progress of the community and, therefore, of the country.

It was primarily with this object that the Municipality had put up a new building for locating the High School in satisfaction of a long-felt public want. The Dewan hoped that the Municipality and the people would not rest content with the provision of a high school for their town. It was equally their duty to look to the welfare of the school-going children and to see that they were provided with healthy and nutritious food and proper facilities for physical exercise. The people should also realise that it would be a sad reflection on them to permit the poverty of the children to stand in the way of their education. There were, perhaps, some children who were denied even the little pleasure of a mid-day lunch; and others, again, who were forced to leave off their education in the early stages owing, chiefly, to lack of means. That was most unfortunate and it was up to those who were well off to help such boys with books and clothing. If each one of them would only contribute his quota, however little it might be, towards making the life of these children happier, he would be really helping the progress of the country.

Sir Mirza went on to observe that the teachers, too, had a grave responsibility in the matter of the education

Speech at the laying of the Foundation-stone of the Water-Supply Engine House at Hole-Narsipur.

of the children. It was not enough to cover the curricula and finish the time-table of the day. Their responsibility went further than that. They should treat their students as their own children, see that their body and mind were kept clean and healthy, and stimulate in them an appetite for learning. That was by no means an easy task but it was not an impossible one. In fact, that was the royal road to the future advancement of the community. There were bound to be difficulties in the process, but they were nothing in comparison with the pleasure and satisfaction which the teachers themselves would derive from seeing their students develop into active and useful citizens of the State.

In conclusion, Sir Mirza said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to declare the new school building open, and in doing so, he earnestly hoped that the high school would develop and contribute to the diffusion of education and enlightenment among the people of Hole-Narsipur town.

SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION
STONE OF THE WATER-SUPPLY ENGINE
HOUSE AT HOLE-NARSIPUR.

[During his visit to Hole-Narsipur on the 18th September, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, performed the second function of laying the foundation-stone of the Water-supply Engine House. There was a large gathering of the local people to witness the function. In declaring the stone truly laid, Sir Mirza made a speech in Kannada, which was in the following terms:—]

Speech at the laying of the Foundation-stone of the Water-Supply Engine House at Hole-Narsipur.

Replying to the address of welcome presented by the 18TH local Municipal Council, Sir Mirza Ismail said that he SEPT. was very pleased to have the opportunity of participating 1934. in a second public function that morning, which was connected with so beneficial a scheme as that of water-supply to the growing town of Hole-Narsipur.

The address rightly laid stress, the Dewan continued, on the necessity and importance of the supply of pure drinking water. It was common knowledge that one could be without food for a few days, but water was vital to one's existence and if it was at all possible to get a supply of pure filtered water, so much the better, for the evils of a defective water-supply, which was so fruitful a source of malaria, cholera, etc., would then be overcome.

Hole-Narsipur, the Dewan said, is on the banks of the Hemavati, a perennial stream. It was due to the enthusiasm and enterprise of the Municipal Council that the difficulty which was hitherto being felt by the citizens of the town for pure drinking water was soon going to be at an end. For this service to the town and the community he would like to thank the Municipal Council most warmly. He expressed the hope that the Council would display the same enthusiasm in the future and provide the citizens with other amenities, besides water-supply, of a peaceful and contented civic life.

But he would like to take that occasion, the Dewan said, to lay stress on one thing and that was intimately related to the public welfare of the town. He had heard that the people were in the habit of fouling the river banks—a most common habit in India—a habit which was the cause of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and worm infections. As much as 20 per cent

Speech at the opening of the Maternity Ward at Hassan.

of the sickness in this town was directly traceable to this single cause. It was most important and necessary, therefore, to prevent people from committing nuisance in what should be the prettiest and healthiest part of this town. The filtered water-supply with which the town would soon be provided, would, no doubt, improve its health but unless the insanitary practices to which he had referred were given up, there was no hope of any tangible improvement in the health of the place.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE MATERNITY WARD AT HASSAN.

[On the evening of the 18th September, 1934, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in the course of his tour in Hassan District, performed the opening ceremony of the Maternity Ward at Hassan constructed by Mr. M. Nanjappa. In opening the ward, he made a short speech in Kannada which was in the following terms :—]

18TH
SEPT.
1934.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail said that few functions gave him greater pleasure than the one in which he had been called upon to take part that evening.

The need for medical relief in the State, he observed, was not only wide-spread but very pressing also. Although our State was much better served in this respect than probably any other part of India, still there were many villages without dispensaries of any kind, while the number of villages not served by any of the present hospitals or dispensaries was considerable. It was, therefore, necessary and desirable to augment the

Speech at the opening of the Maternity Ward at Hassan.

existing provision for medical relief so that every village of importance would be brought within reach of qualified medical assistance. Indeed, of greater necessity and importance was the extension of the facilities for medical relief to women and children, more especially in the malnad parts. The development of the nation implied the development of the facilities for the natal and ante-natal treatment of our women. It was but a truism that the country would advance in proportion to the degree of care that was bestowed on the welfare of our womenfolk.

Sir Mirza acknowledged, with appreciation, the help which philanthropic gentlemen in the different parts of the State had come forward to render, in an ever increasing degree, to supplement the efforts of Government towards the augmentation of the facilities for the treatment of labour cases. That was a most gratifying fact. That Mr. Nanjappa, prompted by the gracious words of advice offered by His Highness the Maharaja on the occasion of the opening of the Maternity Hospital at Hole-Narsipur a few years back, should have constructed this Maternity Ward was most pleasing. His gift was a source of benefit not merely to the women of Hassan town but also to those of the neighbouring places. Mr. Nanjappa had to his credit several other benefactions and it was his hope, concluded Sir Mirza, that the number of such benefactors in the State would increase more and more in the future.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly commenced its sittings at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on the 19th October, 1934. There was a large attendance of members and also of the general public.

Sir Mirza in opening the session spoke as follows :—]

19TH OCT.
1934.

Members of the Representative Assembly,—In addressing you this afternoon, it is my sad duty, in the first place, to refer to the great loss which His Highness the Maharaja and the State have sustained in the death, on the 7th of July last, of His Highness's revered mother, Her Highness Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana, who passed away before completing the allotted span of years.

On the death of His late Highness at the early age of thirty-one, the responsibility for the guidance of the State during the minority of her son devolved upon Her Highness and she conducted the affairs of the State as Regent for nearly eight years with much success and to the great admiration of all. To the end of her life, she took the keenest interest in all that was concerned with the welfare of Mysore, and especially of its women. Her Highness was distinguished, not by any desire to enter into public affairs, but by her kindness, generosity, and womanly sympathy with all classes, poor and rich—and these qualities endeared her to all her people.

I know I am voicing the sentiment of all Honourable Members in giving expression to our sense of the irreparable loss suffered by His Highness the Maharaja and his people and in conveying to Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja the loyal and sincere condolences of this House.

The world
Situation.

Humanity has entered upon an era of readjustment and reconstruction. Many problems of vital interest

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

affecting the future of the human race are coming up for consideration, some of them new, others arising from the application of old principles to new conditions. New standards are being raised and new principles thought out. But the process is greatly retarded by the disastrous fact that the creation during the War of a vast amount of credit, not for the production of goods but for the destruction of them, has overthrown the whole structure of currency and credit throughout the world. Economic planning is the order of the day, but, instead of its being co-ordinated planning for the reconstitution of the fabric of international trade that existed before the War, it is nationalistic planning by which each country seeks first, to make itself self-sufficient in respect of as many classes of goods as possible, and, second, to secure for its citizens as much of the trade of its neighbours as it possibly can. The economic warfare is becoming a more and more disturbing factor in an already difficult and complicated situation. Thus, to the war of armaments have been added a war of tariffs, alliances of trades, and invasion of cheap goods that take the food out of the mouths of the citizens of the country invaded. In several cases, the Governments themselves are conducting this economic warfare. The Soviet Republic has taken all industries under State control and is making every one of its citizens a direct servant of the State. The United States of America, though they have not gone so far as this, have laid hands on many matters that have hitherto been regarded as sacred preserves for the individual. Germany has definitely embarked on an active policy of State control of industry and labour. Japan, with its clever and industrious citizens, has proved one of the most disturbing factors of the peace of the world by producing goods at prices which a few years ago would

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

have seemed incredible. It is the same story everywhere—Turkey, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Persia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Mexico.

India cannot afford to remain indifferent in this madly nationalistic world. She, too, is embarking slowly, and, perhaps, hesitatingly, on a similar policy. Fortunately, she is a country with vast national resources and an industrious population, and she possesses in Great Britain a valuable ally and experienced guide. She can face the future, whatever it may be, with equanimity. Fortunately too, the needs of the two countries are, to a considerable extent, complementary. What benefits India need not injure Great Britain and *vice versa*. I am one of those who firmly believe in the durability, the necessity, and the desirability of that association from the point of view of both countries.

I have prefaced my remarks to-day with this brief reference to the world situation because I think it is desirable that you should, in considering the achievements and the programme which I have to put before you in respect of different departments, consider them in the light of the world situation. We are living in times of abnormally low prices and abnormal difficulties for many people in making both ends meet. The position is aggravated at the moment by an abnormal season. It may seem to some of you that what the times call for is a drastic cutting down of expenditure by carrying on, as it were, on a maintenance basis until better seasons and better times supervene. But there is another reading of the situation, namely, that people are starving in the midst of plenty, and that what is needed is, not a lower scale of expenditure, but a higher one, and the raising of the standard of living, to be attained by a more rapid circulation of the medium of exchange. Again, it may

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well be argued that at a time when war is being conducted not by arms but by goods, we cannot afford to leave ourselves undefended. We must join with the rest in improving our processes, extending our markets, and, above all, in increasing the efficiency, mental, moral and physical, of our people.

It is in respect of this last item that we find all the world over one of the few merits of the present disturbing state of affairs. In the war between Socialism and Capital, and in the intense development of economic planning, one admirable feature has been that increased attention has been given to the welfare of the worker, whether male or female, from the point of view of his or her health, education and material circumstances.

This being the case and in view of what I have said in my opening remarks, I propose to commence my review of the progress of the year with a brief reference to the progress we have made in the matter of maternity and child welfare. This is a matter in which we are apt not to realise that the proper care of women at the time of child-birth and proper care of children in the first two years of their life is of immense importance to the vitality of the race. We are apt to deplore the ravages of the pestilences of plague, cholera and small-pox, and we spend vast sums in doing our utmost to reduce the mortality from these causes. I wonder how many of us realise that the deaths from plague, small-pox and cholera put together are less than one-third of the deaths of women in child-birth and children in the first two years of their life. Nor does it stop there. Many women, for lack of proper attention, are rendered invalids for life, and many children, for want of proper care in their early years, are rendered defective in one way or another for the whole period of their existence.

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If you look at this merely from the economic point of view, you will realise what an enormous loss it means to the State. I said just now that one of the benefits of the economic warfare has been the improvement of the condition of the workers, who now form the soldiers of the economic army. There is no country in which this has been more remarkable than Soviet Russia, where the action taken in respect of maternity and child welfare, according to a book I have recently read on the subject, sets an example to the whole world. The kind heart of Her late Highness set our feet on the right path in this matter many years ago. As far back as 1880, there was established in Mysore the Women's Hospital that bears her name, and in the closing years of her life there was laid by one of her sons the foundation stone of the magnificent new hospital in Bangalore, which is also to bear her name and which will be one of the finest in India. Meanwhile, her revered brother, *Rajasevadhurina* the late Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, in 1923, set the example of endowing an organisation for maternity and child welfare by leaving a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 to establish the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust. It is very gratifying to see the extent to which these noble examples have been followed. In the past ten years, donations to the extent of no less than nine lakhs of rupees have been given by private citizens for the construction of hospitals in various parts of the State. The Government have also played their part. Employment of midwives has been extended, and special arrangements are being made for such lady doctors as there are in the State to extend their activities by visiting places within reach from their headquarters. Maternity and child welfare work is also advancing. We have now no less than fourteen centres for work of this kind. In the

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Baby Weeks, for the last two years, between seven and eight thousand babies have come under the expert scrutiny of doctors in each year, and Mysore has been ranked in the second, first and third places, respectively, in the All-Empire Competition in 1932, 1933 and 1934.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, notwithstanding all that has been done, we are still only touching the fringe of the subject, and if you compare our statistics with those to which I referred in the case of Soviet Russia, they make a very poor show. I do not think you would wish me to suggest a scheme of action which was based on the system of dragooning the people for which Soviet Russia is remarkable. But I venture to put before you as an alternative a plea for an extension of the magnificent voluntary effort to which I have already referred. What I feel is that we must not leave this matter to the generous impulses of a few individuals. It is a matter that must stir the conscience of the whole State. That is why I have given my support to an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society to all municipalities, co-operative societies and village panchayets to lend their aid in combating the ignorance which is responsible for so much suffering, and in establishing the maternity homes and child welfare centres, which are necessary to reduce the suffering that exists. I appeal to you all to give all the assistance in your power to this project in the interests of your own womenkind and in the interests of the future of our State.

Having suggested this particular way in which Village Panchayets can contribute to the well-being of the citizens of the State, I should like to refer to certain others in which they are helping, and can help still further, in increasing the efficiency and raising the standard of living of their members. Some of them are showing a very

Village
Panchayets

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creditable interest in providing facilities for securing pure drinking water and in distributing quinine among the villagers; many schemes have been put into effect relating to the stocking and selling of agricultural implements, the purchase and maintenance of breeding bulls, the management of schools and Muzrai institutions; seven villages of the Mysore District have been supplied with electric power, and proposals for the electrification of six more are under consideration; and over a lakh of rupees worth of labour for permanent public purposes has been contributed. This latter, I venture to think, is the most promising aspect of the whole movement. I feel sure that this is the only way of improving our villages rapidly and satisfactorily, and I feel that officials and non-officials alike should encourage the villagers who are unable to contribute in money to contribute in kind, that is, in the shape of labour, towards making their villages as clean, as happy and as healthy as possible.

Public
Health.

I now turn to the Department of Public Health. The state of public health in 1933-34 was satisfactory. The major health problems in the State are the effective control of plague, smallpox and malaria. The incidence of smallpox showed a tendency to rise in the beginning of the year, but the carrying on of an intensive vaccination campaign, in view of the forecasted prevalence of the disease, helped largely to keep it under control. Plague was similarly controlled by the timely adoption of preventive measures such as evacuation, inoculation and disinfection. Malaria relief work was carried on in the Irwin Canal area, and quinine was distributed to 46,237 sufferers. A committee has also been appointed to go into the larger question of malaria control in that area. Control of malaria in the Anjanapur irrigated tract is being investigated. Similar work was continued

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in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the three experimental stations. Control of guinea-worm is in progress in the Chitaldrug District. In addition to the construction of draw-wells as a preventive measure, a method of biological control is being investigated. The number of infected villages has decreased from 91 in 1928 to 36.

Dr. Sweet of the Rockefeller Foundation, who rendered valuable service during his seven years' connection with the State, left us in February last, but we hope to see him back shortly in Bangalore, which he will make the headquarters of his new post.

Under the head of Curative Medicine, also, there was Medical. very considerable progress.

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions was 4,172,435, of whom 34,277 were in-patients and 4,138,158 were out-patients. The corresponding figures a decade ago were 2,044,937, 20,401, and 2,024,536, respectively. In the special hospitals alone, 4,407 in-patients and 31,950 out-patients were treated. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

Under the head of Education, there was spent Education. Rs. 55,30,285 as against Rs. 53,26,463 in the year 1932-33, and the total number of students under instruction was 297,850 as against 297,099. A Board of Vocational Education to advise Government as to how far vocational education may be made an integral part of general education in high schools and what other courses of vocational education can be introduced in the high school stage has just been constituted. The following are the principal changes made in respect of our educational activities:—

As the experiment of teaching History and Geography in Kannada in the high school classes has proved a

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difficulties caused by the present depression. The Government hope to receive the reports of these two committees shortly, when they will give their earnest attention to the question.

Revision of
scales of
salaries.

In my closing speech at the last Birthday Session, I referred to the revision of the scales of pay in the various departments, which was then engaging the attention of Government with a view to effecting a reduction in expenditure, and I indicated the general lines on which such revision would be made.

The revision of the scales of pay of the gazetted staff of almost all departments and of the subordinate executive staff in some departments has since been dealt with and orders have been issued. The remaining departments will be taken up soon.

The revised scales of pay are expected to result in a reduction in expenditure of about Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum. These savings will not, however, be realised at once, but only in course of time, since the revised scales have been made applicable only to those appointed or promoted after 6th March, 1934.

Spending
depart-
ments.

I now turn to the spending departments, and in this connection, I would ask you to remember what I have said in my opening remarks on the subject of world competition, and to realise that if we have not called a complete halt in expenditure, we have, in the great majority of cases, expended the State's money on Mysore materials and Mysore labour, thus increasing at the same time the amenities or the earning capacity of the people, and the amount of employment given and of money put into circulation.

Public
Works.

The two posts of Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara, were combined, and *Diwan Bahadur* N. N. Ayyangar

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has been appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works, Electrical and Railway Departments. To assist the Chief Engineer, a new post of Deputy Chief Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, has been sanctioned.

The Vani Vilas Hospital building at Bangalore is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for use by December next. The Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, the Technological Institute and the Sanskrit College at Bangalore, the Institute for Defectives at Mysore and the McGann Hospital at Shimoga—all these buildings are making good progress. The Children's Ward and Ophthalmic Hospital in the compound of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore was completed and the building was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja in June, 1934.

The bridge across the Hemavathi near Akkihebbal was opened by His Highness the Maharaja in December, 1933 and named Sri Narasimharaja Bridge. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,45,000 for the construction of a girder bridge across the Kabbini was sanctioned and the work started during the year. The Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs. 1,73,000, or half the cost of the work, whichever is less, from the Petrol Fund.

At Krishnarajasagara, out of the 136 gates of the waste weir, all the 88 lift gates and one set of 8 automatic gates were installed during 1932-33. The erection of the remaining 40 automatic gates has been completed since. All the sluices of the dam were maintained efficiently and the regulated supply of water due to Madras under the agreement was attended to promptly and satisfactorily. The gardens on the south and north banks were considerably improved.

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The temporary waste weir of the Sri Chamarajendra Reservoir at Thippagondanahalli, from which drinking water is supplied to Bangalore, suffered severe damage from the extraordinarily heavy floods of October, 1932. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the construction of flood sluices, a permanent waste weir and allied works was sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 9.35 lakhs, and rapid progress has been made with the work. Investigations in connection with the construction of a reservoir across the Bhadra at Lakka-valli were continued during the year. Alternative estimates for the reservoir and channels have been prepared, and a storage depth of 180 feet is proposed for meeting the requirements in irrigation to an extent of two lakhs of acres and of power generation to an extent of 17,000 horse power.

Electrical
Depart-
ment.

The electrification of Malur, Gubbi, Nelamangala, Dommasandra and a few other places, was taken up, and power was supplied to the two latter and several other villages. The total capital invested on Rural Electrification Schemes to the end of June, 1934, amounts to Rs. 20,43,055, but the return still falls short of the guaranteed 5 per cent on the capital cost. The manufacture of electrical transformers is making satisfactory progress. The supply of power to Metur was stopped from June last. Government have decided to supply electric power for the new steel plant at Bhadravati from the Sivasamudram Station. This line, which will pass through Krishnarajanagar, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Belur and Chikmagalur, will facilitate the electrification of all these places, as also of Shimoga and Davangere. The cost of a single transmission line will be Rs. 12,70,000, and if the line is doubled, as it will have to be sooner or later, the cost

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will go up to Rs. 21,85,000. I, personally, have no doubt that it is well worth incurring this expenditure, in spite of our present financial difficulties, as, I am confident, it will prove a good investment.

While we should try to avoid hasty expenditure upon improvements of doubtful value, it is necessary to recognise the unavoidable need for progress; we must realise that progress has a preliminary cost which must be paid and that a Government or a business firm must meet this cost not merely with judgment, but also with courage, imagination and generosity. It is in this spirit that Government have embarked upon the extension of power supply to Bhadravati, to which I have just referred, as well as upon the steel scheme to which I shall refer presently.

The net revenue of the department during the year, after setting apart a sum of Rs. 6,50,000 for the depreciation fund, amounted to Rs. 35,76,015, resulting in a net return of 12·28 per cent on the total capital.

The total length of the railway lines in the State Railways. was 731·62 miles against 722·29 miles in 1932-33. The increase was due to the opening of the Arasalu-Anandapuram line in April last. The length of the lines worked by the State was 460·06 miles, and those worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was 271·56 miles. The gross revenue, inclusive of arrears paid by the Mysore Iron Works, amounted to Rs. 70·82 lakhs against Rs. 72·61 lakhs during the year 1932-33. The decrease of Rs. 1·79 lakhs is chiefly due to fall in traffic to the extent of Rs. 4·74 lakhs on the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, which was made good to some extent by increase in revenue of the lines worked by the State. The actual increase in the traffic receipts from the lines worked by

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the State, however, was only Rs. 1 lakh. The balance of the increase is due to the payment of arrears due by the Mysore Iron Works. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 56·78 lakhs against Rs. 57·85 lakhs for the year 1932-33, inclusive of the contribution to the depreciation fund and the surplus profits and guaranteed interest paid to the Companies and District Boards. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 14·04 lakhs against Rs. 14·76 lakhs in 1932-33, giving a return of 2·33 per cent on the capital.

Proposals for the extension of the Shimoga-Anandapuram Railway to Sagar are under the consideration of Government. Progress is being made in the expansion of the Railway Workshop at Mysore which was commenced last year. The number of stopping places for shuttle trains to give impetus to traffic from adjacent villages is being gradually increased.

Railway
Loan.

As you are aware, Government have recently issued a notification inviting subscriptions for a cash loan of Rs. 50 lakhs, the loan bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum and repayable after seventeen years at the option of Government, and, in any case, after twenty-four years. I shall now explain briefly why we have decided to raise a cash loan.

The present contract with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the working of the Bangalore-Harihar and Bangalore-Hindupur sections of the Mysore State Railway terminates on 31st December, 1937, and the lines will come back to us from that date, if not, as we hope, earlier. For financing the construction of these lines, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company raised, in 1886, a Sterling Debenture Loan of £1,200,000 with the guarantee of the Secretary of State, and this loan is repayable after 1st April, 1936 at the

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option of the Secretary of State, after giving one year's previous notice. We have decided to pay off this loan on 1st April, 1936 and have informed the Government of India accordingly.

For the repayment of this loan a sinking fund has been formed and the value of the investments therein amounts to about £900,000, and the present loan has been issued to obtain the balance required to pay it off. The present money market conditions are, as is well known, extremely favourable for raising loans, and you will all agree that it is a good proposition to discharge a debt carrying 4 per cent interest by raising a new loan at a lower rate.

I may add that the loan has been a great success. The subscriptions on the opening day itself having come to over Rs. 150 lakhs, the loan list was closed that day and partial allotment is being arranged for. This indicates how high the credit of the State is, both in and outside Mysore.

On account of lack of demand for the products of the Iron Works, all sections of the plant had to be worked below capacity. There was no improvement in prices, mainly on account of the continuance of the general trade depression. The supplies were mostly against the Indian demand. In the case of pipes, the competition of foreign imported pipes tended to keep the prices down. The entire output of by-products was sold, and the rates realised were slightly better than in the previous year. The forest charcoal operations are steadily improving and the cost also is progressively declining.

The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, of the Government of India, extends protection to iron and steel products for the seven years ending March, 1941.

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Government have sanctioned the addition of a plant for the manufacture of steel, and orders have been placed for the necessary machinery. The plant is expected to be ready for operation in October, 1935. Electric power will be supplied to the Works from the Sivasamudram Station. This, in addition to saving fuel used for generating power, will also help the manufacture of special or high quality steel. The reorganisation of the staff, which was taken up with a view to economising expenditure, has resulted in a saving of Rs. 50,000 in the annual cost, and arrangements are being made for reducing labour charges.

Sericulture. The silk industry in Mysore is still passing through a critical time owing to keen competition by cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry has decreased from 53,000 acres to 33,000 acres in the past seven years. The Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, recently passed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board has had little or no effect so far. The imports of raw silk during the five months ending the 31st August, 1934 show an increase over last year's imports in spite of the new duty. Similarly, the value of the imports for the same period under silk yarn and manufactures shows an increase of over 23 lakhs of rupees—from 110 lakhs to 133·7 lakhs. Spun silk has not been given any protection at all, and as a result, the increase in its imports during the five months is 75 per cent—from 16·7 lakhs of rupees worth to 28·9 lakhs. These increased imports at lower prices and in a narrowed market, consequent on the continued depression, have seriously affected the sericultural industry.

The Department has, during the last seven years, increased the supply of disease-free seed from 5 lakhs

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to 38 lakhs of layings. It has similarly increased the supply of cross-bred seed from 1½ lakhs to 12 lakhs of layings. But more remains to be done in order to rescue the industry from extinction. As a measure of relief in these hard days, the sale price of layings from Government grainages has been reduced from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per 100 cross-bred layings and from Re. 1-0-0 to annas 8 per 100 Mysore layings.

During my recent tour in the sericultural areas in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts, I have been impressed with the need of a more vigorous programme of development. Government have accordingly sanctioned a further concession to seed cocoon rearsers by waiving the delivery to the Department of 500 seed cocoons per 100 layings supplied to the rearsers. I have also received a deputation from the Mysore Silk Association recently and considered the needs of the industry, as put forward on their behalf by *Rajasabhabhushana* Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar. Government have decided to appoint a Board of Sericulture to advise them in regard to the development of the industry. The full programme will include—

- (1) improvement in mulberry cultivation ;
- (2) increase in the supply of seed ;
- (3) improvement in the method of rearing ;
- (4) establishment of modern filatures to deal with the entire output of cocoons in the State ;
- (5) establishment of conditioning houses as soon as standard reeling has been adopted on a sufficiently wide scale ;
- (6) an auxiliary programme for sericultural education ; and
- (7) the compilation of sericultural statistics.

Government are also taking steps to secure the establishment of a silk waste spinning plant with the least

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possible delay. They look to private enterprise for the development of the flatures, and they trust that the Mysore Silk Association will be able to create the necessary preliminary organisations for the improvement of marketing facilities. Government will, of course, give them all possible assistance.

Forests.

Afforestation work on the Chamundi, Gopalaswami, Bababudan and the Nandi Hills and the restocking of the Hulikere block were continued. An area of 1,390·5 acres was stocked with teak plants, the total area of teak plantations under the management of the Department being now 10,540 acres. An area of 408 acres was planted with fuel species. Large nurseries were formed in several divisions for raising plants for forest planting operations, and nurseries for raising avenue plants for supply to District Boards, Municipalities, etc., were also opened. The market for timber and other forest produce continued to be dull and the prices were low. Timber and fuel were, as usual, supplied to Government concerns, the Railways and the Kolar Mines.

Police.

Fuller effect was given to the reorganisation of the staff and to the increase of pay of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors sanctioned in the year 1932-33.

The recommendations of the Motor Transport Committee which sat last year under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter have been considered by Government and action has been taken to introduce legislation to give effect to a majority of the recommendations.

Military.

As a measure of progressive expansion of the Infantry Regiments towards their final stage, the strength of the First Battalion of Infantry was increased by two platoons during the year.

Municipalities.

The Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities, as well as most of the Town and Minor Municipalities were

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reconstituted, the new Regulations relating to Municipalities having come into force from 1st August, 1933.

In the large cities and in many of the smaller ones a great deal of work has been done towards their beautification and improvement with a view to bringing them up to the standard of modern cities in other parts of the world. But, here again, there is a vast amount remaining to be done, and I look to the co-operation of all of you in carrying it into effect.

A scheme for water supply to Hole-Narsipur town was sanctioned and is in progress. Similar schemes for Dodballapur, Madhugiri, Malur, French-Rocks, Seringapatam, Channapatna and Turuvekere were completed during the year. Bore-wells were sunk in Channagiri, Chitaldrug and Chintamani, and improvements were effected to the water supply at Bhadravati and Tiptur. Projects for the supply of water to the Konanur and Kunigal towns and Begur, Sathnur and Whitefield villages in the Bangalore District, and improvements to the water supply at Arsikere, Chintamani, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Hassan are under consideration.

Water supply to towns and villages.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have endeavoured to show you how, in the activities of the past year and in the programme for the future, we have endeavoured to set before ourselves the improvement of the health of the citizen, the improvement of the conditions of his life, the raising of his standard of living, the increase of his civic pride, the making of the State self-contained and the improvement of its export trade as our contribution to the struggle for existence. I live in the hope that the time will come when that struggle will cease to be a nationalistic struggle and when the nations of the world will once again co-operate in efforts to promote world

Conclusion.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

trade and to act together for the common good. There seems little hope of world action on these lines at present, but that fact itself makes it the more necessary for us all to pull together in the State of Mysore, and to do everything that is possible to make it a worthy unit of the Federation of the future.

The Imperial Legislature will be largely concerned in future, even more than in the past, with economic questions affecting the entire country. It will exercise a potent influence in the settlement of these questions under the new Reforms. At present, the States have no voice even in regard to matters which affect them as deeply as they do British India. Take, for instance, the Silk Industry. The Government of India have recently passed a measure to afford some protection to the industry against foreign competition. Was our voice heard in the Legislative Chambers which disposed of this question? The same story can be told with regard to the Iron and Steel Duties Act of 1934. Surely the States cannot any longer accept a position in which they are so completely ignored.

It is, therefore, not without anxiety that we are watching for the publication of the report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. It seems hardly likely that the report will suggest any radical departure from the recommendations of the White Paper. The Committee will, in all probability, endorse those proposals in all essentials. If, however, an All-India Federation is to be a distant goal, as seems not unlikely from the present trend of events, some interim arrangement should be devised for giving the States an effective voice in the settlement of all those questions, economic and financial, in which they are as much interested as British India. Nor need there be any further delay

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

in the settlement of such questions as the subsidies and retrocession of territory.

Let us hope that this aspect of the Indian problem will receive due attention at the hands of the Parliamentary Committee.

Meanwhile, I appeal to you all in your individual capacities, and as members of Village Panchayets, of Municipal Bodies, of District Boards and of this Assembly, to co-operate to your utmost in the measures we are endeavouring to take to make Mysore a much happier country, and to enable it to play its part in the great Empire of which it is a member.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE STATE AND THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED THEREIN.

	No. in 1923	No. in 1933	1923		1933	
			In-patients	Out-patients	In-patients	Out-patients
General Hospitals ...	9	9	10,812	315,282	18,640	473,048
Special Hospitals ...	6	6	3,628	20,167	4,407	31,950
Local Fund Dispensaries (excluding Female Dispensaries and Maternities).	162	231	2,715	1,534,951	2,499	3,258,979
Female Dispensaries and Maternities.	14	24	3,246	154,136	8,731	374,181

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly closed its deliberations on the 26th October 1934. In winding up the proceedings Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan-President, said :—]

26TH OCT. 1934. *Ladies and Gentlemen*, we have now come to the end of our labours and before we part I should like, following the usual practice, to make a few remarks on the more important subjects which came up for discussion at this Session.

ROAD TRAFFIC AND TAXES BILL.

I will first refer to the Road Traffic and Taxes Bill. The discussion on this Bill turned in the main on the taxation proposals. About the necessity for the creation of a Traffic Board as a co-ordinating and licensing authority, there was no dissentient opinion. Suggestions were made about the inclusion of representatives of District Boards, Municipalities and bus-owners on the Traffic Board. I fear that to give representation to every District Board or Municipality would make the Board unwieldy. These, however, are matters of detail and will no doubt be considered at the appropriate stage in the Legislative Council.

The question whether tolls should be continued or abolished was warmly discussed by the House and opinion was divided. Some members contended that tolls should be completely abolished, but others objected to their abolition as tolls form an important source of income to local bodies. Opinion seems to be gaining ground in Madras that the total abolition of tolls was, perhaps, a mistake. I think, personally, that it is advisable to retain tolls, but at the same time to provide

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

facilities for fast moving traffic. This, to my mind, would best be achieved by levying a fixed vehicle tax or service tax on motors and exempting them from tolls.

I am afraid the intention of Government in fixing a maximum limit of service tax was misunderstood. It was never their intention actually to levy this maximum. However, in deference to the wishes of the House, they will have no objection to lowering the maximum to Rs. 30 per seat per annum.

The proposal to levy a toll of two annas on country carts, which at present enjoy an exemption from the payment of interior provincial tolls and some District Board tolls, was unanimously opposed. Government are not convinced by the arguments adduced by the House, but here again out of deference to the wishes of the House they will not go back on the exemptions sanctioned in 1929. These carts will, therefore, continue to remain exempt as before.

I may, perhaps, explain to the House that the object of the Bill under reference is not to increase taxation on motor buses. The main object is to spread the burden of the tax more uniformly on all public service vehicles, to remove cut-throat competition and save bus-owners from ruin by better control and regulation, and to bring about uniformity in the rules and rates regarding tolls. The Bill which Government propose to introduce in the Legislative Council on this subject will be of such a flexible nature that it will be quite easy to modify the proposals, if experience gained in actually working them suggests any modifications. I can assure you Government will be quite satisfied if they realise the revenue which they and the local bodies are at present getting from this source.

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

A section, a large section of this House, as also of the Legislative Council, have repeatedly expressed a strong desire that the pay of our Gazetted Staff should be further reduced. It is impossible for Government to subscribe to the opinion that the rates of pay in Mysore are pitched too high. Nevertheless, they went very carefully into the matter and, as a necessary measure of retrenchment in view of the financial difficulties, a salary cut was imposed. After further consideration, they have recently revised the rates of pay in several Departments and are engaged in effecting similar revision in the remaining Departments. The main changes effected in these revisions consist in reducing generally the pay of Heads of several Departments from Rs. 1,400 to about Rs. 1,000 to 1,200, to fix the scale of pay of the bulk of the junior Gazetted Staff at about Rs. 200 to 400 and also to retard the rate of promotion. These measures will ultimately result in a reduction of about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Let me emphasise the fact that this saving has been effected mainly in the pay of the Gazetted Staff.

A pure and efficient body of public servants is an invaluable asset to a State and an indispensable essential of good government. The Mysore Government can well lay claim to have such a body and one should hesitate to do anything to damage such a valuable asset. Those of you who look at the question in a dispassionate manner will, I have no doubt, agree that Government have gone as far as it was possible and desirable to go. Any further reduction would mean certain loss of efficiency and would not be in public interest. As it is, I am not sure if we have not gone too far in some departments at any rate.

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

A good deal of attention has been naturally devoted at this Session to the consideration of the measures that would be necessary if the agricultural outlook which is somewhat uncertain at the moment should worsen. We have past experience to guide us in such a contingency and the discussion has generally served to emphasise the suitability of the measures laid down in this behalf in the Standing Orders of Government.

Before the recent rains which allayed anxiety to some extent, the attention of all District Officers was drawn to the desirability of keeping themselves in very close touch with the conditions in their respective charges and of adopting appropriate measures of relief as soon as the need for them was felt. The programmes of Famine Relief Works in all the Districts were revised and brought up-to-date and the Deputy Commissioners are now in a position to start works at short notice in order to provide employment for those in need of it as near their homes as possible. The bulk of the works relate to the maintenance or restoration of tanks which would be of permanent benefit to the people. Almost all the State Forests in the State as well as a number of Amrit Mahal Kavals have been thrown open for the free grazing of cattle. Hay collected by the Military Department has been ordered to be reserved for issue to the public, if necessary. Arrangements are being made to cut and prepare hay in the Malnad forests to meet any necessity that may arise later in the year.

The provision for the grant of *takavi* loans and advances for tank restoration and maintenance works has been increased to the extent of one lakh of rupees and there will not be the slightest difficulty in further enhancing the grant, if necessary.

Speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Village Panchayets which have accumulated funds amounting to over Rs. 30 lakhs in the aggregate are in a position to afford immediate relief where it is needed. Some of them have come forward to open grain and fodder depots. Similar activities on the part of Co-operative Societies will also receive the support of Government.

With regard to grant of remission or suspension of land revenue assessment it is as yet premature to make a definite statement. The extent of relief must depend upon the yield of the crops, both wet and dry, and this again will depend upon the rainfall within the next few weeks. All I can say at the moment is that revenue concessions will be forthcoming in the fullest measure permitted by the rules or by precedent, while more liberal treatment will be accorded, if called for, in exceptional cases.

It is a standing instruction to the Deputy Commissioners that in deciding the areas in which works should be started and the order in which they should be undertaken, they should consult public opinion, especially the local bodies. I trust that Deputy Commissioners will receive full co-operation from the Presidents of District Boards and other non-official gentlemen in any measures of relief that it may be found necessary to adopt from time to time.

In the course of the discussions a proposal was put forward, though I believe it did not meet with strong support, that measures should be taken to control export and internal trade in food grains. This is a matter beset with many practical difficulties. Any interference with the normal channels of trade would be justifiable only in extreme circumstances, which, let us hope, may never arise.

*Speech at the opening of the Solarium Blocks at the
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore.*

Government are closely watching the situation. I should like to assure you that they are doing and will do all that is possible, and will spare no efforts to deal with all cases of hardship, be it the remission of revenue or the supply of fodder.

I now declare the Session closed.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SOLARIUM
BLOCKS AT THE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM,
MYSORE.

[On the morning of the 8th November, 1934, Sir Mirza, M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to perform the opening ceremony of the Solarium Blocks at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, which are the gift of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. In accepting the invitation, he made a speech as follows:—]

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It 8TH Nov.
gives me very genuine pleasure to come here this morning 1934.
and declare these two Solarium Blocks open for use.
They will form a most useful and desirable addition to
the Sanatorium. The Medical Officer had long been
asking for them and we owe it to the generosity of a
public-spirited citizen that that want has been satisfied
at last. My pleasure in taking part in this function is
all the greater because the gift is that of an old friend
and class-mate, imbued with an intensive desire to benefit
his fellow-men. You will appreciate his generosity the
more when I tell you that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar is
not a millionaire. He is not overflowing with the riches
of this world. But he is in another sense a really rich
man, for he possesses a warm and large heart. Far from

Speech at the Mythic Society, Bangalore.

stimulating his generosity, I felt it necessary to curb it, and remind him of the saying that charity begins at home. He, however, right well replied, "But it need not end there." I would like to thank Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar most cordially for his generous gift which will always associate his name with this Institution. I pray that both he and Mrs. Rangaswami Iyengar may soon be fully restored to health and may live long and happy lives.

SPEECH AT THE MYTHIC SOCIETY, BANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mythic Society held at the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, on the 20th November, 1934. There was a large gathering of members of the Society, the principal officers of Government and the general public.

Rao Bahadur Rajakaryaprasakta M. Shama Rao, President of the Society, presented an address to the Dewan, dwelling upon his services to the State, his earnest solicitude for the well-being of the people and his sympathy towards public institutions in Mysore.

In acknowledging the address, Sir Mirza spoke as follows:—]

20TH NOV.
1934.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—As I rise to address you on this notable and auspicious occasion, which marks the opening of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mythic Society, my mind naturally goes back to the day, the 31st August, 1916, when His Highness the Maharaja laid the foundation-stone of this Hall, which provides a local habitation for the Society and honours the memory of that sincere friend of Mysore, Colonel Sir Hugh Daly. From that day to this, this

Speech at the Mythic Society, Bangalore.

Hall has served the useful purpose of bringing together Europeans and Indians in an endeavour which satisfies the higher intellectual needs of civilized life. It could not, I think, have been put to better use nor fulfilled more aptly the declared wish of His Highness the Maharaja.

The Society's work during the past twenty-five years has been much before the public eye—thanks to the energetic and capable Executive that has managed its affairs. Of Father Tabard, its President-founder, it has been truly declared that *he* was the Mythic Society. When the history of this learned Society comes to be written, a hundred years hence, his name and deeds will certainly loom large in it. Not only did he skilfully organise its beginning: he took a most prominent part in its every-day activities, speaking, writing and travelling for its sake, ever enhancing its reputation among the sister associations of its kind. He has had a worthy successor in your present President *Rajakarya-prasakta Rao Bahadur* M. Shama Rao, one of the earliest of the band of patriotic scholars who have laboured hard in the field of Mysore history. The Society has also had the advantage of the sage counsel of able and distinguished men, the late Sir Leslie Miller, for example, and a whole host of others, whose interest in the Society has been both keen and persistent. As regards those who have presided over its public meetings and annual functions, their names would make a splendid list of distinguished personages, local and foreign. Of those who have lectured in this Hall, I could not even dream of a list. Much less am I capable of referring with anything like justice to the topics on which they have, in scholarly fashion, discoursed. I cannot, however, resist the temptation of saying that the Society

Speech at the Mythic Society, Bangalore.

has, from all accounts, won the high approbation of scholars of world-wide repute. Its journal is valued in widely distant parts of the world and it has created a place for itself among the publications of antiquarian Societies.

The Society's work deserves to be still better known. Its activities must be multiplied and it should keep in the front of its policy its special duty towards the study of things Mysorean. "Mysoreans must study Mysore," said the late Rev. Father Tabard, "and they will love and understand Mysore all the more." That was a true saying, and I would commend it to you all on an occasion like this, when we are taking stock of the progress of the Society during a quarter of a century. The elucidation of the history of Mysore and of its antiquities has gone on these five and twenty years under the auspices of this Society and let us hope that when the time comes for the celebration of its Golden Jubilee, it will have to its credit long rows of authoritative volumes dealing with these subjects written in the true spirit of critical scholarship and an enduring gift to the country.

It is needless for me to state that His Highness's Government have always evinced the warmest interest in this Society and have made substantial contributions annually towards its work. It is gratifying to note from the large external membership that there is a growing appreciation of its work in other parts of India. I would urge that you should in every way endeavour to maintain the interest of this wider clientele in furthering the work of the Society.

I will not detain you longer except to declare that the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Mythic Society, Bangalore, are now open and that the promised events will give you glimpses of Mysore in its most interesting

Speech at the inauguration of the proceedings of the Reconstituted Board of Industries and Commerce.

aspects. And Mysore is indeed worthy of such devotion. The poet's words with but a trifling change, may well be applied to our ancient and historic land.

Nature here shows Art,
That through her bosom makes one see her heart.

SPEECH AT THE INAUGURATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECONSTITUTED BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

[The first meeting of the Re-constituted Board of Industries and Commerce was held in the Legislative Council Hall at the Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 5th December, 1934. There was a large gathering of members.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, in inaugurating the proceedings, made the following remarks :—]

Mr. Matthan and Gentlemen,—It is a very real pleasure to me to address you at the first meeting of your Board of Industries and Commerce, which has been re-established and set to work again after a long interval of time. 5TH DEC. 1934.

It is scarcely necessary for me to refer, in the few remarks which I shall permit myself to make this afternoon, to the circumstances which necessitated the suspension of the Board until now.

Government have now come to the conclusion that in view of the new conditions and circumstances that have arisen in the world to-day, it will be a distinct advantage to the State to have a body, such as yours, to concentrate its attention on the industrial problems of the country, to help Government to solve them and to advise both Government and the public in respect of specific

Speech at the inauguration of the proceedings of the Reconstituted Board of Industries and Commerce.

industries that might be started in the State. Not the least important of the Board's functions will be to educate and advise the public with the hope that in the end an informed public opinion will crystallise into sound public action. Wide knowledge, wise guidance and concerted action are indispensable requisites for success in these days: for we live in a world struck with man-made chaos and disaster, stumbling from doubt to doubt, from fear to fear, its pride humbled by perplexity, its plenty turned to hunger, its inventions a mockery.

You doubtless remember the profound dictum of a Western philosopher—everything carried to its extreme becomes its opposite. The plight of Europe to-day, especially of Central Europe, seems to illustrate the truth of that saying. A policy of over-industrialisation seems to have brought those countries to the verge of economic collapse. Let me quote to you a few sentences from a most interesting note which I came across only a few days ago, written by an authority with first-hand knowledge of the economic conditions in those countries. He says.—

“There are to-day a vast number of new factories in Central Europe where the countries have become small in inverse proportion to the growth of their tariff walls. These works were erected after the war in the mad error that each small country had to be self-contained as regards its industry in order to be independent from abroad. This development led to economical breakdowns and idleness of a large number of factories, the plant of which will entirely deteriorate unless exceptionally improved economical conditions should arise, which is hardly to be expected. So long as coffee is burnt in Brazil and oil flows into the sea in California and so long as the Central European situation does not improve, this plant is destined to become scrap metal sooner or later.”

Speech at the inauguration of the proceedings of the Reconstituted Board of Industries and Commerce.

I must apologise for the length of the quotation, but I feel it is of value to us as indicating the danger that besets the path of the unwary industrialist in these days. What I really wish to emphasise is that we should start only such industries as have a fairly reasonable chance of success, industries which are not founded on mere sentiment and on unjustifiable optimism. There is no use in launching ships which cannot be put out to sea or which cannot weather a storm.

I am an enthusiast myself in the matter of industrialisation of our country. I believe it is necessary to pursue such a policy. It seems to me that it is now the turn of the East to industrialise itself. The West will, probably, have to be satisfied with a less important role in the industrial field. But with our enterprise and courage we should mingle caution, and imagination must be tempered with hard common sense. We all realise the fact that it is of vital importance to our State that a further stimulus should be given to its industrial life. The problem of unemployment which is embittering the lives of so many of our educated young men is a spectre stalking in the land. Some remedy has to be found for it. No people should wait for salvation to come to them entirely by the grace of God. They should seek it within themselves, they should strive for and deserve it.

I have no doubt you will agree with me that special efforts should be made to foster minor and cottage industries. They are a sure basis of national prosperity, and are especially necessary for the prosperity of our rural population. Mysore has done a good deal in this direction, but, of course, much still remains to be done. The Arts and Crafts Depot has helped to keep alive the

Speech at the Wesleyan Mission High School.

Gudigar industry. The Khadi centres have revived hand-spinning. The several weaving schools and the weaving demonstration staff have kept the hand-loom industry going by the introduction of improved appliances, by increasing production and reducing costs. But there are several others which are languishing, for example, the metal, leather and pottery industries. Intelligence, skill and enthusiasm spent upon them will doubtless repay the workers in ample measure. There are, again, a number of articles in daily use for the supply of which we now depend upon others, but which can be manufactured in small workshops or even in cottages in our State under proper organization.

I pray that your deliberations and our united efforts which, I trust, will follow those deliberations, may produce results of lasting benefit to the State and its people.

SPEECH AT THE WESLEYAN MISSION
HIGH SCHOOL.

[The Centenary Celebrations of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore, took place on the evening of the 22nd December, 1934. There was a large attendance of teachers and boys of the school, leading officials of Government and members of the general public. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, presided on the occasion.]

After the Principal had read his report, Sir Mirza delivered the following speech :—]

22ND
DECR.
1934.

Mr. Howie, Teachers and Boys of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need not tell you how delighted I am to find myself once more in my old school.

Speech at the Wesleyan Mission High School.

succession of such principals, and this has given to the institution that vivid personal quality which is especially important to the Indian mind.

I know that in athletic affairs this school has played a very prominent part. It has been a great nursery for University players, and its teams, particularly in cricket, have a habit of distinguishing themselves. Probably, the sportsmen among the old boys will regret more deeply even than the others the passing of the name of the school that taught them both skill and sportsmanship. But, I am glad to think that athletic distinction is only incidental to your care for the whole body of pupils. In India particularly, there is always the danger that in athletics, attention and funds are expended only upon the distinguished few. Athletic fame is little honour to a school if its *average* in physical fitness is deplorably low. I wonder whether even you have succeeded in making some sort of physical exercise, some sort of attention to the means of health and development, compulsory for every boy, a condition of membership of this school. Our educational system will never be quite fair to the citizens until every school has achieved this.

One of the most interesting passages in the report is that descriptive of the *panchayat* system, which now, apparently, has been in operation for three or four years, and must, therefore, have been sufficiently tested. Clearly, this "experiment in self-government" has thoroughly justified itself. Experiments in liberty and responsibility do tend to justify themselves. This is a good doctrine for politicians as well as schoolmasters.

There is only one sentence in the report which arouses a little questioning in my mind. It is a reference to the desire to give "more intensive moral and spiritual training." I do not know whether I quite like the idea

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of "intensive spiritual training." I cannot quite see the class settling down to it, or the pupil surviving it without a self-consciousness that may be a curse to himself and his neighbours. All through the school's history you have done wonders by the mere tone of the place, by example, by the occasional word of help or inspiration. I am not sure that this is not the best way of teaching both moral and spiritual truth.

Is it not a singularly happy circumstance that the new Town Hall which Bangalore owes to the generosity of *Rajasabhabhushana* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, is situated so close to the School in which he received his education? The School may well be proud of the Town Hall, as the Town Hall may well be proud of the School. This School occupies a very prominent site. It will acquire still greater prominence when the Town Hall and the Municipal Offices are completed. I believe it is itself to put on a new architectural garb. You will soon have a fine playing field within easy reach of the School. Thus, with a renovated building, a new playing field, new neighbours, and above all, with a buoyant spirit animating it, the Union School can look forward to a really bright and great future.

I cherish many ambitions in regard to Bangalore. We must make it a much more beautiful city, a much more healthy city, and a much more prosperous city. I have no doubt that that desire is shared by all its citizens—let it be their earnest endeavour too, to make it such a city. My appeal to-day is chiefly to the youths of Bangalore. I hope that they will take a keen interest in their city and feel proud of it.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying a tribute to the Christian Missions in India. They have been a potent factor in promoting the cause of education

Speech at the Wesleyan Mission High School.

and the spread of enlightenment and culture in the State, as indeed in India as a whole. Missionary Colleges and Schools have been valued and honoured partners with Governments from the very beginning in this important field of national development. One has only to turn to institutions like the Christian College in Madras, the Wilson College in Bombay, the Forman College in Lahore, and the Scottish Churches College in Calcutta, and to recall the names of Duff, Wilson and Miller, cherished with reverence and affection by thousands of their pupils, to realise the magnitude of the contribution of the Christian Missions to the making of Modern India.

We, in Mysore, have every reason to be thankful for their contribution to our educational advance, and this contribution has been specially marked in the case of the Wesleyan Mission. The Mission has been actively engaged in the educational work of the State in all its stages at one time or another. That is not all. We all know that the printing press and the newspaper are powerful allies of the schoolmaster. The Wesleyan Mission Press has long been famous for the quality of its work, while the "Vrittanta Patrika" has for many years been a familiar feature of Mysore journalism, and has set a high standard in respect of accuracy of news, punctuality of appearance and sobriety of views. In this triple manner the Wesleyan Mission has been a powerful influence in the land for sober examination of new ideas, steadfast acceptance of sound ones and their wide dissemination among the people. This is only in keeping with the great traditions of the Wesleyan Movement. A great historian has described how with the Industrial Revolution in England and the break up of rural England, it appeared as though England, in 1815, was

Speech at the Conference of South Indian Shorthand Writers.

heading for revolution and bitter civil war; but this apparently inevitable consequence did not come about, "because of the Wesleyan revival and its effects on the whole religious life of England."

Finally, may I wish you great and immediate success in this undoubtedly wise and farseeing venture of combining the two great schools? Not only Government but all Mysore will watch the development of this place with the greatest interest, sympathy and confidence in its wise guidance. Well may the State trust and support those who for so long have given to it so freely. I believe that you are conscious that you have sowed in good soil, in which both good work and gratitude spring up. And the words of appreciation spoken here of the noble labours of the century now ending will awaken a true and vivid response in thousands of hearts throughout the State of Mysore.

SPEECH AT THE CONFERENCE OF SOUTH
INDIAN SHORTHAND WRITERS.

[The Third Session of the Conference of Shorthand Writers in South India was held in Haji Sir Ismail Sait Hall of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce building, Bangalore, on the morning of the 29th December, 1934, Mr. K. S. Iyer presiding. There was a large gathering of shorthand writers and members of the general public. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to initiate the proceedings of the Conference and in doing so, he delivered the following speech :—]

Shorthand Writers of South India, Ladies and Gentle- 29TH
men,—It gives me great pleasure to come among you DECR.
to-day and to initiate the Third Session of your Conference. 1934.
When your Local Committee saw me some time back

Speech at the Conference of South Indian Shorthand Writers.

and requested me to open this Conference, I accepted their kind invitation the more readily because I desired to show how keenly I appreciate the work done by shorthand writers in this country.

I feel I must felicitate you on the idea of holding an annual conference of this kind, for it gives you, shorthand writers, official and unofficial, a splendid occasion for getting to know each other and for comparing notes and exchanging ideas on matters affecting the profession as a whole. Incidentally, it is bound to help you also by providing the opportunity of visiting different parts of South India, an opportunity of which, if I may judge from this gathering, you are taking good advantage. Travel invigorates the body and improves the mind. Young men like you should travel at least occasionally, if only for recreation. In view of the many demands on them, knowledge of all kinds is bound to prove valuable for shorthand writers and there are some kinds of knowledge which you can only acquire by travel.

Yours is a growing profession and with growth comes influence. So important is your profession to-day that it is difficult to conceive of your disappearance from the public life of this vast land. In Mysore, with the development of representative institutions and the advancement of education, the desire to know what is occurring around us has been constantly increasing. Shorthand writers have thus become a necessity, whether for the better equipping of newspapers or the public offices of the land. We have, within the past twenty years, taken steps from time to time to improve the machinery of reporting in connection with our Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and the Economic and other periodical conferences held under Government auspices. Some of you may be interested to know that

Speech at the Conference of South Indian Shorthand Writers.

we have adapted for our use the Parliamentary corps system of reporting, so that not only may the reports be rapidly drawn up but also the physical strain on shorthand writers involved in reporting may, to some extent, be relieved. In the Government departments, the policy of utilising shorthand writers for the quick despatch of official correspondence or the taking of evidence and judgments orally delivered has been long in vogue here and is being increasingly resorted to. Perhaps, I would not be far wrong if I said that similar conditions prevail elsewhere in South India.

This brings me to the type of training given to young men who desire to join your ranks. I know that you have varied tests to ascertain the speed attained by learners and that there is in vogue a carefully regulated system of teaching the art of shorthand. I wish to emphasise the fact that the need for a thorough general education on the part of would-be shorthand writers is still great. Southern India has built up an enviable reputation as the land of expert shorthand writers, reporters and businessmen's assistants and Private Secretaries. It is up to it to maintain that fame which it has so laboriously built up within the past half-century.

If a shorthand writer is the handmaid of the Press, he is also, let me say, the mainstay of the public office system of modern times. There is required of him in his craft not only efficiency—celerity, versatility and capability—but also that supreme quality, honesty. Many secrets pass through your hands—if not also through your minds and memories—and it is of vital importance for you to remember that your employer expects you to keep them for him. A shorthand writer is something more than a mere scribe. He is the trusted custodian

*Speech at the opening of the waterworks at Ghati
Subrahmanya in the Dodballapur Taluk.*

of official or, it may be, trade secrets, and so he is bound to respect the interests of those for whom he works by zealously guarding their secrets. A secret is a heavy thing, says a French proverb. You must never succumb to the temptation of relieving yourself of the burden. It is your duty to carry it and you will soon accustom yourselves to it. Remember this is the age of accuracy. It is the age of good work. You can only hope to prosper if you do your work efficiently, honestly and zealously.

I will not detain you longer except to wish you, collectively and individually, all success in your endeavours to create an *esprit de corps* in your profession and to improve its prospects and enlarge its professional outlook. I now declare the Third Conference of the Shorthand Writers of South India open and trust that your deliberations under the wise and able guidance of Mr. K. S. Iyer, so well known to all of us as the doyen of Commercial Education in India, will bear abundant fruit.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE WATERWORKS
AT GHATI SUBRAHMANYA IN THE DODBALLA-
PUR TALUK.

[At the request of the local people, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Ghati Subrahmanya on the 12th January, 1935 for the special purpose of opening the waterworks. He motored over to the place with the Raja of Akalkot and was received by the *Dharmadarsis* of the temple, the members of the Dodballapur Municipal Council and other local people. The Raja of Akalkot, at the request of the Dewan, opened the waterworks.

*Speech at the opening of the waterworks at Ghati
Subrahmanya in the Doddballapur Taluk.*

Sir Mirza made a speech in Kannada on the occasion, which was in the following terms:—]

Sir Mirza Ismail expressed, first of all, his great 12TH pleasure at being able to visit their important and holy JANUARY place and to take part in the pleasant function that 1935. evening.

He next congratulated the people of Ghati Subrahmanya on their coming to possess a pure and satisfactory water-supply, which is the foundation of sound public health. An adequate water-supply was a vital need of both men and cattle everywhere and especially so in a place where one of the biggest *jatras* in the State meets every year. The importance of a pure water-supply to Ghati Subrahmanya was, therefore, quite apparent. The people of the village were naturally very jubilant over the completion of their long-pending water-supply project, a pleasure which, the Dewan said, he shared with them fully.

Proceeding, the Dewan remarked that it was a very good idea, indeed, to hold a cattle fair in connection with the big *jatra* in the village. He was told that it was usually a very big fair attracting thousands of cattle from neighbouring villages. A cattle fair was, if anything, an index of the condition of the local cattle. It showed whether they were well—or ill—kept. It was a truism to say that cattle formed the mainstay of the *raiyats* and that the development of agriculture was, in a very real sense, bound up with the improvement of cattle. He wished, therefore, to emphasise the fact that the *raiyats* should devote their earnest attention to the breeding of cattle and especially to their protection from contagious diseases. The annual loss that the cultivator in Mysore, as elsewhere, suffered from preventable diseases

Speech at the opening of the waterworks at Ghati Subrahmanya in the Doddballapur Taluk.

was indeed great, due among other causes, to the apathy of cattle-owners themselves and it could, in many cases, be effectively reduced by a little attention to the rules framed by the authorities for the prevention of diseases. The Dewan hoped that this aspect of the question would receive more and more attention in the future and that the opportunity provided by the *jatras*, such as the one at Ghati Subrahmanya, would be availed of by the people to hold as big a cattle show as possible, which would serve as an effective public demonstration in methods of production and breeding of good stock.

The temple in the village, the Dewan said, was situated in a lovely place surrounded by small hillocks and green spots and it was a matter for real satisfaction that the *dharma-darsis* had spared no pains to keep the temple and its surroundings so neat and tidy. The advent of electric lights recently, of course, provided an important amenity of life to the public.

The Departments of Agriculture and Public Health had made arrangements, for the first time this year, to deliver popular lectures and also to hold a cinema show for the instruction of the large congregation of the people attracted by the *jatra* in matters connected with agriculture and public health. It was proposed, too, to organise a small agricultural exhibition on the occasion. The Dewan expressed the hope that the *rai-yats* would take a very lively interest in these lectures and the exhibition and would derive much benefit from them.

SPEECH AT THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE BASAVANGUDI GIRLS' MIDDLE SCHOOL AT BANGALORE.

[The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Basavangudi Girls' Middle School at Bangalore were held on the 26th January, 1935. There was a large gathering of teachers, students and officers of Government, besides the general public. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who presided over the celebrations, spoke as follows :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has given me much pleasure to comply with Mr. Hayavadana Rao's request that I should take part in the Silver Jubilee celebrations of this Institution. For one thing, it gives me an opportunity of showing the great interest that the Government and I take in the progress of education, and this opportunity is the more welcome because it has not been possible, for well-known reasons, in recent years, to make any appreciable additions to the expenditure on education. Moreover, I am glad to be here this evening because I am a great believer in the education of girls ; and I have listened with much interest to the graphic narration of the efforts made by the early workers to start and stabilize this institution which has developed from an aided primary school into a Government middle school.

I am not quite sure if ' developed ' is the right word in this connection. For, as we all know, not only primary school and middle school education, but also high school education, has progressed in British India and elsewhere on an aided basis, and one has sometimes disquieting thoughts as to whether educational progress in our State would not have been even greater if Government, instead of practically elbowing private enterprise out of the field, had limited its own functions to encouragement, generous grants, and supervision. This

*Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Basavangudi
Girls' Middle School at Bangalore.*

is a line of thought which I would like to be pursued by all those interested in the spread of education in the State.

I am glad to know that the numbers in the school have been increasing and that it has been found necessary in the past few months to divide one of the classes into two sections and find an additional teacher. The day is gone when the education of girls required any special advocacy and we are now, all of us, believers in it. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as regards the measure and the content of the education of girls in the higher stages, there can be no doubt in regard to the necessity for the basic eight years of education, and little doubt in regard to the nature of the curriculum required during those years. The range of subjects includes not only Languages, Elementary Mathematics and General Knowledge, but also Hygiene and Domestic Economy. I understand that at present girls may take either Domestic Economy or Hygiene as an additional subject, while others take either a Classical Language or Music, a recent introduction in the curriculum. I wonder whether it is necessary that there should be competition among these subjects and not a reasonable co-ordination of them all.

It is most desirable and necessary to create what has been termed a "health conscience" among school girls. Schools of the type at which we are assembled this evening are, I think, the very places where sound ideas about personal cleanliness and health-giving exercises should be imparted systematically. In a recent report, Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education in England, pleaded for attention to the problem of the health of school girls. What is eminently

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called for, from the country's point of view, is an all-round improvement in the cleanliness of school children. There is, no doubt, everywhere to-day a better recognition of the need for the physical development of children and there is, besides, a greater interest taken in their general health. But there is still much to be done, if we are to reach reasonable standards in the maintenance of good health among our school-going girls. If we fail to ensure the physical health of children under fourteen years of age, we must not complain if such neglect brings with it, in later years, a harvest of preventable diseases. For girls, as much as for boys, out-door exercises are necessary.

The cause of women has had warm advocacy very largely from women themselves. It is education that has fitted them for life and it is education alone that will eventually help to solve the larger problems of social life, in which they undoubtedly occupy a dominant position. The trend of recent discussions among women themselves shows that they are alive to the problems that confront the country in this field of work. It is a hopeful sign that this is so, for otherwise the prospects of material advance would, indeed, be poor for this country. It is from this point of view, I think, that the importance of girls' education makes its greatest appeal to educated India.

Reference has been made to the several needs of this school, and I have no doubt that the Department is fully alive to them and will meet them as soon as conditions permit. The school is situated in a prominent place, but the building should be worthier both of the location and the object for which it exists. The question of putting up suitable buildings for the several middle

Speech at the Bangalore public meeting to inaugurate the celebrations connected with His Majesty the King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee.

schools and primary schools in the City has been engaging the attention of the authorities concerned, and I have no doubt that the needs of this school will receive their early consideration.

It only remains for me to say once again how pleased I am to be here to-day and to wish the staff and the pupils of the school all possible success and prosperity in the future. I hope that the residents of this locality will continue to take a keen interest in the school and to do all they can to improve its efficiency and usefulness.

SPEECH AT THE BANGALORE PUBLIC MEETING
TO INAUGURATE THE CELEBRATIONS CON-
NECTED WITH HIS MAJESTY THE KING-
EMPEROR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

[A public meeting of the citizens of Bangalore was held at the Daly Memorial Hall on the evening of the 30th January, 1935, to inaugurate the celebrations connected with the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor. A large and representative gathering was present on the occasion including Sir C. V. Raman, Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Chief Justice H. D. C. Reilly, Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan and Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, who presided at the meeting, delivered the following speech :—]

30TH JAN. 1935. *Sir Puttanna Chetty, Ladies and Gentlemen.*—We are all met here to-day to inaugurate a most loyal and pleasing movement, a movement which, I feel sure, will appeal to all classes of the people in the State.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty the King-Emperor's accession to the Throne falls on Monday, the

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6th May, 1935, and that auspicious occasion will be celebrated in a fitting manner throughout the British Empire. It is His Majesty's desire that the celebration should be as simple as possible and that all unnecessary expenditure should be avoided. His Majesty has also expressed the wish that his subjects should have the opportunity of observing his Silver Jubilee near their homes. In the arrangements proposed, it will, I take it, be the desire of one and all of us that we should bear in mind these wishes of His Majesty and devise measures in accordance with them.

Before I proceed further, I should like to say how deeply gratified His Highness the Maharaja is by the spontaneity of the action taken by his people, headed by our veteran citizen, *Rajasabhabhushana* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty.

The All-India Fund to be raised in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee is to be devoted to the four worthy causes mentioned in the public appeal issued a few weeks ago by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon, with the gracious approval of His Majesty. These are the Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance (Indian Council), the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the Indian Soldiers' Benevolent Fund. Under the scheme outlined, Mysore will collect its own fund, take from it what is necessary for its own celebrations and contribute the balance to the All-India Fund; and a substantial proportion will be returned to us to be utilised, as we think proper, for the four causes which I have mentioned. In our State, we have the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society with which is closely connected St. John Ambulance and it is

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our desire to make available the larger part of our collections to these two deservedly popular institutions. Red Cross work in this State is, as you know, largely identified with Maternity and Child Welfare work. In recent years, steps have been taken to spread this work throughout the State. Funds are sorely needed and the collections made for His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund cannot, I think, be better utilised than for this humane and beneficent work on behalf of women and children.

I feel quite certain that there is but one feeling in the hearts of all present here to-day, and that is that Mysore should show her loyalty to His Majesty and should celebrate the Silver Jubilee of his accession to the Throne in a manner both pleasing and creditable to the people of this State. In one of the Resolutions that I shall have the honour of putting to you presently, mention is made of a Central Executive Committee for the purpose of giving effect to the proposals adopted to-day. I have no doubt that the Committee will be a thoroughly representative one, so that the success we aim at may be assured to us from the start.

I cannot resist the temptation of saying a word about the special significance of the happy occasion. It is an occasion which should bring together all people, however divided they may be, in their religious or political views. It is an occasion on which the people of India should join with the other peoples and nations, forming the British commonwealth of nations, of which the King-Emperor is the head, in celebrating the great event and in rejoicing with them. It would be particularly unfortunate if any political considerations were to deter any one from keen participation in a celebration to

*Speech at the opening of the Sri Narasimharaja Waterworks
at Channapatna.*

which politics is quite unrelated. The King-Emperor stands above plans and policies. He is a symbol of that unity—both between us and those in British India owing direct allegiance to His Majesty, and between India and the other nations in this great community—the confirming of which is our great hope for the future. He is also, to us, far more than a symbol—one who is deeply interested in our welfare and whose personal influence is always in the direction of moderation and generosity. I hope that this great opportunity for a united rejoicing and a fellowship, transcending differences, may everywhere provoke a response worthy of the great heart of India, to which all narrowness is an alien thing.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SRI
NARASIMHARAJA WATERWORKS AT
CHANNAPATNA.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Channapatna on the evening of the 18th March, 1935, to perform the opening ceremony of the local waterworks, and in doing so, he said :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have come here to-day at 18TH your insistent request to declare open your new water- MARCH works. I am very pleased, of course, to come. I am no 1935. stranger, however, to Channapatna and Channapatna is no stranger to me, for I am constantly passing by your town. I notice, from time to time, many improvements and many signs of progress, and I feel delighted. Sometimes, signs of neglect are also noticeable and they depress

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me. But I take consolation in the reflection that as progress is a zig-zag movement, it seems practically impossible to avoid set-backs altogether. Progress is difficult to attain, but it is, perhaps, even more difficult to maintain. It requires effort, constant and consistent, not merely to improve our conditions but to maintain them at their level. It is so easy to slide back. It is, however, a great pleasure to me to be able to say that, on the whole, Channapatna, like many another town and village in the State, is alive to its civic responsibilities and is putting on a newer, a cleaner and a healthier garb, though the process may not be as rapid as one would wish.

You, citizens of Channapatna, are fortunate in many respects. You enjoy a salubrious climate, one of the most precious gifts of Heaven. You have a fairly satisfactory water-supply, a fine town hall, a village officers' home, a travellers' bungalow, a women's hospital, a general dispensary, co-operative societies, a branch of the Mysore Bank, an industrial school, a high school, several primary and middle schools, a veterinary hospital, electric power and the railway. I hear there is a cinema also.

In fact, you possess all the really essential amenities of modern life. There is one more thing which you have got and which I must not omit to mention. And that is alas! poverty, grinding poverty. That is a demon which you should drive out of your town, but how to get rid of it is, of course, a problem. But it can be done. It can be done by hard and intelligent work. Take full advantage of the fine Industrial School in your town. Let as many boys as possible go there and learn some handicraft. The older ones who have no work should take to the land. The Deputy Commissioner will be

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only too happy to help them in this matter. I look forward, as I know you all do, to the early establishment of a spun silk factory either here or at Closepet. It will go a long way to bring prosperity to this neighbourhood. I know you are as anxious to have the factory here as the people of Closepet are to have it in their own town. The Government are considering the question with the help of the Silk Association. Of course, and I am sure you will agree, the chief consideration must be the interest of the factory itself. Whether it is located at Channapatna or at Closepet, I have no doubt that both towns will share in the benefit.

In conclusion, I need only tell you how sincerely I wish the town and people of Channapatna all happiness and prosperity in the years to come.

SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICES ASSOCIATION.

[The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association was held in the Legislative Council Hall, Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 23rd March, 1935. There was a large attendance of the members of the Association. Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, spoke as follows:—]

Fellow-workers,—It gives me great pleasure to take 23RD
part in this, the tenth annual meeting of the Civil Services MARCH
Association. Let me first congratulate you on having 1935.
kept the Association going for so many years. That is
a great thing in itself, and what is even more gratifying
is the interest taken by its members in the work of the

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Association as indicated by the papers read at its periodical meetings.

It is the pride of the Mysore State that it has long maintained an efficient Civil Service of its own, organised and manned on the most approved lines.

Although the Civil Service Examination has been suspended for the time being, the new method of recruiting officers to the Civil Service will, I hope, prove to be equally satisfactory, while much less expensive. Everything depends upon the selection of the men and the manner in which their promotion is regulated. A man may be excellent from many standpoints—educational and physical—but if he proves incapable in service, he should be kept back, if not removed from service. It is a mistake to promote men on the score of mere seniority if they do not deserve it by their work and conduct. It is as great a mistake to keep on men who do not deserve to be kept on.

India, like the rest of the world, is in a transition stage to-day. She is emerging from the conservatism of ages and feeling at all points the influence of radical ideas. This is true in our politics, in our statesmanship, in our social life, in our business life, in our attitude in all things. The change, even during the last decade or two, has been revolutionary. The spirit of the times is different. We public servants, even more, perhaps, than the ordinary citizen, must give earnest consideration to this change and adapt ourselves to our new responsibilities. Good government is behind all prosperity. There can be no safe business prosperity, no social uplift, no real happiness, without good government; and it is our duty—your duty, gentlemen—to see to it that we have the right machinery to ensure good government;

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to see to it that we discharge our duties, each of us in his own sphere, to the best of our ability and with the constant desire to help our fellow-citizens, to promote the happiness and prosperity of the State. Mysore is a fine living country, with its many natural resources, its many opportunities for human advancement. Mysore is worth serving

If I were asked the most important things leading to a successful life, I should say that first of all was integrity, unimpeachable integrity. No man can ever do anything of any great value in life, or secure the confidence and approval of his fellowmen, if he does not have the reputation of being a man of honour and integrity.

I am sure, gentlemen, that none of us is afraid of hard work, by which I mean an unflagging industry, inspired by an absolute love for our work. There is no better test of a man's fitness for his work than his love for it. But hard work must become a habit before any degree of success whatever is attained. Hard work never yet killed a man, nor hurt him. Worry kills, but not work. Hard work is not irksome. It is a healthy price which any man pays for success. It is not enough if we just do the work assigned to us. The art lies in doing more than is expected of us; in proving ourselves more useful than was anticipated. The difference between a successful man and an unsuccessful man is that while the one makes his position greater than he found it, the other keeps it where he found it and it keeps him there.

Let us also be thorough in whatever we do, for without thoroughness there can be no real efficiency, no satisfactory progress. This is one of our common

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failings. We are not sufficiently thorough. The trouble with the ordinary official is that he is content to be of the average rather than of the best. An efficient official is something more than a machine. He should make it the rule of his official life not to wait for work to come to him but to go in search of it, and he will not have to go far. There is always something useful for active brains and willing hands to do. One cannot much admire the public servant who has a mere routine of duties performed day in and day out. He is the same yesterday and to-day. No special fault can be found with his work. He does it just as a machine would. That is not the type of official that can be of much use to the State.

The widest view a man can have of his work is to regard it in the spirit of service to the world, and the finest enthusiasm is the enthusiasm for service.

The
village.

When we look round in this Mysore of ours and especially in the villages, we are sometimes apt to judge harshly those who went before us, and to attribute to their neglect the present condition of our villages and our rural population generally. Perhaps, there was a want of vision on their part. The more need for us to make sure that, wherever we fail, we do not fail in vision. Let us pay special attention to the rural areas, to the dumb and helpless villager, who, nevertheless, is the backbone of the country. The interior villages need our special attention.

There is one thing more which we should cultivate—it is the habit of encouraging those around us to give independent advice, to tell us frankly what they think. It is a mistake to develop a partiality for the "yes-man." The subordinate who says "yes" to every plan in neglect

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of his duty and out of a mistaken notion of his interest, is a yes-man—a flatterer, not an adviser; an enemy, not a friend.

We must trust our young men. We must give them responsibility in order to make them worthy of responsibility. They may make mistakes. We should be surprised if they did not. It only means they need more practice in responsibility, not that they are unfit for it.

A principle which we would do well to follow most assiduously is that of always trying to get facts. It is extraordinary how relatively few are those who live up to this principle and how many of us deal, to a greater or less extent, with fancies or fallacies which we hope or believe are facts. It is not always easy to get at the facts of a case, but it is certainly worth while trying. Get facts.

There is another virtue which I should like to lay special stress upon. It is promptness. Promptness in correspondence is a matter not only of courtesy but of efficiency. I am sure that, so far as we are concerned, there is plenty of room for improvement in this respect. Promptness.

I trust, gentlemen, that fine team work will characterise our relations with one another in a large measure. We must develop in the various departments of the administration the spirit of willing partnership. There are a number of non-official gentlemen who are associated with us, officials, in serving the public. We should regard them, too, and I am sure we do, as partners in this service. Team-work.

Let us serve the public with an efficiency and a whole-heartedness which will earn their respect; and let us not resent their criticism. We should rather invite and

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profit by it. Let us in all things seek the good of the community to the best of our judgment.

Thrift.

Gentlemen, I have one more thing to say, and it is to the junior members of the services in the State, working in the Revenue, Public Works and other departments, and that is that they should avoid extravagance in personal expenditure. For instance, it is, I think, a mistake on the part of junior officers to own motor cars. It is impossible for them to maintain themselves and their cars on the salary they get. It would be infinitely better from the point of view alike of their work, their health and their pocket, if they used motor cycles or ordinary bicycles instead. The latter are preferable in my view to the former, for they show how active the user is, and provide healthy exercise.

Sir
Harcourt
Butler's
advice.

I shall conclude my remarks with a quotation from an address delivered in 1927 by Sir Harcourt Butler, one of the finest administrators that the Indian Civil Service has ever given to India. In the course of his address to the Training Class for young officers in Burma, that distinguished statesman said—"I need not, I hope, beg you, gentlemen, to keep your hands clean of anything like corruption. Here, as in India of a generation and more ago, we look to you, who have received University education, to fight and expel the demon of corruption. May I remind you that the word 'administration' means service? You have to serve the people and the Government which represents the people. Sometimes, these interests may seem to clash, and you may feel that you ought to choose between the one and the other. My advice to you is to be patient and wait to the end. Again and again have I seen the people change their view and the Government proved to have been

Speech at the opening of the Pandits' Conference at Bangalore.

really working for the best interests of the people. . . . You are the servants of Government and should assume that the Government has good reasons for its action. When one is young, one is sometimes apt to think otherwise. And remember that many things which seem wrong in the beginning come right in the end. Difficulties you will encounter, but by patience and endurance they will be overcome. Take interest in the proceedings of the Legislative Council, but look out for the hard facts rather than opinions, and be suspicious of superlatives. It may be that this form of literature is not always the most enjoyable, but you ought to know what is going on, and you will learn what pitfalls to avoid and how to deal with public criticism. But keep your sense of humour and proportion. A very able and distinguished statesman is said to have described Government as getting out of one damned hole after another. This is not the whole truth, but I confess that I have derived comfort from this light and bright remark many times during my twelve years' experience as head of a Province."

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE PANDITS'
CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

[A Conference of the Pandits in the State was held at Bangalore on the 5th April, 1935. *Praktana Vimarsha Vichakshana Rao Bahadur* R. Narasimhachar presided over the Conference.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was invited to open the Conference and in accepting the invitation, he delivered the following speech :—]

Mr. Narasimhachar and Members of the Pandita 5TH
Mandala.—It gives me great pleasure to be with you APRIL
1935.

Speech at the opening of the Pandits' Conference at Bangalore.

this morning, if only as an expression of the esteem in which I hold the Pandits and of my immense interest in all that pertains to their welfare. I understand that this association is of recent foundation. It is a clear proof that our Pandits are alive to the changed needs of the hour. Realising that "Union is strength," they have conformed to the fashion of the times by forming an association of their own. This proof of vitality and the presence in large numbers of members of the order at this meeting make it a superfluous, if not, indeed, an offensive, question to enquire whether the Pandits are likely to survive in the new order of things.

I am sure that none of us believes that the Pandit class is going to disappear; nor does any one desire that it should. I am convinced that the Pandit, with his, within well-known limits, spacious and leisurely learning, has a definite place in a cultural economy where learning, like our holdings in agriculture, is suffering from the evils of fragmentation, while the hurry of modern life is too often allowing a veneer of culture to do duty for the real substance. It is not only in matters of learning that the Pandit is necessary for us, but also in the larger life of the community, where he stands for the secular forces of conservatism and stability. Stability and change are perpetually contending for mastery, and progress is the result of the pressure of the forces of change on the solid front of tradition. It is needless to say that social progress has need of both; of stability and tradition just as much as of unrest and change.

The Pandit class in our society is the repository and guardian of the accepted pattern of life, which innovation is ceaselessly trying to recast. Whether it be in the domain of literature, where I understand a keen controversy is going on between the guardians of the old and

Speech at the opening of the Pandits' Conference at Bangalore.

the advocates of the new, modes of diction, or in other departments of life, there must have been a time when what is now considered the orthodox and correct mode must have been an unorthodox and novel one. After a long struggle, perhaps, which history does not always record for us, the new established itself and came to be tolerated by the guardians of social heritage, and was finally incorporated in the body of the sacrosanct tradition. This is a process which has been going on ceaselessly, and will continue. We should, however, be lacking in a sense of history, if we did not do justice to the role of the Pandit class in the preservation of the cultural life of the community.

In our country, there is a tendency for the segregation of the old from the new, and the devotees of each live a life of their own, uninterested in the activities of the other. Consequently, the learning of the Pandits has ceased to play its age-long role in the cultural life of the people, and has come to be regarded by some as of no social significance except as a factor of blind obstruction. The new learning, dissociated from the old, may be more plastic and nimble, but is doomed to remain an exotic, incapable of striking deep roots into the social economy of the country, unless it adapts itself to the soil of traditional culture.

How far it is possible for the Pandit type and the modern educated type to come to terms with each other; whether our Pandits can be expected to acquaint themselves with the historical and comparative methods of study that have revolutionised learning in the West, are matters on which I do not venture to prophesy. But, I should be lacking in candour, that unpalatable but necessary ingredient in true friendship, if I did not sound a note of warning. I yield to none in my respect for

Speech at the opening of the Pandits' Conference at Bangalore.

the Pandits. It fills me with keen pleasure and a lively sense of artistic appropriateness to see the Pandits with their time-honoured dress and dignified bearing at the Palace Durbars, to the colour and picturesqueness of which they add a striking and welcome element. But it would be a great pity if the Pandits always regarded the old as good and the new as evil.

All that is old does not deserve to be cherished, nor is all that is new deserving of indifference or contempt. As is well known to you all, the Poet Kalidasa says that all that is old need not be considered to be good as such, while a literary work need not be treated with contempt for the mere reason of its being new. He adds further that the wise judge for themselves and appreciate a work on its own merits, while the unenlightened one depends for his guidance on the opinion of others. His words are highly suggestive and apply with equal force to literary criticism and to activities in every sphere of life.

In asking the Pandits to find room in their scheme of thought for the new, some may hold that I am attempting to pour new wine into old bottles. But that process is neither new nor superfluous. The tradition which the Pandits now cherish and safeguard has grown by absorption of the new, and has cast off hardened ideas and practices that ceased to be useful. I appeal to the Pandits to continue the process and allow social tradition, which shows alarming signs of petrification, to retain its vitality and capacity to grow.

Let us not be subservient to tradition. The trouble arises when it is given authority above reason. The tradition which gives grace and mellowness to life deserves to be preserved, but towards the tradition which puts the veto on all progress and experiment we must exhibit the most relentless opposition.

*Message on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of
His Imperial Majesty King George V.*

The Pandits should make strenuous efforts to keep themselves actively cognisant of the new forces in society, and come to terms with them, while the innovators should deeply consider whether every change they propose to effect is really in the interests of social uplift.

I have great pleasure in declaring this Conference open. I trust that your deliberations under the sage guidance of your venerable President, who represents a happy combination of the old and the new in his special departments of study, will not only be fruitful in promoting your personal and professional interests, but will also help the community to move towards the much needed synthesis between the old and the new.

MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF THE SILVER
JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF HIS IMPERIAL
MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

[At the request of the Editor of the "Madras Mail," Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, contributed the following message to the Silver Jubilee Supplement of the "Mail" published in May 1935 :—]

The Jubilee of 1897 marked the conclusion of a long period of peace and prosperity, and of dull unimaginative progress. That of 1935 marks the end of a period of war and depression and of daring experiments in all departments of human life.

But they are alike in one thing, namely, the personal character of the sovereigns whose rule they celebrate. Whether in peace or in war, in rejoicing or in sorrow, King George, like his illustrious grandmother, has maintained the even tenor of his way : an example to all

*Message on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of
His Imperial Majesty King George V.*

his subjects of wisdom and courage, of justice and mercy, of never-failing devotion to duty, and of righteousness in all things.

There is for us in India another striking point of similarity. In old Jewry, a jubilee was celebrated by a striking off of bonds. The year 1897 marked the culminating point of fourteen years of discussion of the place of the colonies in the Empire. It was followed in 1900 by their new charter of freedom, the Australian Commonwealth Act. We may hope that May 6, 1935, will see the effective conclusion of sixteen years of trial and consultation in regard to the new Constitution of India, to be followed shortly by a new charter in an Act establishing an Indian Federation.

In the one case, as in the other, differences that at one time seemed irreconcilable have been dissolved by the process of getting together and achieving mutual understanding, and by the pervading influence of a wise sovereign who has never allowed himself to recognize a difference between one class of his subjects and another.

Let us, therefore, look forward with serene confidence that our difficulties will be resolved in the future as in the past, and pray with all our hearts that our gracious King-Emperor may long be spared to continue to rule over us in wisdom, righteousness and justice.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SILK GRAINAGE AT TALAGAVARA, CHINTAMANI TALUK.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, made a brief tour in the Kolar District in the first week of June, 1935, accompanied by Justice Sir Vepa Ramesam of the Madras High Court and Dr. S. L. Joshi, Professor of Philosophy and Comparative Religions, U.S.A. During the tour, he visited the village of Talagavara, about three miles from Chintamani, to open the Silk Grainage newly established there. In doing so, he made a short speech in Kannada, which was in the following terms :—]

Replying to the address presented to him by the 4TH JUNE
Village Panchayet of Talagavara, Sir Mirza Ismail felici- 1935.
tated them on the establishment of a silk grainage in
their village, through the help and co-operation of the
District Board, which should greatly facilitate the supply
of disease-free eggs and cocoons to those engaged in
the industry. He appreciated this development specially
as the grainage was going to help towards increasing the
production of fine silk as well as the earnings of the
rearers of silk-worms.

There was a further advantage still. The location
of the grainage in a central place like Talagavara would
obviate the expense to the people of going to Channapatna,
Magadi and other places in search of cocoons in future,
as the new grainage was likely to meet all their demands
and more. It was, therefore, a source of no small gain
to the public, while it would certainly give a fillip to the
silk industry. It had been truly said that industries
constituted the backbone of a country and that the royal
road to its prosperity lay in the efforts to develop its
industries and indirectly, increase the circulation of money
within the country.

The silk industry, said the Dewan, had of late fallen
on evil days. For various reasons, it was in a languish-
ing condition. The competition of foreign silk was a

Speech on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stones of the Town Hall and the new building for the Co-operative Society at Chintamani.

serious factor. The production and spread of artificial silk was another. Yet, Mysore silk had so firmly established its superiority over foreign or artificial silk that a little more price paid for it was fully justified by the results. Furthermore, it was a local industry which should induce a feeling of national pride in its development, and its future, the Dewan thought, was fully assured in so far as such a feeling developed among the people at large. Sir Mirza expressed his earnest hope that through the means of the newly opened grainage, the industry would receive a fresh stimulus in that neighbourhood. He hoped that the people of Talagavara would strive to develop the silk industry as much as possible.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONES OF THE TOWN HALL AND THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT CHINTAMANI.

[On the morning of the 5th June, 1935, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, performed the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stones of the Town Hall and new building for the Co-operative Society at Chintamani. In doing so, he made a speech in Kannada, which was as follows :—]

5TH JUNE 1935. In acknowledging the addresses presented to him by the Town Municipal Council and the Co-operative Society, Sir Mirza Ismail made a joint reply. He congratulated the Municipal Council most warmly on their public spirit which was reflected in the several improvements that had been carried out in the town since his

Speech on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stones of the Town Hall and the new building for the Co-operative Society at Chintamani.

last visit. The fact that those improvements were substantial and well-planned added to the pleasure of his visit.

Chintamani Town, said the Dewan, was developing rapidly and he was very glad to say that it reflected much credit on the devotion and enterprise of its citizens. He hoped that other towns in the State would advance similarly. The town of Chintamani owed its many-sided progress chiefly to two factors—the enthusiasm of its Municipal Council and the liberality of its citizens. It was the great good fortune of the town to be blessed in this manner. That they might continue to grow and result in the provision of increased amenities for the citizens of the town was his earnest wish and prayer.

One of the requests made in the Municipal address was that the new extension of the town should be permitted to be named after His Highness the Yuvaraja. It was an excellent idea, indeed, said the Dewan, and it would give him great pleasure to recommend the request for the favourable consideration of His Highness.

Continuing, the Dewan said that he was immensely gratified to hear of the scheme which the Municipal Council had in hand for the provision of a pure water-supply to the town from bore-wells and which, he understood, was to be financed by them almost entirely. He congratulated the Municipal Council heartily on this most beneficial project which, he assured them on behalf of Government, would be considered most sympathetically. As regards their other requests, namely, for a moiety of the cost of a drainage scheme and for the remission of the penalty levied on the conversion of the agricultural land included in the new extension, the

*Speech on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stones of
the Hospital buildings at Chintamani.*

Dewan said that he was given to understand that no specific proposals had so far come to Government in respect of these matters and that when they came before them, they would be glad to give the proposals their best consideration.

The desire of the Municipal Council to construct a Town Hall at a cost of Rs. 12,500 was certainly a very laudable one. It gave him much pleasure, therefore, said the Dewan, to accede to their request to lay the foundation-stone of the Town Hall. It was a matter of equal pleasure to him to lay the foundation-stone of the new building for housing the local Co-operative Society. That the society was able to provide the funds for a habitation of its own spoke to its satisfactory position. Indeed, he was pleased to learn that the society had built up a reserve fund of Rs. 20,000 within the past few years of its working, a record of which it might really feel proud. Sir Mirza felicitated the Directors of the society on their being able to show such gratifying results and concluded with an expression of his best wishes for the continued success of the society.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONES OF THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AT CHINTAMANI.

[During his visit to Chintamani on the 5th June, 1935, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stones of the maternity hospital, the men's in-patient ward and the operation theatre to be built as adjuncts to the local hospital. In doing so, he made a few remarks in Kannada, which were to the following effect :—]

*Speech on the occasion of laying the Foundation Stones of
the Hospital buildings at Chintamani.*

Replying to the addresses presented to him by the donors of the hospital buildings, Sir Mirza Ismail observed that it gave him the greatest pleasure to be associated with the functions of that morning and to lay the foundation-stones of the buildings that were going to be devoted to the alleviation of human sickness and suffering. 5TH JUNE 1935.

The health of future generations depended in no small measure on the care bestowed on the mothers during the ante-and post-natal periods. It was needless for him, said the Dewan, to emphasise how necessary it was to provide maternity institutions in the State, as indeed in all parts of India, in much larger numbers.

Continuing, the Dewan said that though Government were doing everything that was financially possible in this direction, it was clearly impossible for them to make adequate arrangements for medical relief in all parts of the State without the aid of the well-to-do and charitably inclined. It was gratifying, therefore, that men of wealth like Messrs. Gopaliah Setty, Balaramiah Setty, Ramaswamy Setty and Siddabasavaradhya had come forward with munificent benefactions for this noble purpose. Only recently, Mr. Gopaliah Setty and his brother built a lecture hall for the use of the students of the high school, and now they were going to erect a fine structure to house the maternity hospital. Mr. Ramaswami Setty, who was following in the footsteps of his ancestors in his public benefactions, was building an in-patient ward, and Mr. R. B. Siddabasavaradhya, who had filled the post of Vice-President of the Municipality during the past four years with credit, was constructing a surgical hall or an operation theatre. The three buildings would together supply a long-felt want of the inhabitants of Chintamani and its neighbourhood, and in erecting them

Speech on the occasion of the opening of the District Board rural dispensary at Manchenahalli in the Goribidnur Taluk.

the benefactors had earned their deep and lasting gratitude.

In laying the foundation-stones of the buildings, Sir Mirza hoped that they would be of permanent benefit to the people at large and a source of real pleasure to the benefactors themselves.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF
THE DISTRICT BOARD RURAL DISPENSARY
AT MANCHENAHALLI IN THE GORIBIDNUR
TALUK.

[The last of the public functions performed by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, during his tour in the Kolar District in June, 1935, was the opening of the District Board rural dispensary at Manchenahalli. In his reply to the welcome address by the District Board, Sir Mirza dealt with some important matters. His remarks, which were in Kannada, were as follows :—]

5TH JUNE
1935.

Sir Mirza Ismail expressed his gratification at the keen and unceasing attention paid by the District Board to the schemes of improvement, such as, the provision of more educational facilities, rural uplift, opening of reading rooms and Red Cross Associations, medical relief, etc. It was his firm belief that God would be especially pleased by the relief which schemes, such as these, undoubtedly afforded to the poor and the needy.

The Dewan complimented the District Board on its possessing an intelligent and enthusiastic patriot like Mr. K. Chengalraya Reddy as its President. Mr. Reddy had shown a deep interest in the well-being of the people of the district and had secured for them a substantial

Speech on the occasion of the opening of the District Board rural dispensary at Manchenahalli in the Goribidnur Taluk.

contribution from the District Board for the sinking of drinking water wells in the interior. He had also been taking particular interest in the extension of facilities for medical relief. His zeal in pushing through several schemes of development was a matter for special commendation, and the Dewan hoped that under the presidentship of Mr. Chengalraya Reddy, the District Board would continue to make headway in all matters relating to the welfare of the district as a whole.

Referring to one of the requests made in the address, namely, for enlarging the powers of the District Board by linking it up with the village panchayets, the Dewan observed that both the District Boards and the Village Panchayets were local self-governing institutions and that it would militate against the objects underlying these bodies to subordinate the one to the other. Besides, such a measure would not merely change the complexion of these bodies but undermine their very existence. The Village Panchayets were still in an infant stage and it was, therefore, necessary that they should continue to work under the supervision of the revenue authorities for a long time yet. While every one would wish that the District Boards and the Village Panchayets should work in perfect harmony and close co-operation, that object was surely not going to be promoted by withdrawing the guiding hand of the Deputy Commissioner at this stage.

Another representation made in the address was about land revenue assessment in the Kolar District. The Government appointed a committee in January, 1929, to examine and report on this question. The committee submitted their report to Government in

Speech on the occasion of the opening of the District Board rural dispensary at Manchenahalli in the Goribidnur Taluk.

February, 1930, and Government passed suitable orders thereon in August, 1931. These facts were well-known to the people and so far as he was aware, said the Dewan, nothing had occurred since to justify a reconsideration of those orders. As a matter of fact, the rates of land revenue assessment varied from district to district and there were even variations in the rates between one taluk and another in the same district. These factors were taken into due consideration and the present rates of assessment in the Kolar District were fixed after the most careful consideration of the whole matter. The Government were aware that the *raiyats* of this district, in common with those of other parts in the State, were passing through a time of depression, but suitable measures of relief had been sanctioned, and were in operation, to help them to tide over the crisis.

Again, in the matter of land revenue remissions, to which reference had been made in the address, the policy pursued by Government was well-known. They were prepared to go as far as possible to relieve the hardship caused to the *raiyats* by the extraordinary circumstances of the present time. They had sanctioned, for instance, remissions up to Rs. 80,000 in the *taluks* of Goribidnur, Chintamani, Kolar and Gudibanda. The other *taluks*, too, were receiving attention. In addition, the collection of half the dry assessment, amounting to Rs. 81,000, had been suspended during the current year in the *taluks* of Bagepalli, Goribidnur and Malur. And of this amount, one-fourth of the dry assessment, *viz.*, Rs. 3,137 had been totally remitted in the case of 37 villages in the Bagepalli Taluk where a complete failure of crops was brought to notice. The miscellaneous demands in these tracts to

Speech on the occasion of the opening of the District Board rural dispensary at Manchenahalli in the Goribidnur Taluk.

the extent of Rs. 1,72,639 had also been suspended from collection during the current year.

These facts and figures, said the Dewan, afforded an indication of the liberal policy pursued by Government in the matter of land revenue remissions. They were prepared always to consider measures for the relief of the *raiyat* population with the utmost sympathy. They were prepared, too, to grant not merely partial but a 100 per cent remission in any part of the State in which such a concession was found to be justified by the local conditions. But it was manifestly impossible for them to accept any proposal for the introduction of a general scheme of partial or full remission applicable to the entire State.

The Dewan next referred to the proposals for the construction of a tank in Thippaganahalli in Goribidnur Taluk and another in Budikota in Bowringpet Taluk, which were engaging the attention of Government and which, he hoped, would be taken up in the next official year. They would, undoubtedly, prove a source of enormous benefit to the people of the locality, who had been so eagerly looking forward to the construction of these reservoirs for many years.

Finally, Sir Mirza complimented the President and the members of the District Board on the provision of the dispensary which he was to open presently and concluded with an expression of the hope that it would prove a real blessing to the people of Manchenahalli village and its neighbourhood.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on Thursday, the 13th June, 1935 and the following days. There was a large attendance of members, officers of Government and of the general public including a few distinguished visitors, among whom were the Resident, the Raja of Akalkot, Mr. Bhulabai J. Desai, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. James, and Mr. P. T. Rajan, Minister, Madras.

Sir Mirza, in opening the session, delivered the following address :—]

13TH JUNE
1935.
Quetta
tragedy.

Members of the Representative Assembly.—We meet at a time when the whole of India is staggering under the weight of a calamity for which history has few parallels. In a few seconds, a great part of the population of the city of Quetta and the surrounding villages has been wiped out, and the city razed to the ground. It must have seemed to those who survived that the end of the world had come. The widespread sympathy that the tragedy has evoked, more especially in the provinces which are nearest, shows how much modern facilities of transport are doing to promote a sense of nationhood in India. Let us, therefore, though we are more remote from the scene of disaster than Bombay or the Punjab, and have fewer relatives or friends among those who have suffered or who have paid the supreme sacrifice, still remember we are all members of the same Indian nation in our sympathies, and do our utmost to support the appeal for help, and especially for money, which has been so promptly and sympathetically launched by His Excellency the Viceroy and supported by our own revered Ruler.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the disaster in Quetta is not alone among the great happenings of the time which

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

must make us feel the wide interests that are imposed upon us as citizens, not only of the State of Mysore, but of the great country of India; not only as members of the great British Empire, but as members also of a troubled world in which every man is bound perforce to interest himself in the affairs of his neighbours and few can escape the repercussions of world-wide events.

We have recently witnessed the conclusion of the twenty-fifth year of the reign of His Majesty the King-Emperor, a quarter of a century full of events, full of progress and full of troubles, out of which the British Empire, and especially the Sovereign who is the head of it, have emerged greater than they have ever been. The Silver Jubilee of the King-Emperor evoked feelings of esteem and affection towards His Majesty throughout the British Empire and even beyond its bounds. It is a remarkable testimony to the personal qualities of King George, to the part played by His Majesty in the history of the last five-and-twenty exceptionally eventful years; to the steadfast loyalty of his people, and to the Constitution which the genius of the British people has evolved, that the British Crown stands where it does to-day, an example and inspiration to prince and peasant alike. That Crown is the symbol of the Empire's unity and purpose, holding together, as it does, the many members of that great fraternity of peoples, and it is beyond doubt that the more self-governing and the more independent these various countries which form the British Commonwealth become, the nobler will be the significance of the Imperial Crown. We all know with what warmth the State of Mysore has voiced its congratulations and good wishes to His Majesty on this happy occasion, and it is now my pleasant duty, in addressing this gathering of representatives of the people of Mysore,

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

to re-echo those sentiments and to offer to His Majesty once more our loyal and fervent good wishes for his long life and happiness.

The
Govern-
ment of
India Bill.

The India Bill has just passed its third reading in the House of Commons and no doubt will soon find its place on the Statute Book; when it does so, it will rank as one of the greatest achievements of the British Parliament. Seldom has any measure passed by Parliament evoked such bitter and powerful opposition, or been attacked from so many different quarters and for so many different reasons. I myself have been a serious critic of the Bill in regard to some of its fundamental proposals. But, if it were a question between acceptance or rejection, or even postponement, I should have no hesitation in deciding on acceptance. In this work-a-day world we have to take a realistic view of life and its problems; we have to act as practical men, not as visionaries. We cannot insist upon the acceptance of our own point of view and ignore the views of others. We have to take into account the real factors of the situation—personalities, vested interests, economic conditions, communal misunderstandings—and all the other lions in the path. Conviction has been borne in upon me as the days pass on and the interminable discussions and controversies proceed, that, in the existing circumstances both in India and in England, it would have been quite impossible for any other measure to go through the legislative process. Unsatisfactory as the Bill is from many points of view, complicated as the proposed constitution is and difficult as it will be in its working, I am, nevertheless, in favour of accepting and working it, for I am convinced that such defects and deficiencies as are found in it are for the most part inevitable in a constitution designed

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

for a country so full of paradoxes and anomalies as India. Nor need we regard this constitution, any more than any other human institution, as something final, irremediable and immutable. If actual experience should demonstrate the futility of some provisions and the danger of others, there is no reason to think that the constitution will not undergo necessary alterations, if not at once in the letter, at any rate in practice and by the growth of conventions. Events will shape their course according to the realities of the situation, and things do not usually happen exactly as wished for or as predicted. I have no doubt that the constitution will be worked, nor do I doubt that we shall find that it will give Indians a great opportunity of serving their motherland and of enabling her to take that position in the comity of nations which her vast size and population, and her ancient culture and civilization, entitle her to take.

India's progress to that high status among the civilized nations of the world is assured, if only we Indians exhibit those qualities—patriotism, honesty of purpose and the spirit of conciliation—which alone can uplift a people. If we are found lacking in those qualities, and if jealousy and disunity should continue to mar our national life, we cannot blame others for our own failure, for no people can hope to elevate themselves permanently by the efforts of others.

In speaking of the India Bill, it is impossible not to refer to the one personality who, I am convinced, may be regarded as the prime author of it. The intimate knowledge, the consummate ability, the unflagging zeal and perseverance, and the inexhaustible patience which Sir Samuel Hoare has displayed throughout these years entitle him to the gratitude both of his own country and of India. It is a matter for great regret that he will no

Sir Samuel
Hoare.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

longer be at the India office to guide India along the path of progress and self-realisation when the Act comes into force, but we who have had an opportunity of knowing his worth will be the first to realise that his great talents are required where the need is greatest, and that, in the present condition of affairs in Europe, is clearly at the Foreign Office. May I add that, if there is one man in the Empire who can adequately fill his place, that man is to be found in the new Secretary of State, the Marquess of Zetland. We all know what a wonderful record he had in the most troublesome of all the Provinces. We all know how he found his way into the "Heart of Aryavarta." We in this Assembly have special cause to be grateful to him for his understanding and sympathetic study of the system of which it forms a part and in which he has found a hopeful expression of the political temper and the political genius of the Indian peoples.

The figures
for the
years
1934-35
and
1935-36.

I come now to the figures which we have met to discuss and in so doing would like, first of all, to invite the attention of those of you who wish to make an earnest study of the budget to the introductory remarks made by the Financial Secretary in his explanatory memorandum. You will see from those that he has divided up the transactions under the heads—(a) Revenue, (b) Capital, (c) Debt, and (d) Remittances, and again under the cross heads of Revenue and Expenditure, first, for the year current and second, for the coming year.

In the short time that I am able to devote to the matter, I do not propose to deal with it under all these divisions. I think it will be simpler to deal with the salient points under the principal heads, treating the two years as one period. For this purpose, we may divide our revenue roughly into three categories, though there

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

is much marginal territory that falls partly into one and partly into another. The first we may call the gifts of God, the second the result of our commercial enterprises, and the third the contribution of the tax-payer.

Principal among the gifts of God, I regard the mining enterprises, which afford us a considerable revenue without any burden being imposed on the tax-payer or the State. In respect of revenues of this class we have been fortunate in the year that is just expiring. As you will remember, we began it with a new agreement with the mining companies, and partly as the effect of that, partly as the effect of increased production, and partly as the effect of increased prices of gold, we have for the year 1934-35 an increase under Royalty amounting to Rs. 9'80 lakhs, together with another under Income-tax amounting to Rs. 1'63 lakhs, to which we may add incidental increases of Rs. 1,15,000 under Stamps and Rs. 10,000 under Registration, making up the handsome total of Rs. 12'68 lakhs.

Under chrome mines, which are still managed departmentally, we have a revenue of Rs. 1'17 lakhs. The other mining enterprises have been less productive and their revenue is less significant.

We may, perhaps, also consider under this head the windfall that has come to us in the shape of profit on sales of securities, amounting to Rs. 3'41 lakhs in 1933-34 and to Rs. 1'82 lakhs in 1934-35.

There is much else among our receipts which is attributable to our favourable situation and climate, notably the receipts from Irrigation, Electricity and Sandalwood Oil, but as these involve also a very large amount of expenditure of money and talent on behalf of the State, I prefer to deal with them under the head of Commercial Enterprises. Including these, we have the following

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

list of enterprises in which the State is engaged. I have arranged them in the order of the magnitude of the capital involved :—

1. The Krishnarajasagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.
2. The Mysore Railways.
3. The Mysore Iron Works, soon to be designated The Mysore Iron and Steel Works.
4. The Mysore Sugar Factory.
5. The Industrial and other works :—
 - The Sri Chamarajendra Waterworks.
 - The Sandalwood Oil Factory.
 - The Central Industrial Workshop.
 - The Soap Factory.
 - The Porcelain Factory.
 - The Silk Weaving Factory.
 - The Industrial Testing Laboratory.

The
Krishna-
rajasagar
Hydro-
Electric,
and Irriga-
tion Works.

The Krishnarajasagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works represent an investment of capital between 7 and 7½ crores of rupees. As you are aware, we have been busily engaged for some years past in extending the benefits of electricity to the smaller towns and villages of the State, as well as to the smaller industries, and especially in the important direction of extending agricultural pumping plants. As these extensions are made, it is only to be expected that the percentage return on the capital outlay will decrease, but this is more than compensated for by the great material advantages derived by the people of the State. Meanwhile, as you are again aware, we have been disappointed in the returns from Irrigation, though, as I shall show you shortly, the Sugar Factory is doing much to get over this difficulty. As a result of these factors, the net return on capital from the combined enterprise has not been growing quite as fast as the capital outlay, and amounted to Rs. 33

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lakhs in 1932-33, 35 in 1933-34, and 37 in 1934-35, and is expected to amount to 38 lakhs in 1935-36. This would give a return of a little over five per cent on the total capital invested. The particular directions in which the increase is expected are the supply of power to the steel plant with effect from January, 1936, and an increase in the quantity supplied to mining companies, rural electrification schemes and interior power and lighting works. At the same time, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, anticipates that more lands will be taken up under the Irwin Canal and that there will be an increase of Rs. 1·16 lakhs under this head.

The next commercial enterprise in order of magnitude is the Railways. Under this head, as you are aware, important action has been taken to expedite the trains between Mysore and Bangalore by improving certain parts of the line where the levels were such as to necessitate very slow running. Meanwhile, one new station has been opened on this line and shuttle trains and other arrangements for the convenience of passengers have been introduced. Fares have been decreased by two pices per mile for Second Class. The number of passengers carried over the lines under State management during the year 1933-34 was 39·05 lakhs as against 38·44 lakhs during 1932-33 and the number carried over the lines managed by the M. & S. M. Railway, 22·39 lakhs as against 23·21 lakhs in 1932-33. Expenditure has been reduced where possible, though we believe there is still scope for further reduction. The net result of the year's working shows a continuous decline from Rs. 15·72 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 10·39 lakhs in the revised estimate for 1934-35. We hope that things will improve in 1935-36, and accordingly have budgeted for a net profit of Rs. 11·74 lakhs.

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For the future we have, as you know, numerous projects for expansion in hand. In spite of the depression we have come to the conclusion that we ought to take advantage of the low rates of interest to proceed with the Shimoga-Sagar line by extending it from Anandapuram to Sagar, and we are providing Rs. 3 lakhs for expenditure next year out of the Rs. 11 lakhs required. With the line ending, as it does, practically in the middle of a jungle, it can never be a paying proposition, and the one hope is to carry it through to Sagar. We have also taken advantage of the low rates of interest to borrow fifty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of paying off the Sterling Debenture Loan on the Bangalore-Harihar line, and we hope now to take over the management of this with effect from the 1st January, 1938 at the latest. Meanwhile, the large programme of expansion of the Railway Workshops, which is necessitated by the proposed enlargement of our railway undertaking, is in rapid progress. Another matter in respect of which we have hopes of seeing some progress at last is the Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam connection. We understand that the Government of Madras are interested in the improvement of the railways in the Satyamangalam direction in connection with the Lower Bhavani Project. Meanwhile, the great development of the Port of Cochin on the one hand, and the increasing competition of mechanical traction on the roads on the other, both point to the desirability of opening up a shorter connection between the Mysore plateau and the sea, and we hope that it will be possible to induce all the interests concerned to combine in advocating a single scheme for the improvement of the railway communications of the area of which Tiruppur forms the natural centre. If the Railway Board can be induced in this

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connection to put the Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam Railway into their next year's budget, it will be necessary for us to be prepared to proceed with the extension of the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway to the borders of the Mysore State and at the same time to improve the whole of that portion of our line.

The Bhadravati Iron Works still continue to make heavy drafts upon our reserves of optimism. For the current year the loss amounted to Rs. 2,22,000 in spite of every endeavour being made to increase sales and keep expenditure down to the minimum. The Board of Management are now busily engaged in the erection of a steel plant, with the aid of which it is hoped that the Works will be able shortly to cover expenses, but, as the plant is not expected to be in working order throughout the year, a loss of half a lakh of rupees is still anticipated in 1935-36.

The Sugar Factory, which only finished its first complete year of working on the 30th September, 1934, succeeded in returning a profit of 10 per cent on its shares. Encouraged by this success, the Board of Management have increased the capital from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs, and have embarked on a further large expenditure on new plant, with the aid of which they hope to be able, shortly, to turn out not less than 12,000 tons of sugar in a year, which, I believe, will make it the largest factory of its kind in India. The measure of the benefit derived by the *raiyats* from the working of this factory may be judged from the fact that the amount distributed in the shape of cost price of sugarcane in the first season amounted to 6½ lakhs of rupees, and that that amount is expected to be doubled in the second season ending in October next. In addition to this, the company have been given a license to

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supply potable liquor to liquor shops in the State and have erected stills for this purpose which are already active. Endeavours are being made to find profitable markets for the waste products, that is to say, industrial spirit and molasses, and some success has been attained in the conversion of molasses into cattle food and the use of it as substitute for tar in binding roads.

Minor
industrial
enter-
prises.

The Sri Chamarajendra Waterworks has been another disappointing enterprise from the purely commercial point of view, mainly on account of the increase in its capital cost which resulted from the severe washaway that occurred owing to unexpected heavy rains before the work was fully completed. The revised estimate for the current year includes considerable increase under arrear collections. In the year 1935-36, we anticipate a revenue of Rs. 2·36 lakhs, which involves, it is true, a very small return on the capital invested. At the same time, one cannot regard a work of this kind entirely as a commercial proposition, and we must also take into account the immense benefit conferred on the great City which it supplies with drinking water.

In the case of sandalwood oil, we come into contact with world conditions, and a study of the figures shows that, although our sales are expected to show an increase from the figure of 113,713 lbs. in 1932-33 to 156,574 lbs. in 1934-35, the net receipts expected are only Rs. 9·10 lakhs as against Rs. 11·03 in the former year, and as against Rs. 23·33 lakhs in 1929-30. These results are due to the competition of Australian and African oils, to increased resort to cheaper substitutes and to the general falling off in international trade which is due to causes with which you are only too familiar.

I need not enter into details of the receipts of the smaller industrial works. The Soap Factory, I am glad

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to say, continues to show a substantial profit though it is less than it was, and the Porcelain Factory is doing the same. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory has its accounts shown separately for the first time with a small profit of Rs. 4,000. On the other hand, we have to record small losses under the head of the Mysore Silk Weaving Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. In all these cases, as you will doubtless have noticed, we have increased our working expenses by embarking on a campaign of advertisement. Already, I think, we are beginning to see the results of that campaign in an increased knowledge and appreciation of the products, not only of our own factories, but of private enterprises in the State; in other words, we are on the way to proving again the truth of the adage that "it pays to advertise."

The contribution of the tax-payer depends in a very large measure upon the seasonal conditions of the year. The rainfall during the last year was considerably less than the normal quantity throughout the State. Both the south-west and the north-east monsoons were very weak. The latter, in fact, was a total failure. In consequence, the usual extent of land could not be cultivated with the staple food crops, and the area that was planted failed to yield a proper return. In addition, a large number of tanks in the maidan districts did not get any supply of water. Conditions in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur Districts became so bad at the end of December that special measures had to be organized for dealing with them.

These unfavourable conditions, following on equally unfavourable conditions in the previous year, were unfortunately coupled with a severe fall in prices, and the cumulative effect has been to render the year a very

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difficult one for both the *raiyats* and the Government. Under Land Revenue, in order to alleviate their distress, we were compelled to make very large remissions amounting to about Rs. 5 lakhs, or about four per cent of the demand, in addition to which it has been necessary to open up relief works and supply fodder at cheap rates to cattle. In spite of this large remission, there has been a great difficulty in getting in the collections, and this is responsible for the fact that up-to-date there are still outstanding as much as Rs. 26'04 lakhs of current and old arrears, although the demand has been reduced from Rs. 133'04 to Rs. 120'41 lakhs, or by nearly 10 per cent. The surprising thing is that, in a condition of affairs like this, our deficit is not much larger than it actually is.

For the coming year we hope that both seasons and prices will take a turn for the better and that we may at least get out of the trough of the depression. We have, therefore, budgeted under the head of receipts for an increase of Rs. 9½ lakhs. If we find that the *raiyats* are in a position to pay up a fair proportion of the arrears, we shall do much better than this.

The Excise Revenue being derived from luxury consumption, is also affected very rapidly by the seasons, and we have had a succession of very bad years under this head also. In the case of the current year, we have had to reduce our anticipated receipts from a budget of Rs. 55'00 lakhs to a revised one of Rs. 52'19 lakhs, and an anticipated fall in shop-rents is mainly responsible for a further fall to Rs. 50'91 lakhs in the budget for 1935-36.

Stamps and Registration, as I have indicated above, have shown an improvement in the current year, owing to large transactions in connection with the new gold

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mining leases and a return to normal is anticipated in 1934-35.

Under Forest Revenue, other than that from sandalwood oil and sandalwood, the principal variations in the figures for the year are due to changes in the system of accounting. In the coming year, we have budgeted for a decrease largely on account of anticipated fall under the receipts from *tangadi* bark, an item of revenue that has been steadily falling for some years past.

It is gratifying to turn from these items to Miscellaneous Taxes, which head includes the new excises on matches and sugar and the tax on betting. Under these heads we have a welcome item of receipt of Rs. 4.51 lakhs in the revised, which is increased to Rs. 8.16 lakhs in the budget, owing to the fact that the latter figure is for a full year, the former, in the case of the duty on matches, only for eight months.

Having thus dealt with all the heads which are responsible for both revenue and expenditure, I now propose to deal very briefly with the heads which are responsible for expenditure only. Expenditure heads.

Under General Administration, the chief point calling for notice is the regrettable fact that we have been compelled reluctantly to keep on the full cut from the salaries of Government servants throughout the past year. We propose in the year to come to reduce it to the following scale :—

Up to Rs. 100	...	...	Nil
Above Rs. 100 to Rs. 350	...	...	2½%
Above Rs. 350	...	...	5%

Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret in this matter that we have not been able to accept in its entirety the recommendation of the Finance Committee of the

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Legislative Council. But I make no apology—unless it be to the services. I am not one of those who look forward to a millennium when all the best talents in the country will place their brains at the disposal of the Government for a mere fraction of what they could earn in other walks of life. When the millennium arrives and altruism is the mainspring of all men's actions, there will be no crime to control or cases to try, and we shall need no Government services at all. In the meantime, as practical men, we must look the facts in the face. We want the best talents for the Government. We cannot let our judges be overshadowed by the lawyers who plead before them or our business men be outwitted by their rivals in trade. And we have to remember that in an imperfect world Government service is still the great career to which all the youth of the country look forward. And I sometimes ask myself whether the action we have been taking of late is not tending to make it lose that position. I would remind you that we were among the first to impose a salary cut; that we imposed it at as high rates as were imposed anywhere; that we have maintained it after cuts have been remitted practically everywhere else. We did not accompany it by an increase of the non-official's income-tax. But we have followed it by a drastic reduction of salaries for future entrants in all departments. And, meanwhile, illogical as it may seem, we have conducted an enquiry into the indebtedness of our public servants which has driven us to the conclusion that they cannot maintain their present standard of living on their present salaries. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are proud in Mysore of our public services, and have good reason to be. They have accepted a drastic reduction in their salaries without murmuring. It is up to us to keep faith with them and

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to restore the balance of the cut the first day that our finances will allow of it.

Of the other principal changes on the expenditure side, one may, perhaps, like some of our revenue windfalls, be described as due to an act of God—the fact that the 30th June, 1935 falls on a Sunday. As a result we have to pay pensions for thirteen months in a period of twelve and the consequence is an increase of Rs. 2·29 lakhs in our charges. The next big item is an increase of Rs. 2·11 lakhs under Education, due to increased grants for the University, middle schools, and primary education, which are explained in the Financial Secretary's note. Agriculture claims an increase of Rs. 70,000, mainly for the protection of the Silk Industry, and the Army an addition of Rs. 63,000, which includes Rs. 21,000 for purchase of remounts.

On the other hand, we have large reductions under all Public Works heads, that is, Irrigation, Civil Works and Communications. These are due partly to the fact that a number of important buildings, for which large grants have been made in the current year, are now approaching completion, but mainly to enforced economy. Knowing, as I do, how urgently funds are required in every direction for conserving and improving our irrigation works, for re-making and extending our roads, and for carrying on the programme of improvement of our public buildings, I am sure that none of you can regret as much as I do the cutting down of our Public Works budget to Rs. 5·61 lakhs less than the figure we are spending this year.

In the net result, we close our accounts with a deficit of 5 lakhs of rupees in 1934-35, and we expect to close with a very small balance of Rs. 1·07 lakhs in 1935-36. At first sight, this is a discouraging prospect, but when

The net result—
a small surplus for 1935-36.

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we look round the world, and when we examine the budgets of other parts of India, I venture to think that we need not give way to despair." As we read our daily papers we see constantly reports of national bankruptcies of repudiation, of deficits of staggering amounts, such, for instance, as that of the United States of America, which is described in a leading Bankers' Review as "running at billions per year." If we look nearer home, we see new proposals for taxation of gold, of silver, of tobacco, and of electric consumption, and for the increase of the taxation imposed in the shape of stamps and court fees and taxes on vehicles. And not a few of these have been passed into law. We may have to follow suit in some of these respects, the most suitable being, so far as I can see, the imposition of a tax on tobacco, which is a subject of heavy taxation practically all over the world outside India. For the present, however, thanks largely to what I have described above as the gifts of God, we are still able to make both ends meet. And when I look round me, I cannot but feel that there are more evidences of prosperity in Mysore than there are of adversity. I would ask your attention particularly to the great advance that has been made in building and the beautification of our cities. And I should like to lay stress on the fact that these are by no means confined to Government activities. It does one's heart good to see commodious offices for public bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Insurance Companies, beautifying our streets, and to find large numbers of houses of a standard of comfort quite unknown to our grandfathers, being put up in all directions. I sincerely hope that this is a tendency that will continue and increase. The possession of comfortable homes makes for a great improvement in the health and

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self-respect of our citizens, and if they take pride in their houses, they will take pride also in the streets in which their houses are situated, and in the cities of which those streets form a part. I hope this movement will spread also to the villages and that thatched roofs will continue to give place to tiles, and mud to brick and mortar. I hope, meanwhile, that the *Panchayets* will see to it that, as the houses improve, the streets improve with them and that, as the citizens improve in self-respect, the villages will improve in the essentials of corporate life, such as the erection of suitable *charadics*, the cultivation of village parks and orchards, the improvement of the schools and the sanitary facilities, the introduction of maternity homes, and many other amenities which can only be developed by the local enterprise of the village itself.

Before leaving the figures, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to ask you for a moment to consider the very interesting statement of assets and liabilities which finds place on pages 50 and 51 of the Financial Secretary's memorandum. And I would ask you before studying it to read carefully his explanation of it in paragraph 54. You will see therefrom that our total liquid investments on the 1st July, 1934 amounted to Rs. 5 crores and 7 lakhs, and that they are expected to increase by 1st July, 1936 to Rs. 5 crores and 30 lakhs. Against this, we had unfunded debt amounting on 1st July, 1934 to Rs. 4 crores and 88 lakhs and expected to increase by 1st July, 1936 to Rs. 5 crores and 34 lakhs. In other words, if you can conceive a situation which would necessitate our paying up all our depositors at once, we should have the liquid resources ready to meet all but a very small number. At the same time, we have capital investments which on 1st July, 1934 were borne on our books

Statement
of assets
and
liabilities.

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at Rs. 15 crores and 35 lakhs, and which are expected to increase by 1st July, 1936 to Rs. 16 crores and 16 lakhs. Against them, we owed the public on 1st July, 1934, Rs. 9 crores and 58 lakhs, and expect to owe them on 1st July, 1936, Rs. 8 crores and 45 lakhs, leaving a total excess of assets over liabilities (even when we disregard all the assets referred to in paragraph 54) of Rs. 4 crores and 86 lakhs. The expected total earnings on our capital works in 1935-36 amount to Rs. 60·38 lakhs, or 3·74 per cent on the capital invested. The net interest charge payable by us during 1935-36 will amount to Rs. 34·16 lakhs, which is Rs. 26·22 lakhs less than the net receipts from the capital works. On the whole, therefore, if the State were a company and we were a meeting of shareholders considering the annual balance sheet, I think I should be entitled to say that the concern for which we are responsible had so far come well through the economic blizzard and is well equipped for whatever in the way of weather is still awaiting it.

Conclusion. Despite the financial and economic difficulties through which we have been passing, I think I can fairly claim that our State has made steady progress in all directions. Nor is it to Government action alone that we owe the present position of Mysore in the Empire and the world. A most gratifying feature of the public life of the State is the earnest desire manifested by the public generally to do their best for their State, to promote its interests and to enhance its reputation. Many worthy citizens are doing their utmost within the State by donations and by public work to promote the happiness and prosperity of their fellow citizens. There are many others who are upholding its traditions outside—in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and elsewhere. Not a few of these

Message to the Mysore Harijan Conference.

have distinguished themselves in all-India competitive examinations and are employed in the public services in British India. Let us hope that in the coming days, Mysore will play a notable part in India's destinies, not only as a useful unit in the Federation, but also through the distinguished labours of Mysoreans abroad.

MESSAGE TO THE MYSORE HARIJAN
CONFERENCE.

[On the 16th June, 1935, a Conference of workers in the Harijan cause was convened at Mysore under the auspices of the Mysore State Harijan Sevak Sangha. Sir Mirza M. Ismail sent the following message which was read at the Conference :—]

I am very glad to hear that the Mysore State Harijan 16TH Sevak Sangha is organizing a Conference of workers JUNE engaged in the noble cause of the uplift of the depressed 1935. classes, better known as Harijans, to review the results of the past year's work and to settle future lines of action. I need hardly say that I wish the Conference all possible success. The keen solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja and his Government for the well-being and prosperity of the people extends, as is well known, to all his subjects, irrespective of their caste, creed or race. The social and educational uplift of the Harijans, who form no small section of His Highness's subjects, is, therefore, a matter which has received, and will continue to receive, the active sympathy and support of His Highness's Government. Various measures have been adopted by Government in recent years to ameliorate the

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condition of this community. In this task, the co-operation of the public and of such organizations as the Harijan Sevak Sangha of Bangalore is to be welcomed. I wish this Sangha all success in its labours to create a higher tone in the social life of the community and to enable it to play its part in the public life of the State.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly closed its deliberations on the evening of the 19th June, 1935. In winding up the proceedings, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan-President, spoke as follows :—]

19TH
JUNE
1935.

Members of the Representative Assembly,—I shall not detain you long as I have only a few observations to make with reference to the discussions that have taken place at this session.

The general principles of nine Bills, including a private bill, were placed before the House. The Bills for amending the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, the Civil Procedure Code, the Forest Regulation and the Cinematograph Regulation had the approval of the House. The Bill to amend the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, which also secured the strong support of the House, is intended to remove some of the hardships to which creditors are subject at present without, at the same time, contracting the scope of relief to the agriculturist, and it is hoped that the law as amended will improve the credit of the agriculturist class. In this connection it was urged that facilities for obtaining loans at a cheap

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rate of interest should be provided for the agriculturists. Government are taking action to the extent possible to extend the operation of the Land Mortgage Banks.

Another important measure which was approved of is the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to labour in factories. While some members considered that the Bill did not go far enough and did not assimilate all the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour, others were of the opinion that the reduction of the hours of work and the other obligations laid on factory owners would work hard on the smaller factories. The Bill takes a middle course between these two views and the provisions are considered sufficiently ameliorative of labour conditions in the existing circumstances. It closely follows the Indian Factory Act. It is necessary that factory legislation should be more or less uniform with that in British India.

As regards the Bill to amend the Limitation Regulation, I did not expect so much opposition to a proposal which was neither novel nor heroic, but one which was intended solely to help the litigant public rather than cause them any inconvenience. Government do not, however, wish to disregard the views of the Assembly and have decided to drop the matter for the present in deference to its wishes. But, I may be permitted to hope that later on you may be persuaded to alter your attitude and accept a measure which has been in operation for years in British India.

The next question I should like to refer to is the interesting discussion that took place on primary education. The members pressed with much vigour and earnestness for an enhanced grant for primary schools. Government are fully alive to the supreme importance of primary education, but the House must remember

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that the Elementary Education Regulation is on the Statute Book, and its one essential feature—one which was fully accepted by all at the time—is a division of responsibility, administrative and financial, between Government and the Local Education Authorities. The latter are not entitled to disown their responsibility and call upon Government alone to finance additional schools. I should be immensely gratified if members would not content themselves with a mere reiteration of the obvious urgency for more primary schools, but assist Government in the difficult but necessary task of exploring fresh avenues for meeting the expenditure. For, none of us are alchemists and money has to be found from somewhere if additional expenditure is to be incurred. Meanwhile, let me assure you that Government will do everything in their power, without always waiting for the Local Education Authorities, to extend primary education.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to thank you for your presence at this session, and to express the hope that, when we meet again a few months hence, we shall have had a good monsoon and find ourselves full of happiness and full of hope for the future of Mysore and her people.

I now declare this session closed.

SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE STUDENTS OF THE BISHOP COTTON BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

[At the request of Rev. W. Elphick, Warden of the Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, presented the prizes to the pupils of the school on the evening of the 5th July, 1935. A large gathering of teachers, students and of the general public was present on the occasion. Among those present were Colonel Plowden, Resident, the Rt. Rev. E. H. M. Waller, Lord Bishop of Madras, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A., Sheriff of Calcutta, and *Diwan Bahadur* K. Matthan, Member of Council.]

After the prizes had been presented, Sir Mirza addressed the Assembly as follows. —

My Lord Bishop, Mr. Elphick, Ladies and Gentlemen, Girls and Boys,—We have listened to reports that are in every way most gratifying, and bring before us vividly the many-sided life of the Bishop Cotton Schools. And, if I may say so, what I find especially admirable in these reports is the impression they give of balance and unity, of all round development of body, mind, and character, and of a steady seeking after the greatest good for the greatest number among the pupils. Teaching, games, scouting, health—all these are considered of equal importance; each one, indeed, of infinite importance. This is a firm and vital tradition in these schools, and changes of administration or of staff cannot disturb it. And that is not to be wondered at when the administration is carried on by a succession of wardens, principals and teachers whose inspiring motive is not the amount of salaries they earn, but the amount of good they can do to the generations of children that are entrusted to their care. Miss Elmes is among those who have earned lasting gratitude for this and for countless remembered benefits to the individual pupils of her

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JULY
1935.

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school; and Mr. Elphick has already earned an honoured place among Cottonian wardens.

I must congratulate you all upon the really excellent examination results achieved last year. In that brief printed record, what a lot of human meaning is to be found! The continual, anxious care and planning of the teacher: for the pupil work, work, work that all the time is passing into his character. Bangalore is indeed proud of your academic achievements. And yet, I hope Mr. Elphick, who likes to create records, will not think me hypercritical if I say I am glad he has not created more. For, I am beginning to regard wonderful examination results as a highly suspicious circumstance, almost as requiring a stern commission of enquiry. Such a commission, visiting a superhuman-results school, would have to ask,—“How were these wonders done? Was it by expert cramming? Was the chief text-book the pamphlet containing the past examination papers? Was systematic training imparted in the science of probability as regards recurrence of questions? Have the pupils acquired a library of dictated notes? Have they acquired anything of more inward value?” and so on. I am afraid that when a school does *too* well, ridiculously well in examinations, the unfortunate pupils who are so brilliantly successful have to pay a sorry price and in the result are as unfit for life as is (or was) the proverbial senior wrangler. Your results are not quite startling enough to raise these disquieting questions; and I believe that in these schools you seek really to educate, really to make the most of, your boys and girls, in every capacity which individually they possess.

On one point relating to studies may I convey to the staff the feeling of normal parents? Perhaps you are

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not in need of such a message. On the other hand, perhaps you are. It is this: if our children are eaten up with home work in the evenings, we consider that it is your fault! As you know, an investigation into the effects of home work is now being conducted in England, and I find in an English newspaper the following remark:—

“Evidence is accumulating that the educational value of home work is dubious, to put it mildly. In the average simple home, with its shortage of rooms, the conditions under which home work is attempted are well-nigh impossible.”

This, spoken of homes in England, is true of homes in Bangalore. I hope that in these great and up-to-date schools, methods of instruction are so devised as to minimise this strain upon the pupils. It is an idea no longer to be tolerated that while every hardened adult rests in the evening from his day's labours, the child must toil both day and night.

On success in games also I congratulate you. In the girls' school, of course, this has nothing to do with outside competition: it is a genuine reproach to other girls' schools in Bangalore that Cotton's can find no hockey team to play them. However, you seem to be getting on very well with house matches and the annual sports, and the best sign is the evident largeness and regularity of the sports attendance. The boys' school, on the other hand, has been encountering the outside world, and Cotton's has maintained its reputation as a fine games school. And, here again, I congratulate you upon not achieving too great a success, which is just as open to suspicion as is over-success in academic affairs. Pot-hunting is an insidious peril, and caring too much

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for a terrific record of victory destroys all the good of the games. Here, again, sadly high prices are paid for triumph: first, over-specialisation in the players or athletes themselves, and, second, neglect of the school's bad players, of that general health and sportsmanship that should be the aim of school athletics everywhere. How much better, how much more truly distinguished that school would be which has five cricket elevens in continuous keen practice than the school whose one team was unbeatable and consisted of eleven demi-gods! Here, I think, is a most essential principle, in academic affairs also: the value of your school depends mainly on the fate therein of the average pupil.

It follows from what I have said that I look upon the devoted work of the teachers in the formation of character as even more important than their work in the training of the mind or of the body. This is not a matter that can be judged by examinations or by reports. There is a fine record, however, of the work of the Cadet platoon, of the Scouts and Wolf Cubs, and of the Guides and Blue Birds, to whose efficiency my wife can testify. And there is one little touch that appeals to me especially in the account of the boxing, namely, that you give a prize for the best loser; obviously on the sound principle that the best way to get to the top is by being the best man at the bottom. Lastly, I cannot but admire the attention given to religious training, and I am specially touched at this time by Mr. Elphick's reference to the weekly prayers offered for our beloved Ruler. Are we not taught that the effectual fervent prayer of a just man availeth much, and that the prayer of faith shall save the sick?

There is one specially fine thing about Cotton's. The

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firm attachment of the old boys and the old girls. O. C. really means something. It has come to represent quite a good deal financially: these endowment funds are a wonderful testimony to the spirit of the schools. There are not many schools which have so captured the imagination and the affection of their pupils that numbers of these desire, and that in such hard times, to make monthly contributions to the school fund. I do not wonder at the Warden's special pride in this.

Your schools, I hope, will soon be ornaments not of British India but of the Mysore State. Need I re-emphasise that they have no danger of any kind to fear from this change? Mysore will be only too proud of them; only too desirous to help them in their development along their own chosen and characteristic lines.

There can be no thought of interference; still less of hampering. Indeed, I do not see why the usefulness and influence of these schools should not be greatly extended in two ways. One is the close relationship between them and the Indian schools. From this the latter would have so much to gain; and possibly Cotton's would have something to gain also. But further, Bangalore is perhaps the most suitable place in the whole of India for schools of this kind, and might well become a far more important centre for the education of Anglo-Indian and European children. The Cotton Schools are not young, but I doubt whether they have yet reached their prime.

And now, arising out of this reference to the proposed retrocession, would you allow me to utter one word of warning to all those who have any part in the up-bringing of Anglo-Indian youth? I speak as one most deeply interested in the future of the community and most deeply anxious about it. I am inclined to think that

Speech on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the students of the Bishop Cotton Boys' and Girls' Schools.

the recent agitation on the part of Anglo-Indians against the retrocession did not represent the real view of many people, or the really considered view of any one: it was too shaky about historical and legal matters for that. But, it did represent a not uncommon attitude among Anglo-Indians, an attitude that is the greatest menace to the future of the community. It is the attitude of the stranger, the alien in India, distrustful of, somewhat hostile to, all things Indian, and in particular Indian administration. Surely, some one ought to say frankly to such people: "This is your country. Indians are not merely your fellow-citizens but your countrymen. And Indian administration, in which it is your destiny to play your part, if you but realise your true allegiance, must throughout the whole of India be accepted by you as your own." I am afraid that the home atmosphere of many Anglo-Indian children is such as to foster, almost beyond uprooting, the ideas of separateness and superiority. The more serious is the responsibility of each teacher in the schools, by precept and by example, to help these children gladly and fully to identify themselves with the other children of this, their own country.

I shall feel it an honour to convey to His Highness the Maharaja the message which you have entrusted to me.

In conclusion, may I thank you for so kind an invitation, so cordial a welcome; and thank you even more for the cheering and inspiring influence of this school gathering, every moment of which breathes optimism and goodwill?

MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF THE HEALTH
WEEK, THE BABY SHOW AND THE MATERNITY
AND CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION AT CHIK-
BALLAPUR.

[At the request of the Municipal Council, Chikballapur, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, sent the following message on the occasion of the Baby Show and of the laying of the Foundation-stone of His Imperial Majesty's Silver Jubilee Commemoration Child Welfare Centre at Chikballapur on Saturday, the 17th August 1935 by Lady Todhunter. Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., distributed the prizes at the Baby Show.]

It is a very great pleasure to me to send this short 14TH
message of appreciation and good wishes on the occasion AUGUST
of the Health Week and Baby Show Celebrations which 1935.
the Municipal Council of Chikballapur are inaugurating
under such encouraging auspices. I am especially pleased
to know that this is not going to be merely a spectacular
annual event, but that a permanent Child Welfare Centre
is to be established in your town in commemoration of His
Majesty's Silver Jubilee. I am a great believer in the
importance and value of such activities, and I can wish
nothing better than that your laudable efforts may be
attended with the fullest success and may serve as an
example to other Municipal Councils in the State.

I note with much pleasure that Sir Charles and Lady
Todhunter are associated with these activities. I can
think of no two persons in Mysore who by their
initiative, zeal and generous sympathy have contributed
more to the success of this great movement.

MESSAGE TO THE BENGAL MUSLIM STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

[At the request of the Secretary, Bengal Muslim Students' Association, Calcutta, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, sent the following message to the Second Annual Conference of the Association held at Mymensingh on the 31st August 1935 under the presidency of Mr. A. F. Rahman, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University. The Hon'ble *Khan Bahadur* M. A. Haque, Minister of Education, Bengal, opened the Conference.]

26TH
AUGUST
1935.

It affords me great pleasure to accede to the request of the Secretary, the All-Bengal Muslim Students' Association, Calcutta, that I should send a brief message to be read on the occasion of their Second Annual Conference to be held at Mymensingh on the 31st instant, under the presidency of my friend, Mr. A. F. Rahman, Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University.

I am very glad, indeed, to hear that the young Muslims of Bengal have founded an organization to advance their best interests, and the fact that their annual Conference will be held under such inspiring auspices gives ground for the hope that much use will come out of its deliberations.

There is no gainsaying that in the youth of a country, irrespective of caste or creed, are centred its hopes for the future. This is peculiarly true of India with her diverse communities. The present times call for united endeavours inspired by clear and sane thinking on the part of each of the communities inhabiting this country. I feel sure that your conference will be guided by the right spirit and will lead to results of practical value to the community. If, as I hope, it seeks to create an atmosphere of good-will towards other communities in the country and to encourage constructive work, such

Speech at the opening of the 'Srinivasa' Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, Bangalore.

conferences would, indeed, be of hopeful augury. The aim should rather be not to have sectional conferences but conferences in which the youth of every community in the Province could take part. I sincerely trust that the Muslim students will ever keep this goal in view and strenuously work for it.

I hope that your association may have a very prosperous career.

SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE 'SRINIVASA' PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, BANGALORE.

[At the invitation of Dr. S. Rajan, M.B.B.S., Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of his new Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory on the Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore City, on the evening of Sunday, the 1st September, 1935. A large and distinguished gathering including Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. S. Subba Rao and members of the medical profession were present at the function. The reading of the address by Dr. Rajan over, Sir Mirza made the following speech :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—That great physician, Sir 1ST SEPT.
James Barr, is quoted as having in 1927, made the state- 1935.
ment that "medicine has made no progress during the
past 50 years. Disease is as rampant to-day as it was
50 years ago." Speaking as a mere layman, I should
have adopted a different explanation of the fact that such
vast numbers of people still resort to doctors. I should

Speech at the opening of the 'Srinivasa' Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, Bangalore.

have said, firstly, that new civilizations have brought new diseases; secondly, that many conditions that were not recognised as diseases by our grandfathers, or, if so recognised, were not considered to be curable, have now been found to yield to treatment; and thirdly, that the enormous advances that the medical profession has made are themselves responsible for a vastly increased resort to it.

And, as Dr. Rajan has indicated, there is no respect in which the advance has been so great as in diagnosis. This used to depend in the days of our grandfathers mainly upon the patient's description of his symptoms. And you all know how easy it is to imagine these. Have we not all laughed over the description in Jerome K. Jerome's "Three Men In A Boat" of the young man who pored over a book of family medicine and convinced himself that he had the symptoms of every disease described therein with the single exception of what was known as "Housemaid's Knee"? All that is gone now. The patient who, as Dr. Rajan puts it, has been properly educated, surrenders his body to the ministrations of a pathological, bacteriological, radiographical clinic, and has himself photographed inside and out and his reactions tested for every disease under the sun. Some of us who share the mentality of the young man of Jerome's story are apt to think that the result may be somewhat similar to that of the reading of the book of Family Medicine, and that the specialists may find out a lot of horrible things about us that we would much rather not know. But here comes in the corrective of the general practitioner. And I thank Heaven that in India we are not yet entirely given over to specialists, but have still a large number of men of vast experience in dealing with

Speech at the opening of the 'Srinivasa' Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, Bangalore.

different ailments who can advise their patients on their health in general and are not liable to the tendency, to which specialists are prone, always to find symptoms of the one thing in which they have specialised.

You will realise, ladies and gentlemen, from this survey of the matter from what I may call the patient's point of view, how much I welcome the establishment as a private enterprise of the Srinivasa Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory. Such a Laboratory should be of enormous benefit to all the private practitioners of Bangalore, and through them to their patients. It will assist them in diagnosing diseases, and it will help them also in curing them. And I need hardly add that Dr. Rajan is well qualified, both academically and practically, to undertake this responsible work. Energy, skill and a store of exact knowledge, all of which he possesses in adequate measure, should enable him to make a success of his enterprise. I should like to express my appreciation of another quality which he has shown, namely, his spirit of self-reliance. Without this spirit of self-reliance no man will come to anything in any profession or in any business; his career flies upon a broken wing. And it is the duty of every one of us to encourage in our fellow citizens a cheerful and constant self-reliance.

Ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Rajan has spoken of the need of educating the patient in one respect. I should like to urge you all to assist in educating him in another, namely, in the fact that the labourer, especially in this most beneficent of all the professions, is worthy of his hire. Some of you may be disposed to think that the Government Medical Department will look askance at what may perhaps be regarded as a rival to the

Speech at the opening of the 'Srinivasa' Pathological and Bacteriological Laboratory, Bangalore.

Government hospitals. I want to assure you on the other hand that they will welcome it. There is far too great a tendency in Mysore for the well-to-do public to look to Government hospitals for medical aid. The resulting strain on the finances of the State and on the resources of the hospitals and on their staffs is enormous. And even outside the hospitals our Government Doctors are far too good-natured in giving their services for nothing. If a great and self-respecting medical profession is to grow up in the State, it must grow up, like any other profession, on a basis of adequate payment for services rendered. And, therefore, the establishment of such a laboratory as that which I am opening to-day, which will afford a necessary background, on payment of reasonable fees, for the work of the private practitioners in the City, will be a gain to the medical profession and to the State Exchequer as well as to the suffering public.

I am very glad indeed the Laboratory is to bear the honoured name of my esteemed friend, Mr. K. Srinivasan, the able Editor of the "Hindu," Madras.

I am sure I am echoing the sentiments of all present here in wishing Dr. Rajan all possible success in his undertaking. I wish him success the more heartily because his success will afford a real incentive to others to follow his example.

SPEECH AT THE LONDON MISSION GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

At the invitation of Miss Butler, Principal of the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, declared open the new block of buildings on the evening of the 25th September, 1935 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

After the Principal had read her report, Sir Mirza delivered the following speech :—

Miss Butler, Girls of the Mission High School, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It has been a great pleasure to me to be present here this evening, and participate in the annual celebrations of this institution, which is so popular in Bangalore. And it is justly popular, both on account of its efficiency and also because of the keen interest taken by the Principal and staff in the development of the pupils' minds and also in the development of their characters. I understand that it is quite a testimonial for a student to be able to say that she has been educated at Miss Butler's school, and that this testimonial carries no little weight when it is a question of admission to one of the Madras or Mysore colleges. The education of the young people in the State owes a great deal to the pioneer work of Mission institutions, and among such institutions a very honourable place is held by this High School. I should like, therefore, to express my warm appreciation of the excellent work done by this institution under the inspiring guidance of Miss Butler, its popular Principal. Hundreds of girls have passed through the school, and not a few of them are engaged as teachers in the State, while quite a number play a prominent part in the life of Bangalore. A school like this deserves all the help that both the Government and the Education Department can give it. I should like to assure Miss Butler that that help will be forthcoming in ample measure.

25TH
SEPT.
1935.

Speech at the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.

You will not expect me to make any pronouncement about the education of girls in the State, nor is it necessary to do so. For, happily, it is no longer contested that girls should receive, at any rate, a secondary education as a minimum equipment for life, while a smaller number may be left to pursue higher studies according to aptitude, convenience, or necessity. Nor is there much controversy as to the content of secondary education for girls, though doubt is felt by some, whose opinion deserves attention, as to whether girls should receive the same kind of education at this stage as boys. When, however, the issues are carefully analysed and the differences checked up, we find that those who would like for girls different curricula only desire that in the case of girls who are not likely to go beyond the secondary stage—and these must always be greatly in the majority—some provision should be made for instruction in the fine arts and domestic science. The other subjects, languages, sciences, history and geography, must in any case be studied by both boys and girls; though in the case of mathematics, girls at any rate may be spared some of the brain-racking intricacies of algebra and geometry.

I see that the scheme of studies for the School Final Examination provides for a study of domestic science, and it is, therefore, a good thing that this institution has made special provision for teaching this subject by opening a special set of rooms for the purpose. Domestic science, or domestic economy, as it used to be called, had formerly a narrow connotation, and it was considered that cooking practically covered all that a girl need know under this head. Not that one desires to underrate the importance of good cooking in home life or of good food in the life of men and women. You all have heard of the advice given by an experienced mother to her daughter

Speech at the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.

on the eve of her marriage when the latter asked her mother what she should do to keep her husband in good humour. The mother told her, "Feed the brute." Some of you may also remember that in Indian folklore the usual test for a bride was her capacity to give a full meal, she being supplied only with a fixed measure of paddy. She would set about husking the paddy, selling the husk to a goldsmith, and the water in which the rice was washed to a milkman, and so on till she got the other supplies necessary for making up a full meal. Nowadays domestic science is far more comprehensive. It implies a knowledge of food values and a capacity to prepare a balanced meal. The dishes have not merely to be appetising but should be served in an attractive manner, because plain food can be made appetising by being attractively served. Beyond this, a girl who has been trained in domestic science should be able to invest a home with the atmosphere of a home, for it is said that the average man makes a den while it requires a woman to make a home.

Perhaps, some of you will have expected me to say something more on that important topic—marriage. If there are any special qualifications for a successful marriage, most people would agree that a good education is one of them. Just as Miss Butler's students have made good in various callings, so I feel confident that they have made good in this, which is perhaps the noblest of all ! Prizes are given to girls who are at the top of the class in various subjects, but perhaps the best prize should be given to the one who becomes in after life the best wife !

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me conclude by repeating my sense of pleasure at being present here this evening, and wishing the school and its pupils all success in the years to come.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly commenced its sittings at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore, on the 8th October, 1935. There was a large attendance of members and also of the general public. Prominent among those present were the Hon'ble Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, the Resident, *Rajasabhabhushana* Sir C. V. Raman, Mr. G. V. Bowoor, I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chief Editor of *The Leader* Allahabad, *Rajasabhabhushana* Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Sir Charles Todhunter and the Heads of Departments.

Sir Mirza Ismail in opening the Session spoke as follows :—

8TH OCT.
1935.

The India
Act.

Members of the Representative Assembly,—I am able to welcome you to-day for the first time as representatives of a potential unit in the great new body of Federal India. The India Bill has at last become an Act. We, who have been living for years in an atmosphere of constitution-making, are perhaps apt not to realise what a momentous event this is. To do that we need to look back into our histories and to study the continuous growth of the British Empire and the beginnings and completion of the Federations of Canada, Australia and South Africa, to which that of India is now added. Those Federations have helped to make the British Empire a family of Nations, and in these troublesome times, the benefits of belonging to such a family are not lightly to be regarded. As the constitution that has just been conferred on India grows and expands, I feel sure that we shall all of us find reason to be increasingly content with it, as a great majority of the subjects of the other Commonwealths have found reason to be content with their constitutions. I feel sure also that in times to come history will accord a place, equal to that

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

which it has accorded to the makers of the other constitutions, to the great statesmen who have been responsible for piloting this Bill through to the end—to Mr. Stanley Baldwin who staked so much to secure its passage through Parliament; to the great Viceroy who has given so many years of his life to the service of the Empire, and especially of India, and has been unwearied in his efforts to ensure progress and to promote a sound understanding of the underlying purposes of the Bill; to the two Secretaries of State who have done such superb work in piloting this great piece of legislation through the stormy seas that surrounded it; and to the new Viceroy, who has shown, as Chairman of the Joint Select Committee, his splendid patience, his judicial acumen, his ready appreciation of every point of view, and his ability in that art, which is so peculiarly English, the art of compromise. I am sure that we shall all welcome Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy, not only as a man of high character, befitting his noble birth, but also as a statesman of great ability, and no less as a proved and understanding friend of the *raiyat*.

The political sages tell us that, subject to satisfactory The Press.
negotiation of the Instruments of Accession, we may expect Federation to come into full effect in 1938. Three long years to wait, or if we look at it in another way, three years which will be all too short for the preparation that is required. You may ask me how we are to prepare ourselves to take our place in this new constitution. May I suggest to you that the first step is to study the Act? We have many of us written and talked about it almost *ad nauseam*, but I would venture to prophesy that, if an examination were held on its actual provisions, there are not a great many of us who would pass with credit. I have had prepared for those

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

who are not able to read it in English, a Kannada translation of a short summary of the main provisions in which *The Times*, with its usual common sense, has summed up the conclusion of the controversy. I feel sure that I shall have the consent of that great newspaper to the borrowing and translation of this article, for I feel that, in contrast with some of its contemporaries, *The Times* has throughout this controversy most splendidly fulfilled its traditional role of philosopher and friend to the man in the street, and sage adviser to the Government. While it has never taken sides in the controversy, it has always presented a sound and reasoned statement of the case without rhetoric and without hysterics. And its attitude has been invaluable in presenting a reliable statement of each issue as it has arisen.

The Times has been fully supported in this attitude by several of the great provincial papers which exercise such a profound influence in England to-day. And while I am making these acknowledgments, I should like to add a word of tribute to the Press in Mysore, which has throughout maintained a high level of ability and responsibility. Nor can I forget the Press outside Mysore, both in British India and the States, particularly the Madras papers, which take such a deep and friendly interest in our affairs. We in the Government are, I believe, fully alive to the great influence for good or evil that publicity plays in public life, and look upon those who are engaged in the arduous task of news-gathering as servants of the public no less than we are ourselves. We are always anxious to give them such facilities as we can for the successful discharge of their work, and I am sure we may look to them to co-operate with us in the future as they have done in the past.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

You may ask me what, apart from the study of the Act, can be done by way of preparation for Federation. I think you will find the answer in two phrases that are on every one's lips—rural reconstruction and economic planning. It is a commonplace that the *raiyyats* form a vast majority of the population and that the agricultural areas provide the foundation on which the structure of our economic activities is built. Any industrial development must depend on produce which must come from the villages. But, side by side with the improvement and rationalization of that produce must go steps for utilising it in manufactures within the State and for utilising with it the brains and energies of the many young men whose talents are at present in danger of going to waste.

Rural
reconstruc-
tion.

It is not merely a matter of justice and equity, but also a first principle in sound economics that the activities of Government should be directed to achieving by every means practically possible the rehabilitation of the Indian village. I think I can claim that we in Mysore have never lost sight of this truth, and that facts and figures speak plainly of the advances which have been made in the State. It is barely eight years since the Village Panchayat Regulation was brought into force; yet, in those eight years the number of Panchayats has risen from 8,863 to 11,390, the total revenue collected by them has exceeded Rs. 75 lakhs, and they have already incurred expenditure exceeding Rs. 45 lakhs. The raising and expenditure of this money has not been an end in itself, but the means of conferring on our rural population a very large measure of village self-government. The Panchayats in Mysore have justified themselves, not merely by the works they have undertaken—the roads they have opened, the drinking-water and

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

other wells they have sunk, the village parks laid out, the extension of medical and educational facilities—but also by the spirit of public service and local pride which they have engendered. The people have come forward in numerous instances to provide weekly communal labour to improve their villages, and it has been calculated that the labour so performed would have cost about Rs. 10 lakhs if performed by a paid agency. The Panchayats have also helped in many other practical respects. To take two departments alone. Under Public Health, they have done much in the matter of minor sanitary works, they have distributed quinine, and they are now interesting themselves in the extension of the services of the midwives and the erection of maternity houses. Under Agriculture, they have assisted in the distribution of improved agricultural implements and by the maintenance of breeding bulls. They are also looked to for much assistance in the prevention of cattle diseases. When I tell you that the number of doses issued by our Serum Institute now amounts to as many as six million a year, you will realize what vast scope there is for work in this direction.

The Gov-
ernment
have helped
the Pan-
chayats.

Nor have we left everything to the initiative of the Panchayats. I think we may claim that the different Government departments and the local bodies have been equally active in promoting rural development. In the Irrigation Department we have not only pushed on with big schemes, but have pursued a continuous policy of development and repair of tanks. In this way we have constructed over 900 new ones and repaired more than 6,300 old ones in the past ten years. We have done this in several cases even under conditions in which they do not pay full interest on the money expended. I hope that we shall secure a due return in a less direct fashion.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

We see some signs of this arising in the fact that there has been an extension in the area under wet cultivation during the last ten years of 3·59 per cent, while the growth of the area under total cultivation has been 4·73 per cent. We have also encouraged the growth of garden cultivation by giving electric power to pumping installations at very special rates, and there are now no less than 450 of these in operation. Meanwhile, electric lighting has been extended to 130 towns and villages. We hope to extend it to a much larger number now that the new line to Bhadravati is complete. With this has gone the supply of power for industries, one very interesting feature of which has been the opening up of small power looms to the number of 375. The Badanval Spinning Centre, which was organised in 1927, has been showing steady progress from year to year, the number of spinners having reached 2,600; and this Centre has recently been extended by the opening of a bleaching and dyeing section at Nanjangud. There are in all now 83,000 persons employed in handloom weaving, and 40,000 looms, of which 30,000 are for cotton and silk and 10,000 for woollen fabrics. I am glad to add that the District Boards are interesting themselves in opening up similar centres in their districts.

Nor, again, have the local bodies failed in their share. We have with their aid constructed 145 miles of new road in the last ten years and metalled 352 miles that were formerly unmetalled. Village roads are steadily improving, though I am sure we all of us hope to see the day when the improvements will be much more rapid. So also with the village schools. Water-supply schemes for the smaller towns and villages are being pushed on wherever funds can be provided. Important health activities are being undertaken, more especially in

So also
have the
local bodies.

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matter of guinea worm infection, in which valuable assistance is being received from the Rockefeller Institute, with whose aid we are also now starting a further large development at Closepet. Several of the District Boards have joined hands in a scheme for increasing the number of midwives to at least one per *hobli*, and we hope soon to see a further extension in that direction.

Rural
water
supply.

I have thus briefly described the ways in which the problem of rural reconstruction is being tackled in Mysore. There is, however, no governmental activity which touches the life of the people so intimately as the provision of drinking-water wells in the villages. I have always attached the greatest importance to the supply of this vital necessity of life and in my several addresses to this Assembly in the past, have told you of what we have been trying to do in this direction from year to year. The returns from the districts of drinking-water wells sunk both by Government agency and by local bodies during the year ended 30th June, 1935 show that 1,261 wells were sunk, which is nearly double the number of wells sunk in the preceding year. I am sure that this progress will be generally welcomed, for here the sure foundations of the people's health are being laid. The chief instrument of these water-supply schemes, as of so much else, is the local bodies, and I should here like to pay my tribute to the great service which they are thereby rendering to the State.

economic
planning.

If it has been our object to rehabilitate the village, we have not ceased to encourage actively the growth of industrial undertakings and industrial development in the State. We are living in times when governments are called upon to undertake the control in an increasing measure of the economic life of the peoples entrusted to their care. Economic planning, almost

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

unknown in India ten years ago, has now emerged as a practical necessity. There may be wide differences in theory between the Soviet planning of Russia, the Fascist planning of Italy, the experiments of President Roosevelt in America, and the more moderate attempts at planning, of which the Milk and Bacon Boards of Great Britain and the Marketing Board in India are instances. But they are all at one in recognising that governments must undertake, to an increasing extent, the control of the economic life of nations. We in Mysore have always been alive to the economic functions of Government and we have endeavoured, where there was any practical hope of success, to aid and encourage the growth and starting of new enterprises by private capitalists and, in special cases, to undertake their complete management. The main object has been, not merely to increase the wealth of the State, but to provide the technical ability and the business acumen which form so important a part of a nation's wealth.

To this end we need the co-operation of many agencies. The Agricultural Department is responsible for the improvement in quantity and quality of a great bulk of raw material. The Department of Industries and Commerce is engaged, not only in perfecting plans for its utilization, but also in the very important matter of marketing surveys, dealing with rice, groundnut, linseed, tobacco, fruit, eggs, milk, hides and skins, and cattle. The Electrical Department supplies cheap power. It falls to the Finance Department to find loans at reasonable rates of interest, a task of which, I hope, it will soon be relieved by the banks, and we have no fewer than 62 banks now operating in the State. For control and advice we have the Board of Sericulture and the Board of Industries and Commerce. Last but not least,

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

we have the Dasara Exhibition to popularise the finished products and to familiarise our people with the advance of manufactures in other parts of the world. We may wish for more pace, but when we look back, the development has not been negligible. We have 843 establishments using electric plant and 209 employing more than 20 persons a day, 43 cotton mills, 43 rice and flour mills, 42 oil expellers, 12 oil mills and 13 decorticators. Our soap works, including the State factory, export six lakhs of rupees worth of soap a year, and our tile factories have so far resisted outside competition that they have reduced the imports from 18½ lakhs to 7.

Industrial
progress of
the year.

I now propose to run briefly through the events of the year which closed with the 30th June last and the progress made in respect of the industries in which Government have undertaken a share, coming later to the fresh schemes which the Board of Industries hopes to inaugurate.

Sericulture.

The silk industry continued to suffer from the increasing competition of foreign silks in the Indian market. In spite of the protective duties levied by the Government of India in March 1934, imports of silk continued to increase, while there was a further reduction in the prices of all kinds of silk and silk goods. Those engaged in the industry and Government are convinced that there is little possibility of reorganising this industry unless enhanced protection is assured to it by the Government of India. The question is being pressed on their attention and it is our earnest hope that speedy steps will be taken to avert the ruin of the industry. The slump in the silk trade is reflected in the large shrinkage in the area under mulberry, which has fallen from 50,000 to 30,000 acres during the past five years.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

It is needless to add that we have been doing everything possible to meet foreign competition by improving our own processes in respect of both cultivation and manufacture, and one important proposal in this connection is for the starting on a joint-stock basis of a plant for spinning the waste silk. Meanwhile, our existing plant for the manufacture of fine quality silk goods is in full operation and sold last year goods to the value of Rs. 1,08,200.

The demand for the products of the Iron Works continued to be poor during the year and the different sections of the plant had, therefore, to be operated on a restricted scale. Iron Works.

There was little improvement in the sale of pig-iron and pipes or in the prices realised. There was, however, a small increase in the local demand for some of the by-products.

The construction of the power line to the Iron Works has been completed, and power will be supplied from next month.

The construction of the steel plant is making rapid progress. The main buildings have been completed and most of the plant and machinery has arrived. It is expected that the erection of the plant will be completed by the end of November and that the plant itself will commence operations in December next.

The Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore worked throughout the year and the arrangements for the distillation of sandalwood at Kanauj and in America were also continued, though the former will soon be brought to a close. The results of the year compare favourably with those of the preceding year. Sandal Oil Factory.

There was an increase in the quantity of oil sold, although the prices had to be reduced to meet the keen competition in the market.

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Sugar
Factory.

The Sugar Factory continues to make satisfactory progress.

The extensions to the Factory have been completed, raising its crushing capacity to 1,400 tons a day. There has been, in consequence, an increase in the output of sugar, which is estimated to be about 13,000 tons at the close of this year's season against 5,700 tons in the preceding year. The Company expect to declare a dividend of 10 per cent as in last year, after making contributions to the reserves and depreciation.

The prospects before the Factory for next year appear to be even more promising on account of its enlarged capacity and the expectation of an enhanced output.

The new distillery plant, with a capacity of 1,500 gallons per day, was erected at Mandya and commenced operations in April last. The plant is capable of producing rectified spirits of the requisite strength for power alcohol, and is also capable, with certain additions, of producing absolute alcohol.

Minor
industries.

Experiments are in progress to find out the commercial possibility of the use of power alcohol on lorries and buses.

Of the minor industries, the Soap Factory continues to make very good progress and is increasing its sales. The manufacture of drugs and medicines has now been placed under the same control and the production is steadily increasing. We hope shortly to be in a position to take up active arrangements for increasing the sale of these articles. The Porcelain Factory likewise continues to prosper, and in addition to the utility articles which it has hitherto been making, it has recently been developing the manufacture of some very attractive articles of an ornamental nature. We have transferred the kerb-stone industry to private agency after selling 14,000 tons of these stones for 4½ lakhs of rupees.

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To turn now to the new proposals, Government are New
interesting themselves in the manufacture of electrical schemes.
fittings, which is being conducted in the old distillery
buildings, and the progress made so far is extremely
promising. The Electrical Department is now in a posi-
tion to manufacture transformers and other appliances.
The Board of Industries has under active consideration
schemes for the manufacture of cement, paper, ammonium
sulphate and sulphuric acid. Coffee has long had an
honoured place among the Mysore industries, but,
although we have had an experimental station at Bale-
honnur, until the present year the extent of local curing
was comparatively small. An important curing station
has now been established in Mysore City, and we hope
that it will serve a large area not only of Mysore, but
also of Coorg and the Nilgiris. A proposal for the
establishment of a similar station at Chikmagalur is
under consideration.

The last of the new industries which we hope to Tobacco
develop is tobacco. As you are aware, an inquiry was industry.
lately conducted by Mr. C. B. Samuel, an expert on
tobacco growing and curing, into the possibilities of
growing tobacco in the State. His report showed that
both the climate and the soil of Mysore are well suited for
this crop and that the return is likely to be higher per
acre than in the case of other commercial crops. These
facts, coupled with the extensive market for tobacco in
India and outside, indicate that there is a great future for
this industry in our State.

The Department of Industries has recently constructed
eight barns at Whitefield, where trials are being made
with the curing of tobacco grown on 300 acres in the
surrounding villages, and the results obtained are very
encouraging. The next step is to grade and market the

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produce. The Department has undertaken this work until such time as private enterprise comes forward and takes it over. The idea underlying the scheme is that the buying of the green leaf from the grower, the curing, grading, and marketing of the produce should be in the hands of persons who have a stake in the business, are well acquainted with the markets, and are in a position to develop the scheme to its fullest extent.

Other
events of
the year.

I shall now make a rapid survey of the progress in other directions.

Seasonal
conditions.

The rainfall in all the districts was considerably less than in 1933-34. As a result, many of the tanks did not receive a sufficient supply of water, which was reflected in a shrinkage in the area under both dry and wet crops.

The adverse seasonal conditions necessitated the adoption of extensive measures of relief to the agricultural population. A number of tank restoration and tank maintenance works were taken up. These were supplemented by other works started by the Village Panchayats and District Boards. An additional allotment of Rs. 1,40,000 was made for tank maintenance and restoration works and another of Rs. 65,000 towards grants-in-aid and loans to the Village Panchayats. A further grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs out of the Famine Reserve Fund was sanctioned for financing selected public works. In addition to these relief works, remissions were granted to the *raiyats* on a generous scale. A remission of half the wet assessment was granted on lands under tanks, the total amount remitted amounting to over Rs. 4½ lakhs. A remission of over Rs. 4,000 was given in the dry assessment of the Bagepally Taluk. The suspension of the collection of 50 per cent dry assessment, amounting to Rs. 78,000, and of other miscellaneous demands to

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the extent of over Rs. 2½ lakhs in the Taluks of Bagepally, Malur, Goribidnur, Pavagada and Nagamangala were also sanctioned. Besides these remissions, loans were freely issued to the agriculturists, for which purpose an additional allotment of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned.

In my address to this House in October last, I referred to the constitution of two special committees, one to suggest amendments to the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation and the other to consider and report on the nature and extent of the assistance required to relieve the agricultural classes from the effects of the present economic depression. The reports of the two committees have since been received and orders passed on some of their recommendations. In the former case, necessary amendments to the Regulation have been drafted and are before the Legislative Council. The orders so far passed on the second case, cover only some urgent measures of relief. The major proposals of the Committee are still under examination.

The preliminary accounts for 1934-35 are now ready and I shall briefly review the results disclosed. The Revised Estimate anticipated a deficit of Rs. 5.62 lakhs in the revenue account (Revenue and Expenditure being Rs. 365.81 lakhs and Rs. 371.43 lakhs, respectively), as against a surplus of Rs. 1 lakh anticipated in the Budget. According to the preliminary accounts, the Revenue and Expenditure will stand at Rs. 367.77 lakhs and Rs. 368.13 lakhs, respectively, resulting in a small deficit of Rs. 36,000. The accounts thus show an improvement under Revenue and a decrease under Expenditure.

As compared with the Revised Estimate, the revenue under "Sandal Oil, Income-tax, Stamps, and the Krishnarajasagar Hydro-Electric Works" shows improvement. As against these increases, there has been a reduction

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under "Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and the New Bangalore Waterworks."

On the expenditure side, the expenditure under "Medical" shows an increase of about Rs. 1 lakh, but as against this there have been large savings under both "Interest" and "Public Works."

Forest.

The State forests in most of the districts were thrown open to free grazing owing to the prevalence of drought and consequent distress over wide areas. The demand for forest produce continued to be generally slack, but the sales of timber were brisk owing to activity in the construction of buildings, though there was little improvement in the prices.

Police.

The force employed in the Traffic Branches of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was augmented to cope with the increase of traffic.

The police force is being re-armed with a uniform weapon.

Judicial.

The High Court was strengthened by the addition of a fourth puisne judge temporarily for one year to assist in clearing off the heavy arrears of appeals. To relieve congestion of work in the District Courts, the Magistrates and Subordinate Judges at Kolar, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug, were empowered to entertain and try original suits.

Medical.

The total number of medical institutions at the close of the year stood at 282. They treated in all 53,72,916 patients, of whom 49,440 were in-patients and 53,23,476 out-patients.

The year was noteworthy for the progress achieved in the schemes for the expansion of medical relief, especially for women and children. The Vani Vilas Hospital in Bangalore, the Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur and a maternity ward at Hassan as an adjunct

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to the District Hospital were opened. The new building constructed for the McGann Hospital at Shimoga has been occupied and the new Radiological Block in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, has been completed. The construction of a new hospital at Kolar will be undertaken shortly and Kolar will possess one of the finest hospitals in the State, thanks to the munificence of its citizens.

A brief survey of the progress of medical relief in the State during the past decade will show clearly the marked advance that has been made. The number of institutions has increased during this period by 85; that of in-patients and out-patients by 19,130 and 20,86,546 respectively, and the expenditure on medical relief by Rs. 3 lakhs. There has been an increase of 245 beds for men and of 445 beds for women. This increase is in both cases largely due to generous donations of private benefactors, which have amounted in the last five years to no less than Rs. 9,12,000.

There was no great expansion of educational activity during the year. The efforts of the Department were directed mainly to securing more efficiency and preparing the ground for advance when it is possible to make larger grants. The total expenditure was Rs. 54·85 lakhs against Rs. 55·30 lakhs in the year 1933-34, and the total number of students under instruction in the different grades in public institutions was 300,367 against 297,850. Nearly one in three of the population of school-going age was under instruction, and the proportion of pupils to the total population of the State was 1 in 20·24 against 20·59 in 1933-34. Education.

The improvement of primary education is receiving continuous attention. The Director of Public Instruction has made some suggestions for eliminating defects in the

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present system and for securing more satisfactory results. These suggestions are under consideration.

Urdu and Hindi have been prescribed as additional subjects for the middle school examination with effect from 1938.

Public
Works.

The Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children was completed and was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja in March 1935, and the new block of the Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore by His Highness the Yuvaraja in the same month. Other important buildings completed during the year were the District Board Office at Tumkur, the Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur, the administrative block of the McGann Hospital at Shimoga and the maternity block of the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan. The Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall has also been since completed and was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja last month; while the work on the Technological Institute at Bangalore, and the Medical College buildings at Mysore is making good progress. The construction of a Children's Hospital at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,000 and of the Bangalore District Board Office building at a cost of Rs. 75,000 has been taken in hand. Estimates for the construction of a new Mental Hospital are ready and will soon be sanctioned.

The bridge over the Kabbini is nearing completion. A bridge over the Cauvery at Ramanathpur, which has been under consideration for a long time, will be taken up shortly, thanks to the allotment by the Government of India of a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs or half the cost of the work, whichever is less, from the Road Fund account.

Under the head of Irrigation, good progress continued to be made. A new circle of superintendence was created in March last with headquarters at Mysore, to

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devote close and continuous attention to the development of irrigation under the Krishnarajasagar and allied works. Conferences of the representatives of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad were held in July 1934, and again in October 1934, with a view to arriving at an agreement as to the sharing of the waters of the Thungabhadra. The deliberations of the conferences having proved inconclusive, the matter is now before the Government of India, whose decision is awaited. The question is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mitchell stated in the Legislative Assembly last month, full of difficulties—political, engineering and financial. I expect it will be some time before a decision is reached. Meanwhile, joint gaugings of the river are in progress to obtain reliable data regarding the dependable flow at the reservoir site.

The Electrical Department has been actively engaged in the extension of power supply to the smaller towns and villages. Service was given during the year to Gubbi town as well as to several minor villages in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. Electrical Department.

Estimates for the electrification of Krishnarajnar, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Belur and Shimoga have been sanctioned.

There was no change in the total length of the railway lines in the State. The gross revenue, inclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 70.35 lakhs against Rs. 71.19 lakhs in 1933-34. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 59.94 lakhs as compared with Rs. 56.50 lakhs for the year previous, inclusive of the contribution to the depreciation fund and the surplus profits and guaranteed interest paid to the companies and the District Boards. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 10.41 lakhs against Rs. 14.69 lakhs in 1933-34, giving a return of 2.52 per cent on the capital. Railways.

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A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget towards the extension of the railway line from Anandapuram to Sagar.

Chief among the new facilities provided by the State Railways for the travelling public were a reduction in the third class fares on the narrow gauge line and the Mysore-Chamarajnagar line, a similar reduction in second class fares, bringing them almost to the level of inter class fares, and the introduction of cheap week-end return tickets between certain stations.

The question of extending the Mysore Railways from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam and on to Palni is still engaging the attention of the Railway Board. This project is one that is vital to the progress of the Mysore State, and, we believe, also to the preservation of much of the existing railway traffic against road competition.

Conclusion. Members of the Representative Assembly, I have placed before you, as briefly as possible, a record of things done or attempted during the past year. It is a record of which, considering the times and the circumstances in which we live, neither the public nor the Government need feel ashamed. As for the future, we have many difficulties to face. But what are difficulties but obstacles to be overcome and a stimulus to cheerful and united endeavour? We have to find, for instance, some solution for the problem of our educated unemployed, perhaps the most urgent and serious of our problems. We have to educate the public to a more vivid sense of their rights and duties. We have to weld together the various communities into a single fraternity, united in a common loyalty, inspired by zeal for progress and a burning desire for the advancement and happiness of Mysore. And, let me add, our aspirations should be not merely towards a happy Mysore but towards a happy India. For let us

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not forget that India, with whose destinies Mysore's destinies are so intimately and indissolubly linked, is also our own land, and requires of us our loyal and devoted service.

SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly closed its deliberations on the morning of the 15th October, 1935. In winding up the proceedings, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, said :—

Members of the Representative Assembly,—I am glad 15TH OCT. that the general principles of seven out of the eight Bills 1935. placed before you were approved.

In the case of the Partnership Bill and the Bill to amend the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Regulation we have received a number of suggestions of a useful nature which will be fully considered at the appropriate stage in the Legislative Council.

The Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards' Regulation of 1926 met with a good deal of criticism, due mainly, I believe, to a misunderstanding of its real objects. As you know, legislation is necessary to implement the recommendation of the Motor Transport Committee that it should be made possible for the railway cess to be utilised for the improvement of communications, a proposal which has also been urged by several District Boards. The opportunity that was thus offered was utilised for the incorporation in the Bill of such amendments as experience had shown to be both necessary and desirable, and these amendments, as

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admitted by many of the members familiar with the administration of the District Boards, are calculated to improve and strengthen the administrative machinery and are in the interest of the Boards themselves.

When this Bill was introduced at the last Birthday Session, I accepted a suggestion that it should be referred to a committee and a committee was appointed with wide terms of reference. It included four Presidents of District Boards. I understand that their conclusions were practically unanimous and the draft Bill placed before you at this session was largely based upon their suggestions. In the circumstances, I do not think there was room for so much opposition to the Bill. I am glad, however, that the Bill was finally passed by a majority of the members of the House. Various other suggestions have been made by the committee, as well as by the members of the Assembly, involving administrative action and the revision of certain rules, and I may assure you that they will receive the careful consideration of Government.

I should like to say a word or two with reference to the discussion that took place in the House regarding the filling of a vacancy in the Executive Council.

I have no hesitation in subscribing to the principle that the Executive Council should not be composed entirely of persons belonging to any one community. Indeed, I am sure it is not in the interests of the State or even of the community itself that this should be allowed to occur. We should not permit important posts in Government service to be monopolised by any community. It may be the Brahmin community to-day; it may be the Lingayet or the Vokkaligar community tomorrow; and whatever the community be, it would be equally objectionable and adverse to public policy and

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Let us, Ladies and Gentlemen, not only make every effort to raise ourselves above all narrow sectarian considerations and to resist all such influences, but also insist on others doing the same. Our fundamental problem is to find continually more points of common interest and to think in larger units than before; to forget dividing lines of class and community in our unity of race and purpose. We want a higher socialisation of our people in communal relationships and national relationships. And here, there lies upon the members of this Assembly a very grave responsibility of which they are not always aware. Very often the communal speaker seems to consider that his prime duty as a member is to serve his community and his proper attitude is that of antagonism to others. He thinks that nothing on earth matters—neither merit nor justice—provided the communal interest is secured. This is a thoroughly bad example to constituents, and I long for the day when every member of this Assembly—Brahmin and non-Brahmin—will take a more statesmanlike view.

As this is the last occasion on which *Rajamantra-pravina* Mr. Matthan attends this House in his official capacity, it is my duty and pleasure to pay him a tribute on your behalf as well as my own.

Mr. Matthan retires after a service extending over 38 years. He can retire with the satisfaction of having given high service to the State. His record of public service is indeed remarkable and it is safe to say that throughout his public career he has exhibited qualities of a very high order—sense of duty, zeal, integrity, and uncommon ability. It is with the keenest regret that I am parting with so valuable a colleague. I shall miss him, as I am sure you will all miss him, in our future meetings.

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I have no doubt you will all be glad to hear that his connection with the administration will not cease with his retirement from public service. He will continue in charge of the Iron Works, and he will also be the Chairman of the Sugar Factory, two of the biggest and most important commercial concerns in the State.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to say that I am very glad to feel that the remarks with which I opened this session on the subject of the future constitution of India have had your discriminating approval, as, I believe, they will have the agreement of all who have the good of India really at heart. We have fought a good fight; we have won on some points, we have lost on others; and now we settle down without rancour to make the best of the results till the time comes, as it is bound to come, for another step in advance. What is the alternative? I have tried to deduce it from the comments of some of my critics. One of them, who evidently does not know Mysore, describes its people as "famishing, ill-clad, illiterate and dirty, living in dismal hovels"—people who, by reason of their misery, have little use for electric lights, roads, and hospitals. Another prescribes a big dose of democracy as the panacea for all their ills. A third offers his services as a fomentor of agitation against the Federation. Ladies and Gentlemen, I have another description of the condition of our countryside from a recent distinguished visitor from the North, and I leave it to you, who know them better than any one, to say which description fits the people of Mysore. Our visitor says that he was "greatly impressed with the beauty of the countryside—the fertile fields and the irrigation channels, the neatness and tidiness of the villages and the general cheerfulness of the people. Utility and art have been

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beautifully combined, and I envy the residents of the State."

As for democracy, I am all for it, but I want democracy of the right kind, and I am certainly against the kind of democracy that breeds corruption and strife, a kind which neither fills bellies nor even fulfils the aspirations of those who hunger for power.

And to my last critic, I would say that we stand here for ordered progress, not for chaos. It is not necessary to remind you that we in Mysore are not, as some of our critics are, obsessed with the idea of a slavish imitation of Western models. As His Highness the Maharaja told you when he opened the reconstituted Legislature in 1924, "Each State must evolve its own constitution, suited to its own needs and conditions and to the genius of its people," and we in Mysore have been carrying out that work on lines laid down by a body of wise and sincere well-wishers of the State known as the Seal Committee. Let me remind you of another passage in the memorable speech which His Highness made on the same occasion :—

"We have known," His Highness said, "neither stagnation nor precipitate change. We have been advancing steadily, adapting our constitution and administrative machinery to new times, needs and aspirations. All constitutional progress relates to the enlightenment of the people, and the quickening and utilizing of their energies in the business of the State. Progress of this kind has been the constant aim of the Government of Mysore. The ceremony which I am performing to-day is thus a step in a continuous and well-ordered process of development,

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which has been going on for forty years, and it is my hope that the process will continue with the same adaptability in the future."

That promise stands, and we all know that it will be fulfilled.

I now adjourn the Assembly.

SPEECH AT THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
CONVOCATION.

The Convocation of the Annamalai University was held at Annamalainagar on the morning of Thursday, the 31st October, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras (who is also the Chancellor of the University) presiding. A distinguished gathering attended the function including the Rt. Hon'ble V. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., Vice-Chancellor, the Members of the Senate and the Professors of the University, Mr. D. H. Elwin, I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor, and Major T. F. Kelly, O.B.E., Military Secretary.

After the degrees and diplomas had been conferred on the new graduates, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, delivered the following Convocation Address:—

Your Excellency, Graduates of the Year, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first duty to-day is to thank Your Excellency for the honour you have done me in inviting me to deliver the Convocation Address to the graduates of the year. It is an honour that is doubled by the fact that the address is to be delivered in Your Excellency's presence. We all recognize the intense interest which you take in finding a solution for the age-old problems of India, of which the problem of Education is one of the gréatest, and your fervent desire to make, during your

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term of office, a substantial contribution towards the betterment of the country.

Young India. Your Excellency has selected me to address the graduates of the year and to exhort them, as required by the Regulations, "to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the degree conferred upon them, they have attained." I undertake the duty with the greater trepidation because I have still ringing in my mind the poignant sentences of a pathetic article entitled 'Young India Protests.' "We are all here," said the writer, "the youth of India, politician-handled, therefore lacking in sound judgment; passing between the huge mills of an educational system universally condemned as literary, futile and expensive, yet persistently continuing. We are sent to educational institutions because our fond parents think our future is safe only with a degree. We entertain opinions and take sides because we are told to. We have very few distinct and characteristic interests of our own; but we are always listening to the arguments of others; . . . nobody wants to hear what Young India has to say; why it scorns religion, distrusts superstition, doubts the elders, hates injustice, longs for equality. Therefore Young India protests."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I do indeed recognize how difficult the times are, how perplexing the many problems that are facing us, and how gloomy seems the outlook for the educated young man in India to-day. And I have no panacea to offer for what is in truth a world-wide complaint. But I should like to assure you for my own part (and I feel sure that I might add a like assurance on the part of one of the youngest statesmen who have ruled an Indian province) that I do most heartily appreciate the young man's point of view, and that in the State in which I serve (and I am sure the

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same is the case in the Presidency of Madras) we do want to hear what Young India has to say, and we look to Young India to lead us out of the fog of depression to the new day.

Graduates of the year, your University is one of the youngest, if not the youngest in India. The purpose with which it was instituted was not to have one more replica of bodies that teach the time-worn subjects in the time-worn way, but to strike out a new path, and, in particular, to give special attention to study and research in respect of the languages of Southern India. I do not know to what extent the authorities responsible for the policy of the University have succeeded in freeing themselves from the tendency and temptation to fall into line, but there can be no doubt that the policy enunciated is a sound one, and meets one of the special needs of the country at the present time. Much has been said about the relative value of a study of English and of the vernaculars, and, in particular, about the use of the vernaculars as the medium of instruction. To my mind, the antithesis between the two is both superficial and unnecessary. Those who advocate the study of English have no reason to fear the competition of the vernaculars, nor need the advocates of the study of the vernaculars and of their use for instruction fear the competition of English. English is undoubtedly a most useful language to learn from every point of view—social, cultural, educational and political—and no university in India can afford to neglect it. It is a world language; it brings India into close contact with western thought and culture, and, at the same time, is one of the most powerful unifying forces in our own country. It will be the language of the Federal and the Provincial Legislature. Clearly, it is the duty of every Indian University to encourage the study of the English language. English and vernaculars.

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This should not, however, involve the neglect of the vernacular, which after all is the life-blood of the people. The educated young man is practically lost to his country, unless he can communicate his thoughts and his feelings freely and intelligibly to his countrymen in their own tongue. It is only by keeping intact this powerful bond of unity with his own people that he is capable of exercising any sound influence amongst them. More than ever, you young men will find it necessary in the coming days to speak to the masses direct. So I advise you in all earnestness to equip yourselves adequately for the great task that lies ahead.

It is interesting to recall here the speech made by Sir Bartle Frere at the first convocation of the University of Bombay in 1862, when he said: "While I trust that we may henceforward look for profound scholars among the educated Hindus and Parsees, I trust that one of your great objects will always be to enrich your own vernacular literature with the learning which you acquire in this University. Remember, I pray you, that what is here taught is a sacred trust confided to you for the benefit of your countrymen. The learning which can here be imparted to a few hundreds, or at most to a few thousands of scholars, must, by you, be made available through your own vernacular tongues to the many millions of Hindustan. The great majority of your countrymen can only learn through the language which is taught them at their mother's knee, and it must be through such language mainly that you can impart to them all that you could communicate of European learning and science." In other words, we look to the members of a university such as this to perform a double task, first, to make of the vernaculars a supple and adequate instrument for the spreading of new ideas, and

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secondly, to spread those ideas by instructing the masses in their own tongue.

It became the fashion some time ago, and has not ceased to be so, to look upon universities as places where culture was pursued to the exclusion of all other interests. Like other institutions for the promotion of education, universities have a treble purpose to serve in the social economy. In the first place, they must foster individual development and educate 'the whole of man'; in the second place, they must see that the young men who receive the stamp of university approval enter upon the world equipped to take their place in the economic structure of society; and thirdly, they must fit these young men to be good citizens. And citizenship, I would remind you, has a range which reaches beyond the sphere of politics and economics, and covers every branch of life, and makes a man conscious of his continuous obligation to society as the source of his rights and as the object of his service.

Thoughts of citizenship and of changes in the social order naturally turn one to the great changes that are in the making in our country. I would fain think aloud in your company and give expression to some of my hopes and fears for the immediate future. A new order is in the course of growth, not only in our own country but in the world at large, and evidence of the pains and tribulations that are the inevitable accompaniment of such a change is everywhere manifest. Actuated by the belief that the darkness of the night is but the precursor of the bright dawn, I ask myself in what manner our country is going to face the new task before her, how she is going to organize herself in order that she may play her rightful role, not only in the economy of the British Commonwealth, but also in that of the larger World Order to which mankind is looking forward.

Treble
purpose of
universi-
ties.

The coming
changes in
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I ask myself what is going to be the drift of events in our country in the immediate future, how the new constitution will work and what will be the attitude towards it of the young men that are now sent forth into the world with the impress of our universities. This is not the place nor the occasion to enter into any detailed examination of the provisions of the Act. It has its good points and its bad ones, both of which will lose their academic importance once the discussions die down and the real work begins. The more relevant considerations which need examination are the attitude of the people at large, and the efforts they will make to work the Act and mend it where necessary by right methods.

Communalism and provincialism.

To my mind the great problem that will vex us in the years to come is not the innate and inevitable defects of the constitution, but two poignant evils of our national life—the two great dangers which are confronting India at the present moment, and which, there is reason to fear, may assume undesirable proportions unless they are properly controlled. I refer to communalism and provincialism. I need not dilate on the former—we are all only too painfully familiar with it in its various forms. I sometimes think that if each of us were to cultivate a real close friendship with a man of another community, we should soon come to realise how silly is our mutual warfare! I make this proposal particularly to students who are now forming life-long friendships.

As regards provincialism, with the slackening of control from the centre and with the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, the tendency for each province to discriminate against the inhabitants of other provinces will become more and more pronounced unless firm action is taken to discourage it from now onwards. Provincialism carried to its extreme can only spell disaster to the country at

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large. You, graduates, who are the leaders of tomorrow, have a sacred duty to see that this tendency is checked. It is for you to inculcate in the minds of your countrymen, in season and out of season, that they are all one people, belonging to the same country, and owning the same allegiance, whether professing this religion or that, or living in this province or state or that. What is harmful to one community or province or state cannot be beneficial to another. We must all regard ourselves, as indeed we are, as children of the same mother. A tremendous obligation rests on the shoulders of the present generation and the next. May Providence endow you with the necessary vision and grant you the necessary strength to fulfil it!

I should like to make one further observation in this connection. I would earnestly advise you to endeavour to place on a lasting and stable foundation the relationships between Britain and India. We live in a dangerous era. In spite of all the wonderful progress it has made in recent years, the world seems, on the whole, distinctly less honest and less honourable than it was. "It is a world," to quote from 'The Next Five Years,' "half-strangled by economic nationalism, bewildered and thwarted by the breakdown of its international monetary system, menaced by the tension between 'have' and 'have-not' Sovereign States, and now surrendering itself to a mad piling-up of menace against counter-menace in the air." A strong, prosperous, and united India in alliance with Britain would wield enormous influence in the world. Together they can serve Humanity as no other possible combination of countries could. The synthesis of East and West, for which Lord Zetland so eloquently pleaded in Parliament the other day, can be fostered, it seems to me, only in India. It will be a

Britain and
India.

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potent means of controlling forces which are slowly, but unmistakably, coming into operation, and which may result in a clash of colour, in a huge conflict between the white and the coloured races of the world. Britain, too, is realising—and will, I believe, appreciate in the future even more than in the past—the importance of India's good will and support.

Duty of
universi-
ties.

The country looks to centres of learning like the universities to supply both the vision and the power to enable the people to pursue the path of progress undismayed by difficulties and unhampered by doubts. It is the rightful and noble duty of universities to stand clear of violent partisanship, to see things steadily and to see them as a whole. May we hope, therefore, that the universities will not fail us in this hour of our need, and will send out young men whose love of their country is equalled only by their discernment and by their capacity for the sustained pursuit of their ideals.

A college or a university is what its professors make it. The inherent vital element lies in the men who mould the thoughts of their students and in the ideals which they cherish and teach. The influence of a William Miller, a Theodore Morrison or a J. G. Tait is of inestimable value to generations of students.

Problems
facing the
country.

It is unfortunate that in our country we have been so long preoccupied with constitutional issues, while so many larger and more urgent problems have been clamouring for a solution. In the field of culture we have not yet arrived at a satisfactory synthesis between the old and the new, between the claims of the venerable past and the call of the present, which comes to us clad in western robes. Even greater is the problem of economic development. That our country is poor and our standard of life low, that the *raiyyat* lives a life that is neither a

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credit to the administration nor a satisfaction to himself, are matters of common knowledge. The problem of industrial development has also become acute from a point of view that is of more direct interest to the audience I am addressing. The problem of unemployment is one of great dimensions all the world over, but the form it has taken in our country is a special one, namely, the unemployment of what are called the educated classes. I am not one of those that believe that this indicates that we have an overproduction of educated youth in our country. Far from it. At a time when there is urgent need for a vigorous forward movement in education, it can be only shortsightedness to hold that we have a superfluity of men of the class that is most necessary if more schools are to be opened in the country. Yet, the fact remains that at present a large number of young men who have spent years of effort under trying conditions to get their degrees are finding that the prospect before them is barren. This is because the time-honoured avenues of employment are for the time being closed. Government service and the professions can expand only if there is prosperity in the country, and prosperity means economic development. Therefore, whether we think of the interests of university products or of the interests of the country as a whole, whether we fix our vision on the unhappy graduates of our universities or on the familiar figure of the peasant toiling in the field, the path of economic duty is clear. Rural reconstruction must go forward apace together with the industrialisation of the country. Increased prosperity in the land, a higher standard of life, and a demand for the produce of our factories will enable Government both to fill its treasury and to expend its increased funds on a much-needed expansion of the development services.

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Order out of disorder. Clearly, then, we have a number of practical problems that will tax all our zeal and resources. But there is something deeper. The idea of personal rebirth is cardinal in Indian thought, and, perhaps, the phrase 'national rebirth' best expresses the inward necessity of India to-day. Our spiritual resources are partly misused, but mainly unused, and for both reasons discredited—and unfortunately they are discredited particularly in the mind of the typical young men of our universities. This is why we have despairing proposals for the introduction of religion in university courses—an idea that is admirable until one seeks to give it practical shape. You can teach both ethics and citizenship to any extent, but it is definitely impossible to teach religion in universities while the religion of all is not the same. But, if the teachers are animated each by his own religion, not pseudo-scientifically sceptical as now they tend to be, but tranquillised and inspired by religious confidence and love, the students too will find this current entering into them and their lives. By such influence our national rebirth may come. There is not time for me to try to describe fully what it may mean. One thing, of course, is the broadening of interest and zeal beyond the selfish. There is another very comprehensive thing which I may describe as 'order out of disorder.' I think that in a way it is true that if we had *order* in India we should therein have everything. Here is a theme that some philosophic graduate might work out: what order would mean in India. Two of his section-headings might be—'Look at our streets,' and 'Look at our assemblies.' I make bold to say that there is hardly an element of Indian life which is as yet governed by clear and disciplined order. And Government departments, in their necessary reaction against this, find safety in that order without life which we call red tape.

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I was both interested and amused to read of the great and notable efforts that the Chinese, another people yet more deeply sunk in disorder, are making to get out of it. The New Life Movement there, fostered by Chiang Kai-Shek, has a number of very firm orderly principles. One small one is 'early to bed,' enforced by police authority. In a recent article, this story is told. "One young college man sat up late one night to complete a long report, only to be informed by a policeman that he was to destroy the manuscript because he had violated the injunction to retire early. In fact, the student, tired and disgruntled, blurted out that the paper he had written was about the New Life Movement itself. The judge found it so well written that the student was given a position with the Movement's headquarters." Other rules are thus described. "The Chinese are not supposed to stare around. They must be quiet in public meetings, including theatres. They must keep in line when buying tickets, and going on or leaving wharves, cars or boats." Oh! that we might cultivate such order in India—such order in small daily things—for that would not only be a sign of a far more profound ordering in our thinking and doing, but would also most definitely help to bring it about. I believe that I should not be far wrong in putting it like this:—"When our boy scouts *keep step in marching* the salvation of India will have come!"

The New Life Movement in China.

Graduates, I trust and believe that your University has not only given you a liberal education, but it has also equipped you to face life's problems in a manly spirit. The true university fosters ideals, but always in such a way that they may be put in practice in the real world, not in drowsiness or dreaminess or in vague enjoyment of poetic and religious abstractions, but in the resolute purpose to apply spiritual ideals to actual life. No doubt, The future.

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the first business of every man is to win his bread. If he is sure of that, he can wander at his own sweet will through woods and meadows. But every man needs, not only something to live by, but also something to live for. A liberal education is a possession in itself, apart from its utilities and applications. Blessed is the man who has received such an education, for it kindles his imagination, enlarges his vision and opens to him avenues of knowledge without limit.

In this age of high pressure, we need men of strong character, rugged honesty and determination, men with insight and foresight, men with lofty ideas and ideals, in both Provincial and Federal Legislatures. The demand is becoming more and more insistent for an era of character as well as of brains in politics. The country must be led by men of outstanding character. We need men who truly represent our citizens and safeguard their interests and welfare; whose every effort is bent towards the enactment of sensible, enforceable laws, appropriate to the advanced age in which we live. It is the duty of the universities to produce such men, and no duty can be more important, none more useful to the country, at a time like the present when "The modern world is confronted" (I am quoting again from 'The Next Five Years') "by a new wave of violence in political thought and action. Democracy is again at stake. The struggle for liberty is once more a vital issue."

Graduates, let me remind you that there is no royal road to a successful life, as there is no royal road to learning. It has got to be secured by hard work and fixity of purpose.

At the same time, I trust that you will not forget the importance of relaxation. Life must not be taken too

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seriously. It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins the race. And let not leisure be mere resting, which is apt to mean brooding over work. Keep up the games you have learnt to play. Seek other interests also that can delight your leisure and relieve life's customary strain. Do cultivate the joy that is to be found in the finer things in life—the beauties of literature, art and music, and above all, the beauties of nature. Thence wisdom and consolation may come to you continually, your daily deliverance from worry and weariness.

Graduates, the conscience of the country asks to-day what is your dream? For, everything depends upon that. Is it a dream of personal aggrandisement, or is it to be a nobler dream of advancement for your country? Why should not we in our own day and generation make the India of our hopes and ideals and loyalties kindle a new light for the sons and daughters of men, from which, in the words of the English martyr, countless generations shall kindle the taper of their own lives, the light of order under law, the light of democracy conjoined with opportunity, the light of equality under liberty, the light of perfect justice and righteousness between man and man?

In this country, rich in everything that is good and of real worth, we may be hopeful of the future. Beyond the horizon of our temporarily somewhat beclouded vision, the skies of temporal and moral prosperity are bright and clear. Let us not be misled by those who see through darkened glasses, or look only at the reflection of their own distorted minds. We must both love and trust the future now if it is to meet our hearts' desire.

The motto of your University is 'Faith and Courage.' No better watchwords, no words of greater inspiration in

*Speech at the Dinner to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce,
K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.*

your task could have been selected. You need to set out on the next stage in your journey in a spirit of faith, faith in yourselves and faith in each other; in a spirit of courage so that the obstacles in your path may not dishearten you. With faith and courage you will prove yourselves worthy of your country and her glorious destinies. And may the example of one great Indian who specially belongs to you, who is the living embodiment of all that is best in Indian culture, who has toiled long and hard and sacrificed greatly for his country—may the example of that great patriot be an inspiration to you throughout your lives! I need not tell you that I refer to your distinguished Vice-Chancellor, the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri.

Graduates of the Annamalai University, I wish you and your University and its Founder all prosperity and success in the years to come.

SPEECH AT THE DINNER TO THE HON'BLE SIR
FRANK NOYCE, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S.

A dinner was given at Government House, Mysore, on the night of the 8th November, 1935, in honour of Sir Frank Noyce, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S., Member of Council for Industry and Labour, Government of India.

In proposing the health of Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—After these ceremonial toasts, I ask you to drink one more, and to join me in showing your appreciation of the genial presence among us of the guest of the evening, Sir Frank Noyce.

Speech at the Dinner to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce.

Sir Frank Noyce is one of those brilliant flowers of the Indian Civil Service who may be said truly to have earned the appellation that is sometimes derisively applied to that body of "subjanthawallahs." Before he had left College he was instructing the world on the relations of England, India and Afghanistan. In his service in India he was very early selected for special posts, first in the Secretariat of Madras, and later in that of the Government of India. He has since been appointed to make special enquiries into cotton, sugar and coal, into agriculture and land revenue. He has made a special study of co-operation. He has become a Doctor of Laws. He has been a Trade Commissioner, and he has for several years past been directing the policy of the Government in respect either of Education, Health and Lands or of Industries and Labour. It is a terrible thing to think of the number of Blue Books he must have been responsible for in the course of 33 years of arduous service.

Just now we find him in a versatile mood; one day suggesting the policy of India's first Public School, another day directing the organisation of a Broadcasting Agency. And now he comes upon us in Mysore, literally as a god out of a machine, to cut the bonds that are strangling our trade and industry.

I am tempted to draw a comparison of the conditions of Mysore in respect of communications with those of Abyssinia. We are surrounded by the provinces, as they are by the Powers. Like them, we have ports all round us, but only one we can get at, and that over a railway line that does not belong to us. Like them, we have railways in our territories which we don't manage, and some of our important lines of communication, like

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theirs, stop short on the edge of a plateau. And while they wish to secure Zeila as a port for themselves, we (in the past at least) had similar aspirations in respect of Bhatkal.

I hope that the comparison will go no further—and for this reason—that the powers above us, if they have (shall I say ?) a Mr. Hyde in the Railway Board, who have just suggested conditions in respect of our Chamaraj-nagar-Satyamangalam Railway project which seem designed to render it impossible, they have also a Dr. Jekyll in the genial person of Sir Frank Noyce, who has just descended on us from the skies and has to-day opened the bridge which he was instrumental in securing payment for, which will, as we have learnt this afternoon, open us a new and valuable route from Bangalore to the Nilgiris and to the Coimbatore District.

My one regret is that Lady Noyce has been unable to accompany Sir Frank on his flying visit, but I can quite understand that she hesitated to adopt the method of hustle which the burden of all the Industries and Labour of India on his shoulders has compelled him to follow. Angels' visits are proverbially few and far between, but I sincerely hope that before he quits his high office, Sir Frank Noyce will pay another visit to Mysore and that on that occasion Lady Noyce will be able to accompany him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the health of the distinguished guest of the evening, Sir Frank Noyce.

Sir Frank Noyce, responding, said :—

Sir Mirza Ismail, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Amongst the all too kind things you, Sir Mirza, have mentioned in your speech, you have referred to my versatility. It is true at the

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moment that, if anybody in India were to ascend to the heavens he would find me there, as I am in charge of Civil Aviation, and if to avoid me he were to descend to the uttermost depths of the earth, he would find me there also, as I am in charge of Mines and the Geological Survey. It is also true that in the course of the last fortnight I have opened an Industries Conference, a meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and a bridge, and I have asked His Excellency the Viceroy to open the new Public School at Dehra Dun and the new Y. M. C. A. hostel in New Delhi. All these openings meant speeches on my part, and I do not find speech-making easy, but I have never found it more difficult than I have to-night, for I cannot find words in which to thank His Highness and His Highness's Government, and especially you, Sir Mirza, for all the kindnesses I have received during the last two days. I am reminded of a story told of the Headmaster of Charterhouse, the late Dr. Haig Brown. When Charterhouse was removed from London to Godalming, he was welcomed at a banquet by the Mayor of Godalming who talked of him as *suaviter in modo* and *fortiter in re*. Dr. Haig Brown in reply said that he was overcome by the quantity as well as by the quality of his host's hospitality. I too am overcome by the quantity as well as by the quality of the welcome I have had in Mysore. I should not have thought possible to collect as many flowers and as much fruit in the course of a hundred miles as I have done in Mysore. With me it has certainly been a case, "roses, roses, all the way."

There is a second reason why I find it difficult to make a speech to-night. Sir Mirza has delved deeply into the records of my murky past, but he forgot to mention that I was once Secretary to the Government of Madras when Sir Charles Todhunter was Member of Council. I felt yesterday, when I came here, very much like the old boy back at his old school appraised critically by his great headmaster's eye (Laughter). However, I am glad to say the many kindnesses I have

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received both from Sir Charles and Lady Tordhunter since I arrived made me feel that my old master is not altogether dissatisfied with the progress his pupil has made since he left him. I would add that he has set that pupil an example of hard work which he has found it difficult, if not impossible, to follow.

Now, I come to one of the points you have raised in your speech, Sir Mirza. You compared Mysore with Abyssinia in one respect—only in one respect I am glad to notice—that of communications. I cannot help wondering whether Italy or Abyssinia would not be glad to have such excellent internal communications in Abyssinia as Mysore possesses, and of which I have had ample experience yesterday and to-day. As regards the external ones, I would remind you, Sir Mirza, of the means of locomotion I used to get here (Laughter). I see a scoffing smile on the face of Mr. Sinclair, who is perhaps thinking of his railway. But I do feel and feel very strongly that locomotion by air will make a great difference to South India in the future. If Members of Council can come here in little over a day—I might even have got here within a day from Delhi—by aeroplane, great leaders from South India like Sir Mirza can fly in the opposite direction to Delhi in the same time. That is going to mean a great deal to South India in the future, for it will mean that Madras and Mysore will be as near Delhi as Lucknow and Lahore are now and that the South of India will play a greater part in the councils of the whole of India than it is able to do now owing to considerations of distance. I hear rumours of a new aerodrome at Bangalore and I hope that will mean the beginning of what I might call an aviation era in Mysore.

While on this subject of communications, I am glad to have an opportunity of putting right an omission of mine this afternoon. I instanced various ways in which Mysore and British India have been co-operating of late, but I forgot to thank you, Sir Mirza, for giving the Posts and Telegraphs Department of which I am in charge, an opportunity of

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having their first exhibition at your Dusserah festivities (Applause). The Director-General came back from Mysore loud in his expressions of gratitude to you for all the help you gave him and his staff in the first exhibition of this kind it has had. The experience the Department gained will be of the greatest value to it in future exhibitions.

Sir Mirza has set an example of brevity which I must try to follow. I would like to thank him once again most gratefully for the opportunity he has given me of coming back to my own country and to my own people for a short space of time. I have many friends in Northern India, in fact I have every reason to be grateful to it. It has taken me to its heart with the proverbial hospitality which is characteristic of India. But, so to speak, I was officially born and bred in this part of the world and I think my friends in the North can well excuse the nostalgia which at times comes over me there and will not grudge me the opportunity of exchanging for a brief period the unbroken plains of the Ganges Valley for the varied hills and valleys of South India, and of getting away from communal troubles. The South is not altogether free from communal troubles, but your communal trouble is nothing compared with that in the north of India. No one who comes from this part of India can realise how deep-rooted communal feeling there is.

I am not going to talk politics to-night, but, as I see it, there are three great questions facing the India of the future. There is first the question of middle class unemployment. There is the extraordinarily difficult question which I mentioned this afternoon of raising the standard of living of the 350 millions shown in the last census report and indeed of feeding them and the millions who are every year being added to them. There is also this question of communal friction. One thing seems to me to be quite certain, and that is that you cannot solve the first two questions which are very closely connected unless you solve the last. You, Sir Mirza, recently said some very wise words on that subject in a Convocation address, and

Speech at the first meeting of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee.

I should like to endorse what you said with all the strength at my command.

Lastly, Sir Mirza, I have to thank you for the very kind reference you made to my wife. I wished before I left Dheli that she was coming with me and I have wished it even more since I came here. Possibly there would have been a financial crisis in the family if she had done so, for I know very well what would have happened if she had been with me this morning when I visited your Silk Factory and your Arts and Crafts Institute. She would have been delighted with the beautiful City of Mysore and its beautiful surroundings, especially with the view of it to-night from the top of Chamundi Hill, with the palace lit up like a fairy palace. She would have been deeply interested in the work you are doing here for the deaf and dumb, for she herself is taking a very deep interest in a small school of the same kind in New Delhi. But she would above all have deeply appreciated the warmth of the welcome that I have received and which she would have shared with me. All I can do is to go back and tell her all about it. I thank you, Sir Mirza, once again (Applause).

SPEECH AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INDIAN
COFFEE CESS COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the new Indian Coffee Cess Committee, constituted by the Government of India, was held in the Legislative Council Hall, Public Offices, Bangalore, on the morning of Saturday, the 23rd November, 1935, under the presidency of Mr. B. C. Burt, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. At the request of Mr. Burt, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, addressed the meeting and spoke as follows:—

23RD NOV. 1935. *Mr. Burt and Members of the Coffee Cess Committee.*—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to

Speech at the first meeting of the Indian Coffee Cess Committee.
Bangalore and address a few words to you on the occasion of the first meeting of your Committee.

I hope that you will agree that you cannot possibly have a better place as the headquarters of your activities. Mysore was the first in India to grow coffee at all. It now grows more than half the coffee in the country, and I hope I may be pardoned for thinking that it grows the best. A great deal has already been done here in the way of experiment in connection with the growing of coffee, and we are now developing in the direction of curing it. And our Trade Commissioner in London is already actively engaged in pushing its sale. Added to this, you will have your headquarters in the growing commercial and scientific centre of Bangalore, with its very active Chamber of Commerce, in the midst of all the principal coffee-growing districts and in a climate which, I hope, you will find both agreeable and bracing.

The coffee industry takes a very important place in the economy of South India. Even at the present prices the value of the output is over a crore and a half of rupees, and, according to the latest published statistics, the industry affords employment on an average to over 100,000 persons all the year round. But during the last few years the industry has suffered considerably from the contraction of its foreign markets and reduced prices. The exports which amounted to nearly 15,000 tons in 1930-31 have fallen to about 7,000 tons in 1934-35, and the price has been steadily going down from year to year. As the customs valuation shows, it was Rs. 63 a cwt. in 1932-33, about Rs. 55 in 1933-34, Rs. 51·5 in 1934-35 and has fallen to Rs. 48 during the current year. The time was therefore ripe for such a Committee as yours to be established; a Committee which would take all necessary steps to improve the prospects of the industry,

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to develop a market and, with the aid of research, to improve the yields. The question of levying a cess on exports and using the proceeds for the benefit of the industry was under consideration for nearly two years; but now that the industry has expressed itself in favour of the measure, the necessary legislative action has been pushed through very rapidly. And I should like to say here how grateful we are to the Government of India, and especially to Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Member for Commerce, for the promptitude with which they have come to our assistance with the Coffee Cess Act and with the matter of your appointment.

The Government of Mysore have always realised how valuable an asset this great industry is to the State, both from the economic and from the national standpoint. The past history of the planting industry is one of commendable enterprise and enthusiasm in opening up inaccessible tracts. The planters' indomitable will and persistence in developing what looked like unpromising tracts has inspired courage and afforded a lesson in self-reliance to the local inhabitants in their difficult struggle to maintain themselves. The steady decline in the area under coffee is, therefore, a matter of concern for us.

With the co-operation of the planters, we have established an experimental farm at Balehonnur in order to make a scientific and intensive study of the various problems connected with the agricultural side of the industry, and most important work has been done in regard to the value of different manures, study of diseases and breeding of new varieties of coffee which are more vigorous and resistant to disease. The results have been highly appreciated by a large body of planters; and it is gratifying to learn that an increasingly large number of

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them have been seeking the advice of the Agricultural Department and adopting the measures recommended. I am glad on this occasion to acknowledge also the valuable help willingly rendered to the officers in charge of the farm by the scientific officers of the United Planters' Association of South India.

You will also be interested to learn that the Health Department of the Government of Mysore have, with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, been carrying on an intensive campaign to eradicate the hookworm disease prevailing in the coffee estates.

But a great deal more remains to be done and it is for you, Gentlemen, to devise the various measures to be adopted, in close co-operation with the existing organisations, to place the industry on a better, more profitable and more progressive basis.

I do not presume to advise you as to the plan of operation which you may wish to adopt. I notice that there is some difference of opinion as to whether the proceeds of the cess placed at your disposal should be utilised for propaganda in Northern India, where coffee is not a popular beverage, or for stimulating exports to foreign markets. To my mind, there appears to be no need for controversy. A large home market is always an asset of value to any industry. Good coffee is a rare commodity in Northern India, as all coffee connoisseurs will testify. An intensive campaign of advertisement and publicity in India itself is a necessity. By securing the custom of the great catering organisations on the railways and in the cities we can expect quick results. This does not mean that we should neglect propaganda in foreign countries. Statistics indicate that the exports to England and France have fallen considerably during recent years. Every attempt should be made to

Message to the Mysore Vokkaligar Conference.

regain these markets. Our aim should be to secure for the Indian coffee the most profitable market, and whatever you do, I am sure that one main feature of your campaign will be to illustrate the truth of the adage that "it pays to advertise," and that you will get all the value that it is possible to get out of the Rs. 80,000 that the cess is expected to give you.

It only remains for me to wish you a pleasant stay in Bangalore and to express the hope that your labours will help to usher in a new era of increased prosperity for the planting community.

MESSAGE TO THE MYSORE VOKKALIGAR
CONFERENCE.

[At the request of the organisers of the Vokkaligara Conference convened at Bangalore on the 23rd November, 1935, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, sent the following message, which was read at the Conference :—]

23RD NOV. It gives me great pleasure to send a short message
1935. to the members of the Vokkaligar community assembled here for their annual gathering.

The Vokkligara Sangha, under whose auspices this Conference is meeting, has a long and interesting history behind it. It has, I understand, for its object the promotion of educational, cultural and social activities among the community. The Vokkaligars form the largest single community in the State, the great bulk of whom live in the countryside. They are regarded, in virtue of their numerical strength and occupation, as the backbone of the country.

While communal conferences are, no doubt, useful in their own way, we must take care that they do not create

*Speech at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the
Central College, Bangalore.*

or foster any separatist tendencies in the community. We must never yield to the delusion that a community, any more than an individual, is made by crushing others down. And let us also learn to set aside trivial preferences in order that important things might be accomplished..

I believe there never was greater necessity than there is at the present moment for such associations as yours to work in unity, to face problems with courage and with a common determination to solve them, each for all and all for each.

If you can help to awaken the public conscience to the fact that the only principle on which progress is possible in this country is the principle of co-operation and co-existence, you will have rendered incalculable service to it.

I wish all possible success to your conference.

SPEECH AT THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF THE CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

[The Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Central College, Bangalore, were inaugurated on the 6th December, 1935 by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore. An Assembly was held at the College on the evening of the 7th December in connection with the celebrations. A large number of the past and present students of the College were present, besides some distinguished guests including Sir C. V. Raman, Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, Mr. Mc Alpine, Professor Max Born and Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, presided at the Assembly and made the following speech in proposing the toast of the Central College, of which he is an Old Boy :—]

Dr. Rama Rao, Dr. Metcalfe, Mr. McAlpine, Ladies 7TH DEC.
and Gentlemen,—May I say how privileged I feel to have 1935

*Speech at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the
Central College, Bangalore.*

been invited to preside on this great occasion when the past and present students of the Central College are assembled to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of their beloved Alma Mater?

It is a great College that we have met to honour to-day, to honour and felicitate on the attainment of its sixtieth birthday. It is one of the greater colleges of science in India. Actually the College is much older, for it started as a High School in 1858, in those early days when the seeds of English education were being sown all over India and the first universities were being founded. It was converted into a first grade college and affiliated to the University of Madras in 1875. It is the Diamond Jubilee of this event that we are celebrating to-day. The brilliant record of the College during this long period of sixty years has been traced for us in the interesting Handbook published by the Old Boys' Association as a souvenir of this occasion. We find there an account of the gradual expansion of the College; how building was added to building—the central old block with its now flood-lit tower, the College House, the Hostel, the fine buildings of the Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics departments, the Union, the Intermediate College with its laboratories—until the whole University area, with the Engineering College and the Technological Institute, fast nearing completion, has become one of the most imposing sights in this beautiful city of ours.

A succession of devoted and eminent principals and a noble band of teachers and professors, most of whom have been old pupils of the College, have laboured for the good name of the College and the enlightenment of the country, and we see the fruit of their labours

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in the high position and wide fame that the Central College has achieved to-day among the educational institutions of India. Over three thousand graduates have been trained and sent out for the service of the country—leaders in various walks of life—teachers, doctors, engineers, merchants, administrators—for service not only in Mysore but all over India and even beyond. I notice that among these three thousand and more, there are fifty-one lady graduates—too small a number, certainly, but they are the promise of a much larger number in the future.

These men and women were in the years 1875 to 1916 moulded by "the grand old fortifying curriculum" of the Madras University. In 1916 Mysore started her own University which was the same in essentials but was better adapted and fitted to local needs and aspirations. Its first Vice-Chancellor was, as you know, *Rajamantrapravina* H. V. Nanjundiah, who in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Denham, the first Registrar, started the University on its career. He was succeeded by that many-sided scholar and intellectual giant of our day, *Rajatantrapravina* Sir Brajendranath Seal, who remoulded the University in several respects. Under the University of Mysore, the Central College has become the University College of Science and every Mysorean, not to speak merely of the Old Boys, is proud of its standards in teaching, its research work, its traditions, the prestige that its professors have established among the savants of India, and the brilliant successes of its students in Mysore and abroad.

Cardinal Newman has somewhere spoken of the greater saints of God who are remembered and the smaller ones whose very names are forgotten but who have by their

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life added a delicate fragrance not unfelt in man's religious striving. In like manner, many are the teachers, full of learning and character and zeal, who have contributed to the efficiency and greatness of the Central College.

Let me here acknowledge the great debt that the College owes to three of them—the Big Three, as I may call them. I am sure you will agree with me as to who they are—Dr. John Cook, Mr. J. G. Tait and Dr. E. P. Metcalfe. Two of them were my teachers, and though I was born an age too early to have had the privilege of being a student of Dr. Metcalfe, nevertheless, as our Vice-Chancellor, he is, as I hope he will allow me to say, my trusted and valued friend and colleague. These three have done a great deal to make the College what it is. It is difficult to sum up all that Mysore owes to them: in the sciences and in the humanities, in critical discernment and in constructive learning, in the encouragement of games and sports and in the enforcement of discipline and the moulding of character, in inspiration as well as in sympathy, in attention to the minutest detail that would add to efficiency or comfort as well as in the great principles and policies that would plan and build for the future, they have rendered a service of priceless value to higher education in Mysore, a service which can never be forgotten.

Let me dwell for a moment on one gratifying feature that I noticed while looking through the Handbook. It is the interest taken by the three eminent educationists, of whom I have been speaking, in the development and modernisation of Kannada studies. This College has practically become pre-eminently a College of Science. I am all the more pleased to find that its scientific atmosphere and preoccupation have not tended to diminish

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the bloom of English and the vernacular. Liberal education and literary culture are, in my humble opinion, as much needed for a full and all-round development of the faculties of man as scientific knowledge.

Ladies and gentlemen, lovers and admirers of this College as we are, shall we indulge our imagination by dipping into the future and try to visualize what it may be in 1975 when she celebrates her centenary? How will the College have grown by that time in body, mind and spirit? How many of the present mentors will have by then become proud and happy memories and abiding influences; and how many freshmen will have become Old Boys? What new traditions, deepening and enriching the old, will have been built up; what new triumphs of cricket or literary work or scientific discovery or social and moral regeneration will have been secured for the greater honour and glory of the Alma Mater? Historical causes and local sentiment have rendered it difficult to embody in our day the vision that our educationists and statesmen saw of a teaching, residential university, seated in one beautiful spot, with all the teachers and all the taught, all the learning and all the life, centred in one many-sided but harmoniously blent community. But may we not look upon this as a providential design? That, in the fulness of time, each of the two old colleges, the Maharaja's College in Mysore, and the Central College in Bangalore, will ultimately evolve into an independent university seems a reasonable speculation.

India needs more universities and ought, in course of time, to be able to maintain them. For, great work has to be done in the next thirty years and the cry is for more men to do it—more educated men, men of culture, men of character and sound commonsense, men who can

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plan and bring to fruition the great ideal of a new, happy and united India—an India where every man is first and foremost an Indian, with common rights and responsibilities, common ideals and aspirations, making common history, without undue emphasis on caste or creed or sex or rank or whatever else it is that separates men and women from sharing a common humanity. It is a Herculean task for which education and ever more education, “in widest commonalty spread,” is the one sure and basic remedy. I am not afraid of more education; of more educated men. I am not daunted by the glut of graduates on the market; by the vexed problem of unemployment. Not that I am heartless or do not sympathise with the youths who are wearing their hearts out without something to do and the parents and guardians who have given their all to see their children well established in life. But I feel that the trouble is only a passing phase and the sky will soon brighten. There is no easy and ready-made solution, but we must all unite and attack the problem on all fronts, the Government and the general public, the individual parents and the young men themselves, whose education ought to be a strength unto them, and not a weakness, and help them to combine and organise, to bring into play their grit and their spirit of enterprise, to open out new avenues, to find a way or to make it.

National development in all its aspects—social, political and economic—so essential for India's freedom and the achievement of her rightful place among the nations of the world—requires that her sons and her daughters should be educated sufficiently to realise their great heritage and their no less great responsibilities to future generations. For this great work we want men—

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as, of course, we want work for the men we have educated.

Remembering that nine-tenths of our miseries really consist in looking forward to future miseries, let us go on with full and fresh hope for the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think I should detain you any longer. I shall conclude by asking you all to join with me in offering our warm felicitations to the College on this happy occasion and in praying that it may continue to prosper, growing from strength to strength, that it may attain a higher and higher place among the educational institutions of the world, and that it may continue to send forth young men full of true learning and full of lofty ideals, so that the State may feel more and more proud of it and proud of its alumni. Let us, hope and believe, let us labour and pray, that this great seat of learning may be a worthy ally of the strongest and best foundations—a steady promoter of knowledge, virtue, and faith.

SPEECH AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS.

[The Second annual session of the Indian Roads Congress was held at the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore City, on the morning of the 9th January, 1936. The Congress was attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of India and was presided over by *Rai Bahadur* Chattan Lal, Chief Engineer, United Provinces. The Hon'ble Mr. L. G. L. Evans, Resident in Mysore, was among the distinguished gathering.

At the invitation of the Congress, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, inaugurated the proceedings and in doing so, made the following speech :—]

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Your Congress has 9TH JAN. done a great honour to the State of Mysore in selecting 1936.

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it for the venue of the second of its annual meetings—the meeting which is held to celebrate the close of the first year of its actual existence. In asking me to inaugurate the Congress to-day, you have done me a great honour, for which I thank you.

Roads have become so important in the world of late that it is sometimes hard to recollect that they were once things made to ride upon. Politically, they may help to pacify tribal areas, they may link up great nations, and I hope that soon their influence will begin to be felt through the development of that mutual understanding which is the only true basis for peace. On the other hand, they create new cleavages: dividing the town from the country; setting the owner of the bullock cart in opposition to the owner of the car. Economically, they bring the country to the town, the town to the country; they centralise some services; they decentralise others. They bring to market goods that had no chance of reaching it before. They bring children to schools and patients to hospitals who might otherwise never have been able to get there. They are making architects and builders talk seriously about modifications in building design. Financially, they have completely altered our budgets, both public and private. In the days of our grandfathers transport was one of the minor items of the family account. In our days it has become one of the major ones. In the case of the public budget the same thing is being felt, and we are groping after a system that will be fair to all parties. This leads to the legislative aspect, in connection with which we see a great deal of legislation all over the world not excepting Mysore. In regard to the æsthetic point of view, Sir Frank Noyce is never tired of telling us that roads and bridges should be things of beauty and joy for ever, while Mr. Punch is

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never tired of enforcing the same lesson by a converse process, depicting the tragic hiker making his weary way along interminable miles of cement. Roads have their moral aspect too. As all the world knows, evil communications corrupt good manners, and one has only to read the correspondence columns of the daily press to realise that bad roads make bitter men.

If bad roads make bitter men, good roads do not seem to make polite men. An English friend of mine has something interesting to say on this subject in a letter which I received from him only yesterday. "We had a pleasant time at home"; he writes, "bought a new car and toured all over England and a part of Scotland. This is the first time we have had a car at home and we found England a very beautiful country though danger lurks on the roads. Some of the car drivers are wickedly dangerous and the penalties inflicted are far too light. We have always been a law-abiding nation, but the coming of the speed car has made us fall a bit in our reputation."

Is it not possible, however, to take the view that the real offender is not so much the motorist as the engineer? For, is it not he who either provokes the motorist by his bad roads or tempts him by his magnificent ones? The result is the same in either case—the poor motorist forgets himself and his manners!

While I said that it is a great honour to Mysore that you should make the State the centre of your discussions and inspections, I cannot pretend that we have anything very remarkable in the matter of new extensions or experiments in road-making to demonstrate. Our chief product in this field up to date is the new law that came into force just over a week ago, which we hope will regularise many things that were irregular before, and

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will produce a fund out of which a steady programme of road development can be undertaken. We have also gone some considerable way in the matter of the bridging of both rivers and railways, and of making by-passes round populous villages. We have not done a great deal in the matter of development of new roads, the total new mileage made in the past ten years being 165 as against 3,355 in Britain, where they spend the huge sum of £50,000,000 and more a year on the making and up-keep of roads and on, to them, the still more urgent problem of road safety. Nor have we yet begun to feel the necessity for additional mileage in the way in which it is felt in some Western countries, where the week-end holiday-maker is apt to spend his week-end in a queue of cars. This is largely due to the fact that we have not yet had any very great development in motor car traffic, the total number of people per private car in Mysore being 4,229, as against 32 in England and 6 in the United States. I am thankful to say that we have also the converse of this, and against America's 36,000 deaths from road accidents in 1934, not to speak of the 800,000 and more injured, we have a record of only 19. The figures for Britain are 6,521 killed and 219,000 injured for the same period.

There is, of course, an obvious explanation for this; the roads in India are neither so crowded nor are they anything like those in Europe or America; they offer no such inducements to greater car mileage, greater speeds and more and more deaths.

Dr. Miller McClintock, Director of the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University, points out that the chief function of the ideal highway is to compensate for the driver's mistakes. "We now have," he says, "vehicles and highways which can be used safely

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by safe drivers. It is possible, however, so to improve highway construction as to give added protection against the failure of the human factor." He proceeds to describe various types of road conflicts and suggests that it is most important that every highway should have a medial strip—a safety zone separating opposing streams of traffic.

The ideal road is one on which the driver meets nothing unexpected. The building of such roads is more a matter of economics than of road-engineering. We in India have not yet arrived at a stage when it has become a matter of imperative necessity to have such roads—roads having one-way traffic with a safety island separation, proper lighting, long radius of curves, clover-leaves, and over-passes at intersecting roads. What the engineer in India is chiefly engaged on at present is the improvement of the road surface. This in itself constitutes a problem, having regard to the different kinds of vehicles using our roads and to the paucity of funds provided for the purpose. A writer in a recent issue of the "New York American" expressed the view that aviation would eventually prove the most economical form of transportation. Until that time arrives—I suppose it will arrive sooner or later—roads will demand the closest attention of the engineer.

I gather that your Congress very wisely covers only a part of an immense subject. You have an International Roads Congress which deals with problems that are common to several nations or to the whole world, and National Congresses and Highway Research Boards in different countries. Here in India you have the Transport Advisory Council dealing with the major questions of policy, while you yourselves deal with the technical details. In regard to these matters, I see you

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have on your agenda a host of papers dealing with many aspects of road-making, and I sincerely hope that the result of your deliberations will be to achieve what has hitherto proved impracticable, that is, to devise a road that will be suitable both for the motor car and for the bullock cart and acceptable to the harassed Finance Member as well as to the ambitious Engineer.

With this hope, Gentlemen, I leave you to your deliberations.

SPEECH AT THE INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS
DINNER.

[In connection with the Indian Roads Congress session held in Bangalore on the 9th January, 1936 and the following days, a Dinner was arranged at the West End Hotel on the night of the 10th January, which was attended by all the delegates, the Hon'ble Mr. L. G. L. Evans, Resident in Mysore, and prominent officials and non-officials.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, was the guest of honour at the Congress dinner.

In proposing the toast of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, *Rai Bahadur* Chattan Lal, Congress President, made the following speech :—]

Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. Evans and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the delegates attending the Indian Roads Congress, it is my most pleasant duty to thank you, Sir Mirza Ismail, and through you, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, for the kind invitation to hold the Congress here in Bangalore and to visit not only works which concern a Road Engineer, but also other noted works of engineering and general interest. In opening the Congress yesterday, you were pleased to remark that by holding the Congress at Bangalore, an honour has been conferred on the State. You will, I hope,

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pardon me, Sir, if I beg to differ from you, for we all feel that the invitation to hold the Congress here and to be His Highness' guests during our tour has been a great honour to us all. I may, therefore, be permitted to say that the honour is ours and not yours, and our grateful thanks are due to His Highness for the hospitality extended to us.

During our tour in Bangalore and Mysore, we were deeply impressed by the manifold activities of the State in matters industrial and economic. Irrigation for agricultural purposes, water supply for development of power and human consumption, and communications have been tackled in a most comprehensive manner. The visit to Krishnarajasagar with its fountains and cascades, lighted with all the colours of the rainbow, was suggestive of the fairy land. In Bangalore, we have been greatly struck by the improved roads with wide avenues. Palatial buildings on modern designs add greatly to the natural architectural beauty of this City. This, if you will permit me to say so, is very largely due to your initiative and to your keen interest in engineering. Sir, the State of Mysore owes a great deal to your foresight and wise statesmanship and it is a matter of congratulation that you have a band of workers who are carrying on the enlightened policy of His Highness in the various spheres of the administration in a manner which is the envy of others.

It is perhaps invidious to mention names, but I cannot help saying that *Diwan Bahadur* N. N. Ayyangar and Mr. M. L. Narasimiengar have been unsparing in all their efforts to make our visit as comfortable and interesting as possible. We are all thankful to them and to all others for the pains they have taken in making arrangements for the Congress and for their courtesy to all of us in various ways, and for providing us not only with refreshments but with the delicious tender cocoanut water flavoured with lime juice which, let me assure you, we have enjoyed to our heart's content. We shall carry the taste of this nectar of Southern India to other parts of India where it is unknown. I believe most of the delegates have examined the experiments with molasses with a very

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keen and observant eye and we hope greatly to benefit by them. Perhaps each one of us will carry with him the sweet scent of molasses to his home. But of this I will say a few words more. Molasses is said to attract black ants, but as the road was remarkably free from them, some of the delegates perhaps doubted whether the material used on the road was really molasses. Another batch of delegates considered molasses as a commodity used by the poor labouring classes and did not envy *Diwan Bahadur Ayyangar*, the Chief Engineer, in keeping constant vigilance to prevent pilfering. Others, again, with scientific leanings, believed in its hygroscopic and adhesive properties, but were puzzled at the contradictory character of these two qualities. They argued that there can be no cohesion at the point of saturation with water. I personally have been deliberating in my mind whether to use it in preference to tar or not. Both are indigenous products and that consideration weighs a great deal with me, but a serious objection has been raised for the first time against the use of tar in that it is said to impair the eyesight and affect the lungs. I have spoken to my friend, Col. Sopwith, about this, but, in spite of his earnest assurance to the contrary, I hesitate to brush aside the objection until sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to see its effect on the eyesight and lungs of persons advocating the use of tar on roads. At any rate, the smell of molasses compares favourably with that of tar and for this reason, if not for any other, some may prefer to continue using the molasses.

It is not necessary on this occasion to dwell on the æsthetic, professional or scientific character of the works visited by us, but we have exchanged our ideas on matters affecting the construction and maintenance of roads, standardization of methods for recording road statistics and particulars of experimental work and installation of tracks and a research station or stations and have come to definite conclusions. This interchange of ideas and the pooling of experience has widened our outlook.

This is all I have to say, Sir, but before I resume my seat

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I must thank Mr. Mitchell and his Assistant, Mr. Sondhi, for the efficient manner in which the Congress has been organised by them and for not sparing any effort in making it the success it has been. I am sure, in saying so, I am voicing the view of all the delegates.

[Sir Mirza M. Ismail, responding to the toast, said :—]

Mr. President, Mr. Evans and Gentlemen,—I thank you, Mr. Chattan Lal, very deeply for your kind references to myself. I need not tell you how greatly I appreciate this honour, and the pleasure of being here to-night.

I thank you most heartily for your graceful courtesy in toasting my Maharaja, and on behalf of His Highness, I tender you his thanks for the many kind things that have been said about his State and about the hospitality that he has been able to extend to this great Congress. I can assure you that it is a matter of sincere pleasure to him to have so important a body holding in his State their first meeting after that at which the Congress was inaugurated. He is following your proceedings with the greatest interest, since he is not only keen on everything that tends to the proper development of the State, but is also an ardent motorist himself and interested in the work of the Automobile Associations of both the West and the South of India.

I tender you sincere thanks also on behalf of the Government of Mysore for the kind things you have said of those who have been responsible for the maintenance of the roads in the past. If we have not been able to make your path as smooth for you as we could have wished, we have endeavoured to sweeten it by taking you to places endowed with beauty by nature or by art, and where there were none of these, with the products of industry in the shape of the molasses of Mysore. I hope

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you have all appreciated the sweet smelling surfaces that we have had prepared for you, but I hope also that none of your vehicles has shown the appreciation of them that my own car did last week when it skidded for joy on reaching one of them and attempted to thrust a bullock cart off it into the ditch !

As I said yesterday, we have nothing remarkably new in the shape of cures for bad surfaces to demonstrate. But I should like to add that, if any of you doctors wish for clinical material on which to make experiments, we have a great deal of that to offer.

So far I have spoken for, what I may call, the old brigade. There has, however, been born into the world within the last few days a new member of the family of Road Congresses in the shape of the Mysore Road Board ; and while it has every appearance of being a lusty infant, with a Road Fund as young as itself to provide its nutriment, I feel that it is only right to ask your kindly interest in its future—to request you to be gentle with your little brother, to aid his first tottering foot-steps, to chide him when he goes astray, and to encourage him with a birthday present of a grant whenever you feel he deserves it.

Having said so much by way of returning thanks for the compliments that have been paid to Mysore, I now ask those who are not members of the Congress to drink to the health of that already extremely healthy body, coupling my toast with the name of Mr. K. G. Mitchell. I say it must be a healthy body because I understand that the Mysore Engineers have put the members of it through an extremely gruelling test, which they have all borne without turning a hair. The members of the great Engineering profession have a great pull over us others who simply sit and write, in that they have concrete

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records of their achievements which they can return to visit until their dying day, and which they can exhibit to their visitors. And, I am afraid from what I have read of your programme that our Mysore Engineers have been no exceptions to the rule. They have demonstrated to you many achievements, of which I may say we, as well as they, are intensely proud. But the connection of most of them with roads seems to be just this, that you had to travel over most of the roads in the State to get to them.

I coupled this toast with the name of Mr. Mitchell, and I think you will all agree that he has shown himself the hardiest of them all. He has shown his confidence in the roads for which he is responsible by motoring 2,000 miles from Delhi to Mysore, and I expect that he can now tell us with his eyes shut what part of India he is passing through from an automatic record in his own body of the number of bumps per mile. I expect he has also registered every degree of impatience and annoyance that is caused by the varying license regulations and toll-gate interruptions on his journey. It is proof of the sunny serenity of his temper that he has arrived quite unruffled by these annoyances, and after omitting not a single item of your strenuous programme, has been ready to take part in your discussions.

While Mr. Mitchell represents those of you who are members of the great profession of Engineers, I should like to couple with them the other delegates who represent the business side of road-making, of whom the best known to us in Mysore is Mr. Ormerod. It was once said of certain Government functionaries that their purpose in life was to induce other departments of Government to "distribute their neglect." If I may borrow this phrase, Mr. Ormerod has made it his business.

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during the last few years to induce Governments and other people concerned with the maintenance of roads to distribute their neglect, and to see that the undue share of it that was apt to fall to the roads went somewhere else. I am sure you will all agree with me that his persistence in making the lives of the neglectful ones a burden to them has been beyond praise. Nor have he or his associations been behindhand in constructive schemes of a most useful and practical nature. I can assure him that we shall heartily welcome him to Mysore whenever he is able to visit us with a view to the promotion of these schemes, or, if he finds it necessary, with a view to awakening the Road Board to a sense of their duty.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Roads Congress—may their shadows grow wider and their curves more generous as the years go on; may their roads be as broad, as smooth and as easy as the road that leads to destruction: “may their ways be ways of pleasantness and may all their paths be peace.”

SPEECH AT THE PRIZE-GIVING TO THE SUCCESSFUL BABIES AT THE BABY WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT MYSORE.

The Health and Baby Week celebrations were, as usual, held at Mysore in the last week of January, 1936 under the auspices of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, and they aroused keen public interest and co-operation. The prize distribution was held at the Vani Vilas Maternity and Child Welfare Centre on the evening of the 25th January, 1936, when Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, at the invitation of the Executive Committee, distributed the

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awards to the successful babies. The function was attended by a large and distinguished gathering including Sir Charles and Lady Todhunter, Dr. R. O. Moon, a physician of London, Sir Cyril Butler, *Rajasabhabhushana* Mr. T. Thumboo Chetty O.B.E., and Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

The London Films Production Company, camping at Mysore, filmed the event.

In giving away the prizes, Sir Mirza Ismail made the following speech :—

Sir Charles Todhunter, Ladies and Gentlemen,— 25TH JAN 1936.
It has been a matter for earnest consideration whether, in view of the overwhelming calamity that has befallen Mysore, in common with the rest of the Empire, we should not defer the activities of this Health and Baby Week until a later season. When, however, we come down to the heart of the matter, and ask ourselves what is the root purpose of the activities there is only one answer, namely, to lessen the sum of human suffering. That, as we all know, was one of the guiding purposes of the life of the great King Emperor who has passed to his long rest. We all know how, during the many anxious periods of his eventful reign, he set us an example of carrying on, in joy or in sorrow, amidst public calamities and private griefs. I feel sure that, had it been possible to consult him, he would have wished us to carry on, not with a joyous entertainment, but with a matter that pertains to the easing of others' burdens.

There were times when a baby week was regarded as a noisy *tamasha*, and an occasion for distribution of sweetmeats, but I am sure that all of you who have witnessed the baby weeks held for the last five years in Mysore will realise that a properly conducted baby week means something very different from this. In the last few days in this City, nearly 800 babies have been presented for examination. A number of doctors have

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given their voluntary services to the examination of these children, and have advised their mothers regarding their care. And while the mothers have benefited by individual advice, I feel sure that, when the results are tabulated, it will be possible to derive from them some more general conclusions of value to the public at large. A number of children have been vaccinated. Films have been displayed explaining in simple language many of the things that are necessary to the health of the people. And now we come to the crowning act of the distribution of awards to the children that have been declared to be the best specimens of the age periods which they represent. This may perhaps arouse feelings of envy in the minds of the mothers that have been less successful. But experience teaches us that it also helps to engender a spirit of emulation, which results in a greater number of healthy babies being brought forward in the ensuing years.

Parallel with these activities you have had a series of lectures and demonstrations addressed to the public at large on some of the questions that lie at the root of the improvement of the health of the nation. And if there is one thing more remarkable than another about these lectures, it is, I think, the way in which the same lessons have emerged from lectures on what appeared at first sight to be quite unrelated subjects. Mrs. Margaret Sanger has addressed you on 'Problems of Population' and has suggested to you that, just as you make preparations of welcome, food and lodging for a guest you have invited to stay with you, so you should make certain, before you decide to add another member to your family, that you have welcome, food and lodging and a prospect of a happy life to offer to that member. Dr. Aykroyd has discoursed to you on 'Problems of Nutrition,' and

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has shown you that, while much of the poor condition—physical and mental—of which complaint is made may be attributed to poverty, much more is due to ignorant use of the foodstuffs that God has given us. Dr. Narayana Rao, in discussing 'Problems of Eye-sight,' has carried Dr. Aykroyd's conclusions one stage further and has shown to what a tremendous extent malnutrition lies at the back of bad eye-sight.

I said just now that it is remarkable how these lectures, which at first sight seemed to deal with totally different subjects, all enforced the same lessons. And I should like to mention three of these, which, if there were time, I should like to see taken up by the Red Cross Society as the subjects of a further series of lectures. The first is the imperative necessity for more care of the pregnant woman, the nursing mother and the young child, on whom the whole future of the nation depends. If the young children are to be 'damaged goods' by the time they reach the school age, as a Medical Inspector of Schools has told us such a very large proportion of them are even in England, then the majority will continue to be 'damaged goods' until they reach their graves. The second lesson is the imperative necessity for organizing your milk supplies. The experience of the whole world teaches us that the first essential in the dietary of pregnant women, nursing mothers, and young children in particular, and of human-kind in general, is a proper supply of milk, or milk products. And one of the primary causes of much of the human suffering, including the loss of eye-sight, that is to be found in Mysore, is an insufficient intake of this essential. I know what the stock reply will be—that the poor cannot afford milk. I am not prepared to let that statement conclude the matter. We have more

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cattle per head than most other countries, costing us, at the lowest computation, many crores of rupees in the food they eat. They ought to be turning that food into milk, but instead they are turning most of it into useless carcasses or manure. If we put that same quantity of food into the bodies of a much smaller number of cows of good milking strain, we should be able to supply the milk that the people require. That is what we must set about doing. To say that we cannot do it because of poverty is as if a man with twenty motor cars in his garage pleaded poverty because each of them had a defect in its petrol supply. The third essential that these lectures teach us is the absolute necessity for an earnest, widespread and comprehensive campaign against the curse of venereal disease. It is no use trying to avert our eyes from this matter. The scourge is there. Its record is written in an appalling tale of still-births, of deaths from pre-maturity, of blindness, and of sickness and misery among men and women too awful to mention. We have only to consult any doctor in the land to learn what a very large percentage of the population are affected. There is no hope for our people if we cannot stamp it out, and we must get to work at it, with propaganda, with clinics, with rescue homes, with vigilance committees and with all the activities for which the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene stands.

Let me turn to a more agreeable side of the lessons that we have learnt. It is always one of the most pleasant aspects of meetings of this kind that they bring the scientists down from the clouds and lift the man in the street a little way up from the rut of his common ideas, and produce a mutual understanding that is very apt to be missed if their knowledge of one another is limited to the written word. From what I gather,

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Mrs. Margaret Sanger's lectures, both here and in Bangalore, have been followed with keen attention by very large audiences who have learnt that, when she talks of controlling the population, she means just that—*controlling* the population, just as intelligent people control every other aspect of their lives, whether it be food or drink or sleep or any other matter. Dr. Aykroyd has not only given you the results in scientific terms of most elaborate enquiries, but he has also given you a statement on one sheet of paper of how to get all the essential elements of a full diet for Rs. 4 a month. But even this yielded further information to the man in the street when he was questioned face to face. At first sight, for instance, of the word 'amaranth' the man in the street was apt to say 'What is the use of these strange foreign foods to us?' But when he learnt that 'amaranth' was 'soppu,' he took quite a different view of the matter.

Dr. Aykroyd has helped us to go one step further in trying to put his theories into practice through means of a cookery competition at which the competitors were invited to make the most palatable meals they could out of the ingredients which he recommended. This led, I understand, to some unexpected difficulties owing to a difference in habit between the East and the West. To put it roughly, we of the East like to mix our flavours for ourselves, that is we like a plate of rice, or whatever is the main item of the meal, and another, say, of dal water, and several smaller ones of the flavouring elements, and each mouthful is compounded by the eater as he takes his meal. In the more bustling West it is left to the cook to know the blending of flavours that will appeal to the palate of his customers, and he serves up a number of dishes, each of a standard blend, from which they

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make their choice, with the result that, while the Indian meal may take a couple of hours, the European one is more likely to take 30 minutes, while a quick lunch may take 3. I understand that the competition of skilled cooks has already produced some interesting results, and hope that, if it is continued in successive years, it will do something to improve the standard of Indian cookery and at the same time to popularise the use of the standard ingredients which are recommended by the Bureau of Nutritional Research.

I come last of all to the most important question of maternity and child welfare. This, I am glad to say, is a question upon which the conscience of Mysore has shown itself to be very much awake. The Missionary bodies gave us the lead with their splendidly equipped hospitals for women at Mysore and Bangalore, at Hassan and Chikballapur, at Kolar and Mandagadde. In the past ten years public-spirited citizens have followed their example, and have given no less than nine lakhs of rupees for the erection of hospitals or dispensaries or maternity homes, in the cities and in the villages. The district boards, with the aid of the Red Cross, are doing their best to increase the number of midwives. And the Government is giving all the support to the movement that it can afford to give. But when one looks at the amount of work that has to be done, one's heart is apt to sink in despair. I don't wish to trouble you with a great number of figures, but let me remind you that the death-rate of children in the first year of their life in India is 181 per 1,000, while another country has shown that it is possible to reduce it to 35. That country is one which has a qualified nurse on the average to every 300 members of the population. Now, let us look at the Mysore figures. The average number of births in the

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year is 117,920. Of these, 6,721 take place in hospitals, and 14,948 are attended by midwives. You will see as a result that there are as many as 96,251 cases which receive no skilled help at all. And if we are to have a provision of nurses on the scale of the country I have quoted to you, we shall want not less than 22,000 of them.

Let me take this opportunity to say a word about the magnificent work of the doctors, government, missionary and private, to whose voluntary work our baby weeks owe so much. His Highness the Yuvaraja, in laying the foundation-stone of the new hospital at Kolar a few weeks ago, said that we were expecting our doctors to-day to attend as many as 113 in-patients and 10,802 out-patients per doctor per annum. That was, if anything, an understatement. There are many dispensaries where the number of out-patients a day is more than 300, while at the big hospitals, including the Eye Hospital, they run to 900 or 1,000 every day. Now, each doctor is expected to be on duty with his out-patients for six hours a day, or 360 minutes, and if he is dealing with over 300 patients a day, you will see that he has a little more than a minute per patient. You may well ask how it is possible to do it. All I can say is that it is still more remarkable to find doctors who have this burden of work to bear, giving up their spare time to help with baby weeks.

And with the doctors I should like you to remember another most important branch of the medical profession, the nurses. As any doctor will tell you, there are many illnesses in which the nursing is more than half the battle, while the most skilful operation in the world may be a failure if it is not followed up by the constant attention, the skilled dressing, the insistence on aseptic conditions, which only the nurse can supply. I hope the

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day is coming when this most noble profession will attain the position in our national life which it so fully deserves. Let me to-day hold up for your admiration a single example. A humble woman, a nurse under the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Gnyanamma by name, has just come forward and handed over the whole of her life's savings, Rs. 3,000 in all, to be devoted to the service of the babies of this City.

There is one more lesson of the Week which we have yet to learn. There is a gap in the scheme of our lives if we care for the mother and the infant, the child at school and the college student, but leave the toddler out of account. That, I am told, is the age at which both the body and the mind of the child are at the most receptive period in respect of bad or good influences. If, therefore, we would have our children go to school in possession of good health and sound habits, we must care for the toddler. This is a measure pertaining to health much more than to education. I will not, and in fact I could not, anticipate the valuable advice that Miss Hornby is going to give you on this subject. But I strongly recommend you all, for your own sakes, to attend her lecture that is to take place here immediately after the prize-giving—of which I can anticipate one certain result, namely, that the Director of Public Instruction will present a united demand on the finances of the State for a comprehensive scheme of nursery schools.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let me beg of you to make the lessons of this Health and Baby Week lessons, not for a week—or a month or a year—but for your whole lives. *Plan* your families so that each new comer may receive a welcome by healthy parents, backed by adequate food and a comfortable home. *Plan* your feeding so that you may get the maximum of nutrition and enjoyment at a

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minimum cost. To this end *organize* your cattle so that you may get the maximum amount of milk for each unit of food you put into them. *Organize* your gardening, so that you may have a tomato and a dish of 'soppu' or their equivalent every day. *Organize* your children's lives so that they may acquire good habits at the most receptive age and keep them to the end. *Remember* the mothers striving to do their utmost for their babies in poverty and ignorance, and too often in wretchedly weak health. *Remember* the babies, dying at the rate of 181 per 1,000 in their first year. *Remember* the doctors trying to cope with patients at the rate of a minute apiece. *Remember* the nurses, and especially the example of the Nurse Gnyanamma, who has given her life's savings to the relief of sickly children. And do your utmost to help by spreading the knowledge that has been given to you, by lending a hand wherever you can, and by supporting the Red Cross in its efforts to lessen the burden of human suffering.

It is hardly possible for me to conclude my remarks without an expression of gratitude, on your behalf as well as my own, to one to whom, above all others, the great success of the Mysore Baby Week is due. I refer, of course, to Sir Charles Todhunter, whose interest in this problem of maternity and child welfare is as keen and constant as his knowledge of the subject is deep and comprehensive. It is, I know, superfluous for me to assure him how deeply we all appreciate the great service which he has rendered and is rendering to the mothers and children of Mysore.

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